

FOURTH YEAR
ACTION PLAN

MODEL CITIES
PROGRAM

10/1/72 - 9/30/73

PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

APPLICATION TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FOR AN AMENDATORY GRANT TO CARRY OUT
THE FOURTH YEAR ACTION PLAN
FOR SOUTH PROVIDENCE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
CONTRACT NO. ME-38-001

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The Providence Model Cities Program is carried out with financial assistance provided by Title I of The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

PREAMBLE

Through the first three years of the Model City Program, Providence has received Six Million Six Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Dollars to finance Program Activities. Accomplishments far out-weigh failures. In a general sense the Program has introduced various systems which demand fiscal accountability, which set programmatic performance criterias, and demand programmatic accountability, which allow and encourage citizen interaction and employment opportunities for residents. In specific areas of accomplishments the Program has developed citizen awareness and citizen influence in the decision process. The Program has increased pre-school education opportunities and has introduced a pre-school comprehensive concept which is a marriage between curriculum, physical, mental and emotional development. The Program has also introduced and effectively demonstrated a management support system related to teaching and learning reading in the Model Neighborhood Schools. Such system will be introduced City wide by the School Department beginning the Fall of 1972. The Program has also constructed a Day Care Center sponsored by a public housing tenants group and provided bonding for a neighborhood minority contractor to construct such building. The Program has seen a Neighborhood Credit Union established whose assets have grown from \$14,000 to over \$300,000 in three years of operation. The Program has fostered a Social Service Center which houses eighteen different agencies, has developed a comprehensive elderly service project, a Half-Way House for Ex-Felons, has invested almost \$300,000 annually in Physical and Mental Health Services, the fruits of which are exemplified by the health system's matriculation into a pre-paid group health system. The Program developed a Neighborhood Transportation System which in one year became self-supporting. The program has transferred the model neighborhood from lowest priority to highest priority for City renewal activities. There are currently three approved projects in execution and one being reviewed. The Program has for the first time combined a neighborhood facility grant with urban renewal and economic development activities for the revitalization of the most deteriorated area of the model neighborhood. The Program has provided direct subsidies for the purchase of new homes combined with home counseling services and loans and grants for the improvement of older homes. The Program has fostered a housing maintenance program which orders emergency repair work and require vacant units meet housing code standards prior to rental. The Program has successfully run summer work and cultural entertainment programs as well as fostering a comprehensive neighborhood Girls Club and a Afro American Art Center. Within all of these activities and others not mentioned, the Program has offered the opportunity for the employment of over 200 Model Neighborhood Residents and over 250 minority members. All of this would not have been possible without the cooperation and committment of private groups, agencies, all levels of government and model neighborhood residents.

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PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

This section explores the nature and scope of problem areas and their causes affecting the physical environment, cites methods being used to attack these problems and their effects and describes new and continued projects.

The prime priority of the Model Cities Program in Providence is to cause the improvement of the Physical Environment. The strategy employed is to strongly support categorical federal funding and to supplement this funding wherever possible with Model Cities funds in order to present a comprehensive attack on the physical conditions plaguing the neighborhood.

A. PROBLEMS, CAUSE, IMPACT, LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

POPULATION AND HOUSING TRENDS

The City of Providence, like many central cities in the nation, has experienced population loss in the decade of the 1960's. As the overall population of the city declined, the Black population of the city increased from 11,153 or 5.4% of the total in 1960 to 15,875 or 8.9% of the total population in 1970. The population changes were not evenly distributed throughout the City. The Black segment of the Providence population is concentrated in a relatively restricted area; the Model Neighborhood.

As shown below in Table I Population and Housing Trends during the period between 1960 and 1970, the total population in the City declined by 13.7% compared with 43.4% in the Model Neighborhood. However, the Black population while increasing City-Wide

in land use, the natural forces would have negligible effect upon housing inventory. The substantial loss of housing supply in the Model Neighborhood indicates that the natural forces have overcome the durability of housing inventory. The Model Neighborhood loss of housing units preceeded at an annual average rate of 290 units without major urban renewal undertakings or change in the land use whereas the remainder of the City with several redevelopment activities lost an average of 198 units per year in 1960-1970.

The causes of population migration and housing unit decrease are multi-faceted. Rhode Island has an abundance of rural land. During the sixties, suburbia developed in the rural areas. As factories relocated from the City, workers and executives moved near them. As home users developed, shopping centers, services, schools, etc., developed, which in turn attracted additional City residents. What Providence was left with was a major affluent residential section and major inner-city poverty areas, sandwiched around vacant housing which once housed the middle income group. Poverty areas demand specific services, and as these services were provided, additional peer groups came to the City to take advantage of these services, and relatively cheap housing. Thus those statistics as shown in Table I were predictable. Towards reversing this trend, hundreds and hundreds of housing units in the Weybosset Hill and East Side Urban Renewal Projects are being constructed for middle income clients and professional service is being addressed as industry for the future. What this all means, is that the Cities population and housing trends should begin to stabilize

HOUSING INVENTORY

In addition to the changes in the total housing supply, internal changes have occurred within the housing inventory of the Model Neighborhood. Over the past decade due to the process of social and economic polarization the Model Neighborhood has not only become an area with deteriorated houses, but also an area in which individual and family incomes are declining. It has many absentee landlords, and successful rent collections and maintenance are reported to be sporadic. As a result, real property has become of slight value to the owner and to the tenant as well. In many cases residential real estate is viewed as a liability rather than an asset. Absentee landlords are caught in a dilemma that in many cases they themselves created by disinvesting at the onset of racial transition. Tenants, who in some cases are the victimizers, are also the victims of a disinvestment process which has gradually diminished the service usually provided by the landlord.

To counteract absentee landlordism and reverse the diminishing trend of the housing inventory three urban renewal or neighborhood development programs are currently underway; all residential oriented with an increase of home ownership among the low to middle income as the major objective.

Internal changes have been caused through a decline in the neighborhood socio economic status. About 60.0% of Model Neighborhood families exist on incomes below poverty level and the unemployment rate is above 14.0% which is twice the figure for the City. In

addition, 84.0% of all families with income under the poverty level are female headed and if not all, a majority of them are living in rented quarters. The cumulative of these conditions was and is to render the neighborhood undesirable for those with the resources, and consequently they flee. Out migration of the middle and working classes has become more intense as fringe areas of the neighborhood were deserted by whites and non-whites with upward mobility. Many absentee landlords failed to carry out adequate maintenance which resulted in an effective and, after a time, irreversible deterioration of structures.

OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Table II, Occupancy Characteristics, presents the selected data on ownership of houses in the City and in the neighborhood. Major changes have occurred during the period between 1960-1970. Owner occupied units decreased in the Model Neighborhood by 37.1% compared with 4.7% in the City and renter occupied units decreased 36.7% in the neighborhood compared with 10.2% in the City. Corresponding with population and housing trends, Black renters increased from 693 to 1,632 units or 136.1% in the neighborhood compared with 31.1% increase in the City and Black owned and occupied houses increased by 164 units or 174.4% in the neighborhood compared with 73.4% in the City.

The neighborhood white renters decreased by 23.0% while Black renters increased by approximately the same amount or 22.8%. The decrease of 4% in the White renters City-wide was followed by an increase of 2.2% by Black Renters.

While it is not shown in tabular form it is interesting to note that in 1970 the Model Neighborhood owner occupied units represented 4.3% of the City-wide total (a net decrease of 2.2% from 1960) while 11% of all rented units in the City were located in the Model Neighborhood (a net decrease of 4.6% from 1960). Of the total Black occupied houses in the City in 1970, 29.8% of Black owner occupied houses were located in the Model Neighborhood (a net increase of 11.0% from 1960) and 41.4% of Black renter occupied houses were in the neighborhood (a net increase of 15.8% from 1960).

Occupancy characteristics can be attributed to racial and ethnic change. Black population growth in the neighborhood has been very rapid during the 1960's, due to immigration as well as natural increase. As the neighborhood has become the focus of Black population growth, it has become the home of an ever growing proportion of lower income households in the City. In addition to low income, the demography of the area has undergone substantial change. The data as presented in the Social Development Program Component indicates that the area has been de-populating and children in low income families that are also Black are increasing. The out-migration has been quite selective, and the neighborhood has become an enclave for the aged, the young, and the public assistance recipients.

The entire process of racial change has resulted in a withdrawal of investment capital. The housing market has not responded

to the rapid growth of ethnic minority except to seize opportunities for exploitation.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Further statistical information from the 1970 census provide a comparison of substandard houses in the neighborhood as related to the City. Statistics reveal that 752 units or 11.5% of all housing units in the neighborhood lacked combination of plumbing, bathing and kitchen facilities compared with 6.6% in the City.

In relationship to substandardness City-wide, 16.7% of the total substandard houses were located in the Model Neighborhood whereas the neighborhood housing inventory represented only 9.6% of the City total. Sixty-three percent of Model Neighborhood houses with deficiencies were rented as compared to 58.4% in the City.

Substandardness is being attacked within the Model Neighborhood and statistics have most likely reached their lowest point. With the continued success of the Lower South Providence NDP program, the implementation of the Comstock Avenue Redevelopment Project; the Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project; continued processing of loans and grants through the Home Improvement Loan Project and increased efforts by the Rental Inspection, Emergency Repair Program, the downward trend should begin to be reversed.

Substandardness in the Model Neighborhood has been increasing at a higher rate than City-wide primarily because much of the remaining deteriorated areas of the City have been under renewal treatment or code enforcement project activities for some time. Until now, local financial institutions have been deeply involved in the transition process. In the past, they have not been willing to consider mortgage applications and loan for improvements. The lack of availability

of capital and the increase in the cost of money has had a number of effects. Major repairs and renovations have had to be delayed or even cancelled. Under conditions of persistent capital disinvestment by financial institutions, landlords have no hope for long term appreciations. However, the fifty-six home improvement loan applications which have been processed since the Model City Sponsored loan project has started and the advent and useage of FHA 235 and the Model City provided Purchase subsidy have made a major impact on changing financial institution attitudes.

VACANCY

The vacancy rate is considered as an important measure of the strength of local housing inventory. This measure of non-utilization would indicate the extent to which the inventory is not being used. Generally a high vacancy rate would imply a condition of over-supply and a low vacancy rate would reflect a condition of undersupply. However, these generalizations are not sufficient for areas such as the Model Neighborhood where external and internal differentials exist. As observed in Table III, several types of vacancy rates are identified and defined. The Table indicates that 1,088 units or 16.6% of the neighborhood inventory were vacant and the gross vacancy rate for the city was 7.4%. The rate for the remainder of the city amounted to 4.3%. High gross vacancy rate in the neighborhood reflects comparatively high number of unoccupied or abandoned housing units in the area.

The gross vacancy rate in the neighborhood has increased by 6.2 percentage points but remained unchanged in the City. After deductions are made for units which were not available for occupancy the net effective vacancy rate decreased slightly to 14.6% in the neighborhood and 5.4% in the City.

TABLE III VACANCY RATES

	CITY	1970 MNA	REMAINDER CITY	CITY	1960 MNA	REMAINDER CITY
Total Vacant	4,984	1,085	3,899	5,274	980	4,294
Gross Vacancy Rate	7.4%	16.6%	4.3%	7.2%	10.4%	6.7%
Vacant Available	3,610	933	2,677	3,609	804	2,805
Effective Vacancy Rate	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.3%	8.7%	4.5%
For Sale	187	24	163	203	23	180
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	0.8%	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%
For Rent	3,413	909	2,504	3,406	781	2,625
Rental Vacancy Rate	7.8%	16.9%	6.9%	7.7%	11.4%	3.0%

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Gross Vacancy Rate - Total number of vacant units as a percentage of the total housing supply.

Effective Vacancy Rate - Total number of vacant units available for rent and sale as a percentage of the sum of this figure plus all occupied units.

Effective Homeowner Vacancy Rate - Total number of vacant units available for sale as a percentage of this sum plus all owner occupied owner units.

Effective Rental Vacancy Rate - Total number of vacant units available for rent as a percentage of this sum plus all occupied rental units.

In determining what is a normal vacancy rate, it should be recognized that normal may vary from one community to another. Generally, areas of slow population growth and with limited immigration require proportionately less available vacancies than with high growth areas. It should be noted that areas such as the neighborhood where rental tenure dominates would require higher vacancy rates than areas where ownership tenure prevails.

However, the rental vacancy rate of 16.9% and the homeowner vacancy rate of 2.4% in the neighborhood can only be explained by the fact that demolition have not kept pace with population loss. Furthermore a comparison of the neighborhood vacancy rates with the guideline rates indicates that a gross distortion in the traditional market process has occurred. One should also keep in mind, that the total units lost in the Model Neighborhood between the periods of 1960 and 1970, approximately 3000 units, now are represented by vacant land.

Housing vacancy can be attributed to housing abandonment. The housing abandonment process in the neighborhood is distinctly similar to the operations in many central cities. The neighborhood is an example of the process as it occurs in areas undergoing rapid racial transitions. Disinvestment and abandonment have and will continue

to spread to sections of the neighborhood in which the housing would be considered quite sound and worth the cost of modernization in more stable neighborhood circumstances. It appears that the abandonment process has less to do with housing quality than to do with who lives in it, who owns it and the willingness of investment of capital. In short, it is a social as well as economic process and racism has a great deal to do with it.

PUBLIC HOUSING

There are 744 units in the Roger Williams Public Housing Project in the Model Neighborhood which has a vacancy ratio of 40.7% or 289 units, compared with 14.6% net effective vacancy ratio for the neighborhood as a whole. High concentration of families on welfare, about 80.0% of the total tenants, has created undesirable social and economic conditions. The estimated number of persons per unit is 3.5 for the public housing project compared with 2 persons per unit in the neighborhood.

In addition, the design of the unit and the layout of the site are not conducive to the characteristics of those families residing.

The Roger Williams Modernization Program has been funded, and the public housing image will change. During the Model Cities Fourth Year, two buildings will be completely renovated inside and out, accompanying site work started and one building demolished. Results will exhibit a demonstration of the future image of Roger Williams. Ultimately 50% of the buildings will be demolished and the remainder rehabilitated.

there are several rather large non-residential uses, including the Flynn Elementary School, the Rhode Island Hospital and the Martin Luther King Shopping Center, plus a substantial number of general commercial uses along Broad Street and a number of industrial firms near Plain and Eddy Streets.

A structural survey of every building within the Project Area was undertaken in the fall of 1970. Interior inspections were made of approximately 80% of the structures, with the remaining percentage surveyed from the outside only. Based upon American Public Health Association (APHA) standards, approximately 45% of the Area's structures are in excellent or good condition; approximately 35% are in an intermediate category; and approximately 20% are considered substandard buildings. Several very serious concentrations of this deficient housing exist throughout the Project Area, most notably:

- (a) The area to the west of the Martin Luther King Center (including the Comstock Avenue Renewal Project);
- (b) The blocks near the intersection of Bogman and Milk Streets;
- (c) The area to the north and east of the Flynn School;
- (d) The blocks to the north and south of the intersection of Prairie Avenue and Lockwood Street (including the Lockwood Street Renewal Project); and
- (e) The general vicinity of Friendship and Pine Streets.

In addition to such concentrations of buildings in poor condition, there are many instances where one or two dilapidated structures are located on basically sound blocks. Similarly many

of the blocks contain a number of scattered vacant lots and abandoned buildings. This combination of deterioration, vacancy and abandonment is a severe blighting factor upon the entire Project Area.

In addition, there are a number of other blighting factors in the Project Area. These include a combined storm and sanitary sewer system; a poorly designed internal circulation system; deficient streets, curbs and sidewalks; incompatible land use relationships; improperly located structures; obsolete building types; and a large area of under-utilized land (the rear portion of the Flynn school site). Low market value of properties, a large number of buildings owned by absentee landlords and high instances of crime and social problems are also characteristic of the Upper South Providence Renewal Area.

Description of Comstock Redevelopment Area

The Comstock Redevelopment Area is characterized by a high percentage of vacant land, sub-standard conditions in occupied buildings, abandoned buildings, and marginal commercial uses along Prairie Avenue, a main artery. The area is also affected by the traffic on the many east-west through streets which are not necessarily neighborhood oriented. The area consists of 5.2 acres, exclusive of streets, of which approximately 2.5 acres, or 49%, which had contained structures, are now vacant. Of the 26 structures within the area, 16 are predominately residential and 10 are predominately commercial. Five of these structures are abandoned. An American Public Health Association structural condition survey indicated that

21 structures are in sub-standard condition, four in deteriorated condition and one in standard condition.

Lockwood Street Renewal Project CI-R-27

The 18 acre Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Area is predominantly residential in character in that, of the net area, (exclusive of streets, alleys and public rights-of-way) of 11.3 acres, those parcels that are residential in character total 10.4 acres or 92%. Of the 88 buildings in the Project Area, 62 or 70% contain deficiencies. Of those that are deficient 33 or 53% are substandard to a degree where clearance is required. In addition to deficiencies, an inadequate street system, with poor streets, sidewalks and curbs; a combined storm and sanitary sewer system, and a large number of vacant lots and abandoned buildings, render the Project Area as severely blighted.

Lower South Providence NDP Area 2

The 19.6 acre Area 2 Project is predominantly residential in character and contains 140 buildings of which 33% are substandard requiring clearance. NDP Area 2 is characterized by a lower market value of residential structures than the City-wide average and by a loss of a substantial number of its dwelling units. Of the 155 lots in the Project Area, 77% are under 5000 square feet and 22% of these are under 3200 square feet.

Of the 12 blocks in the Area, 5 have one or more mixed use structures. Adjacent and abutting incompatible land uses are not buffered from one another and vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems are poorly designed. A high degree of absentee landlords exist whose properties coincide with locations of sub-standard

buildings. Residential structures in general, are characterized by numerous minor defects which collectively cause many structures to have a deteriorating effect on the surrounding area.

Model Cities Neighborhood Facilities RI-01-06-1000

The Martin Luther King Shopping Center, once a bustling center of commercial activity has become a plywood, vandalized facade of empty burned out stores. In an attempt to spur revitalization of the surrounding area, the most deteriorated geographic area of the Model Neighborhood, the conversion of the Shopping Center to a Neighborhood Facility is seen as the key. The Facility will consist of a portion of an existing single story structure, to be renovated and some new additions strategically placed to meet space demands totaling some 34,000 square feet.

COMPONENT IMPACT

Although some inroads have been made by non-profit rehabilitation groups and by Model Cities funded projects, the problem of a deteriorating environment continues to be very acute.

Some mechanisms have been created to attempt to arrest the deteriorating environmental conditions. Current programming strives to combat deterioration through new construction, spot demolition, rehabilitation loan, clean-up and waste collection projects.

Eleven (11) new units of housing have been built and sold through the Housing Development Project, as of March 15, 1972. During the same period NDP, Lower South Providence area, acquired twelve (12) lots to be sold as nine (9) disposition parcels for housing. Four (4) one-family units are under construction and thirty (30) units are in the active planning stages, four (4) community oriented non-profit organizations and several private enterprises are now committed to housing development in the

Model Neighborhood.

The Home Improvement Loan Project through April, 1971 has processed fifty-six (56) rehabilitation loans totaling more than \$106,000 for Model Neighborhood Residents. Also, thirty-five (35) grants of approximately \$1,000 each have been awarded to low-income families or elderly residents.

A CDA Survey indicates that 69% of the MN Residents have lived in the neighborhood for over five (5) years and 39% in the same house, but only 24% own their own house. Although, 61% of the houses in the MN requires some kind of repairs, occupants of only 51% have expressed desire to undertake repairs and 8% or 522 houses have been serviced by the Emergency Housing Repair Project.

The same survey shows that approximately one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the MN residents are aware of the Rubbish Collection and Rodent Control Projects but of those with knowledge of these programs, thirty percent (30%) respectively have taken advantage of the services.

More than sixty percent (60%) of the residents are dissatisfied with the existing shopping facilities available in the target area. Provision of a solution to this problem may be seen in the construction of a Multi-Purpose Social Service Center and associated economic development activities of a commercial nature.

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Lockwood Urban Renewal Project R.I. R-27	Prov. Redev. Agency	Gross Project Cost \$3,018,827	HUD/City
NDP Upper South Prov. Renewal Area	Prov. Redev. Agency	Gross Project Cost \$3,891,992	HUD/City
Comstock Redevelopment Project	Prov. Redev. Agency	Gross Project Cost \$ 774,481	City/CDA
NDP Lower South Prov. Area 2	Prov. Redev. Agency	Gross Project Cost 1st yr: 956,104 2nd yr: 270,807 3rd yr: 992,631	HUD/City
Neighborhood Facility NFP RI-01-06-1000	City/Urban League	Gross Project Cost 968,161	HUD/CDA
Vest Pocket Parks RI-OSC-21	City/CDA	Gross Project Cost 104,325	HUD/State/City
Interim Assistance	CDA CDA Dept. of Pub. Works	Gross Project Cost 1st yr: 298,000 2nd yr: 267,000 3rd yr: 95,000	HUD/City HUD/City/CDA CDA
Roger Williams Public Housing Modernization	Prov. Public Hous. Auth.	1st yr: 950,000	HUD
Home Improvement Loan & Grant Project	Urban Hous. Corp.	1st yr: 0 2nd yr: 37,884 3rd yr: 77,256 4th yr: 0	CDA
MN Housing Develop. Project	Urban Hous. Corp.	1st yr: 0 2nd yr: 50,189 3rd yr: 257,121 4th yr: 95,000	CDA
Housing Maintenance	Dept. of Plan. & Urban Devel.	1st yr: 0 2nd yr: 64,360 3rd yr: 109,500 4th yr: 119,000	CDA
Increased Inorganic Waste Collection	Dept. of Pub. Works	1st yr: 4,000 2nd yr: 9,740 3rd yr: 9,808 4th yr: 13,000	CDA

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Demolition Grant RI-M-4	Dept. of Plan. & Urban Devel.	Gross Project Cost M-4 194,457 Amendatory: 56,000	HUD/City/CDA
Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal	CDA	1st yr: 2,000 2nd yr: 3,400 3rd yr: 5,824 4th yr: 6,000	CDA
Roger Williams Day Care Construction	RW Tenants Association	\$106,000	CDA/State
		<u>Number of Units Constructed or in Final Planning Stage</u>	
FHA 235 Housing	C.U.R.E.	20	
	Urban Housing	12	
	Build Inc.	6	
	Others	4	
Technical Assistance Counseling	DCA		
	Progress for Providence		
	S.R.S.	N/A	N/A
	Urban League		
	C.U.R.E.		

B. OBJECTIVES

The Short Term Objectives, as listed in the Third Year Action Program for the Environmental Component, are listed below. Immediately following each objective, a brief measurement of the progress that was made in attaining the Third Year Objective is presented.

1. To provide the mechanism through which 200 Model Neighborhood residential structures can be rehabilitated.

Measurement: Based upon statistical information through the first six (6) months of the Third Year Program from the Lower South Providence Neighborhood Development Program Project; the No Interest Loan Project; and the Housing Maintenance Project; approximately 60% of the goal of 200 rehabilitated structures has been met.

2. To encourage construction of 50 low to moderate income dwelling units, emphasizing home ownership.

Measurement: By the ninth month of FY 72, 50% of the goal of 50 new housing units has been accomplished.

3. To promote the development of 75 scattered site public housing units throughout the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The goal of 75 scattered site public housing units has not been met. No scattered site public housing units will be constructed during FY 72.

4. To promote the modernization of the 719 unit Roger Williams Public Housing Development in conformity with the contemporary needs of the community and its environment.

Measurement: The modernization of the Roger Williams Public Housing Development will see its first stage; that of modernizing two buildings implemented during FY 72.

5. To remove 75 uninhabitable and hazardous structures in the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The removal of 75 uninhabitable and hazardous structures has been realized.

6. To promote the development of 200 housing units for the elderly in the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The promotion of the development of 200 housing units for the elderly has been temporarily stalled, due to the unavailability of Federal Funds.

7. To encourage the implementation of an action plan for the orderly and systematic growth of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The implementation of an action plan for the orderly and systematic growth of the Model Neighborhood has been realized in its first stages through the Comstock Urban Renewal Project, Neighborhood Facilities Grant Application, Upper South Providence Neighborhood Development Program Application, Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project and Lower South Providence Neighborhood Development Program Third Year Application.

8. To discourage refuse disposal on property and streets.

Measurement: The discouragement of refuse disposal on property and streets has been accomplished through the efforts of the Interim Assistance Project, Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal and Increased Inorganic Waste Collection.

9. To reduce the incidence of rodent infestation to 10% of all Model Neighborhood households.

Measurement: The reduction of rodent infestation has been a continual work task of the Interim Assistance Project, however, households have not been surveyed to determine its effectiveness.

The Objectives for the Environmental Component for Fiscal Year 1973, the Fourth Action Year, are as follows:

LONG TERM

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth, conducive and related to the needs and desires of Model Neighborhood residents, in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence.

SHORT TERM

To encourage the construction of 175 new, low to middle income, family housing units.

To encourage the rehabilitation or code enforcement of 200 residential units.

To commence construction of the Neighborhood Facility.

To continue efforts to secure a commitment for 75 new units of scattered site public housing units.

To continue efforts to secure a commitment for 200 units of elderly public housing.

To continue efforts to expand the Roger Williams Public Housing Modernization Program from two buildings to four buildings.

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

To encourage the removal of 56 uninhabitable and hazardous structures.

C. PROJECTS

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PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Housing Assistance

PROJECT SPONSOR

Urban Housing Corporation
Union Trust Building
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Urban Housing Corporation
Union Trust Building
Providence, Rhode Island

FIELD OFFICE

Social Service Center
25 Mystic Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To make available "no interest" loans for selected improvements to Model Neighborhood structures and to provide a limited number of home improvement grants to those who cannot afford to take out a loan. Also, to assist Model Neighborhood residents in purchasing and maintaining a new Model Neighborhood home at a price which they can afford.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth conducive and related to the needs and desires of Model Neighborhood Residents in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence.

To encourage the construction of 175 new low to middle income family housing units.

To encourage rehabilitation or code enforcement of 200 residential units.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To subsidize the interest on fifty-one (51) home improvement loans to Model Neighborhood residents.

To induce lending institutions to become more flexible in approving home improvement loans.

To provide fifty-five (55) home improvement grants or loan-grant combinations to low income and elderly families who are resident-owners.

To provide a Model Cities subsidy for twelve (12) new housing units.

To insure that all potential purchasers utilizing funds from

this project, complete an accredited 235/237 home ownership counseling program.

To insure that all developers sponsoring 235 housing construction, who intend to sell to a client utilizing funds from this project, receive a sign-off from CDA and comply to the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA #11, as amended.

BENEFICIARIES

Resident-owners who wish to rehabilitate their housing and families who qualify to purchase housing using the Section 235 housing program and the entire Model Neighborhood which would benefit from a stabilized housing market.

The average family beneficiary receiving a loan subsidization has a gross income of \$7,873, has 3.1 persons per family and 75% of the families are black.

The average elderly beneficiary for a grant has a gross income of \$2,033, has a 2.0 persons per household and generally is white.

The average family beneficiary of a grant has a gross income of \$3,170; has 5.7 persons per household, and generally is black.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

No Interest Loans

Home improvement loans at "no interest" will be made available to resident-owners regardless of income in the Model Neighborhood for up to three (3) structures which they own. The amount of these loans to be used to improve, alter, or repair structures in the Model Neighborhood will be no more than \$3,500 per structure and not less than \$500 per structure with a maximum of three (3) structures eligible.

In selected cases, the lending institutions may make loans above the maximum limit if the applicant possesses the ability to pay. As the loans are being made in good faith between the lending institutions and the applicant, the lending institutions shall make the final decision on approval of the loan.

The Urban Housing Corporation will provide a monthly payment to the local lending institutions for the entire interest cost for those owners who qualify for the loans. The Urban Housing Corporation will prepay the subsidized interest out of funds advanced by the Model Cities Agency. The term of the loan may not exceed five years. All work must be validated by the Program Director before payment of the loan will be approved.

Local lending institutions would be allocated these loans on a proportional basis. The Urban Housing Corporation will act as coordinator and administrator of the project. Initial contact and follow-up for all loans will be processed through the Urban Housing Corporation representative at the Social Service Center.

Grants

Grants not exceeding \$1,000 will be made available on a first come basis for resident owners who meet the following criteria:

- (a) An adjusted gross income of \$3,000 or less.
- (b) An adjusted gross income of \$5,500 or less if the resident owner is 62 years of age or older.
- (c) An adjusted gross income of \$5,500 or less if the resident-owner has a documented handicap or disability which limits his earning power.

A \$300 deduction is granted for each dependent 18 years of age or younger (for a family), and a \$300 deduction each is allowed for a resident-owner and his spouse if they are 62 years of age or over.

Loan-Grant Combination

If an applicant has an adjusted gross income between \$3,000 and \$5,500, then he would qualify for a loan-grant combination. Under this aspect of the Program, Model Neighborhood resident-owners with adjusted gross incomes of \$3,000 to \$5,500 would be provided a grant of 40% of the cost of the repairs. This amount would not exceed \$1,000. The remaining 60% of the repair cost would be provided in the form of a "no interest" loan. The sum of the 40% grant and 60% loan shall not exceed \$2,500, and be for a term of not more than five years. This would mean that no family would have to pay more than \$25 per month for their rehabilitation work if they qualified.

Only the house which the applicant owns and resides in will be eligible for a grant or a loan-grant combination. All work must be validated by the Program Director before payment will be made. Prior to anyone receiving a grant, the Department of Planning and Urban Development must sign off that the structure slated to be repaired is not scheduled for demolition.

New Housing Subsidy

A maximum subsidy up to \$4,800 toward the purchase price of a single family home to be owner-occupied in the Model Neighborhood will be granted to families who apply and qualify.

All applicable rules and regulations listed as criteria for Section 235 of the National Housing Act, "Homeownership for Lower Income Families" relative to process and eligibility shall apply.

The Model Cities Agency through the Model Cities Housing Proposal proposes to subsidize the principal or purchasing price of a single family owner-occupied home to a degree not to exceed \$4,800. The monthly mortgage payments would be twenty percent (20%) of the adjusted family income. However, if the maximum principal subsidy of \$4,800 is utilized and the potential owner's mortgage commitment is greater than 20% of his adjusted family income, the potential owner could be ineligible to participate in this subsidy program.

The Urban Housing Corporation will also deposit in a special account on the closing date of the sale an additional two hundred (\$200) dollars in the Model Cities Neighborhood Credit Union for each client purchasing a home through the subsidy program. However, one of the supplementary conditions towards obtaining a subsidy is that the owner shall agree to deposit \$3.50 per month in the Credit Union for a period of not less than five years for the purpose of establishing a fund from which future repairs and maintenance of the structure can be carried out. This homeowner at the end of five years will have matched the \$200 maintenance contribution made by the Model Cities Agency. This money can only be drawn out for validated repair work. Should the owner sell his property within five years, he may withdraw his money less the \$200 subsidy, which will be returned by the credit union to the Model Cities Housing Program general fund.

To insure that the potential owner obtains the various skills necessary to own and manage a household, all applicants for this program will be referred to a 235/237 counseling program before they can obtain a mortgage on a new house.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	6/14/70	7/14/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	50,189	37,884	334,377	96,000
TOTAL	<u>50,189</u>	<u>37,884</u>	<u>334,377</u>	<u>96,000</u>

The Housing Assistance Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY-73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	\$11,500	\$11,500
Consultant and Contract Services	1,050	-0-
Travel	540	540
Space	1,000	1,000
Consumable Supplies	1,160	1,160
Purchase Subsidy	60,000	-0-
No Interest Loan Subsidy	25,500	25,500
Grant Fund	55,000	55,000
Administrative Fees	11,800	1,300
TOTAL	\$167,550	\$96,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Throughout the twelve month period, the project should average one home purchase subsidy per month, therefore enrolling one family in a 235/237 counseling program per month. The project should average 4.6 grants per month and 4.2 loans per month.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Housing Assistance program has resulted from combining the Home Improvement Loan Program and the Housing Development Program, which were both funded separately during the Third Action Year. Both programs have the same sponsor, the same program director and perform similar activities in the housing field.

The Loan-Grant combination aspect of this program was approved by HUD in April of 1972, and implemented at that time.

Eligibility qualifications for this program have also changed. The maximum income limit for an elderly resident-owner to qualify for a grant has been raised to \$5,500. Also, disabled owners can receive a grant if their incomes are less than \$5,500. Finally, the maximum income allowable for a loan-grant combination has been raised to \$5,500.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizens will have the opportunity to monitor and evaluate the operation of this program through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies

were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. The current start member is a non-model neighborhood resident.

PROJECT STAFFING

The Project has one staff position, that of Project Administrator, budgeted for the Fourth Year, the same as the Third Year.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist at present to provide alternative funds to continue the project after Model Cities supplemental funds are no longer available. However, renewal activities are underway throughout the neighborhood which will provide low interest loans and grants to residents.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

Through May, 1972, sixty-four (64) loans totaling approximately \$133,000.00 have been made to Model Neighborhood residents for rehabilitation of Neighborhood housing structures. In addition, thirty-seven (37) special elderly and family home improvement grants have been made totaling approximately \$35,000. These figures represent the projects performance since its inception; the loan program has been in operation for twenty-two (22) months and the grant program for ten (10) months.

The loan program has thus averaged 2.9 loans per month and the grant program averaged 3.7 grants per month. However, during the first eight months of FY 72, the average rate of loans per month has risen to 3.2 while during the same time period, the grants have fallen of to a 3.1 average. While the market for eligible loan candidates is large, it appears that income eligibility requirements for grants has created a small pool of acceptable candidates, which has now been saturated. Changes discussed above in the eligibility requirements and the creation of loan/grant combinations should stimulate the project activities.

The housing development component of the project has subsidized eleven (11) new housing units with a default only occurring on one unit. Ten (10) additional units are currently under construction and ground will be broken for another twenty-three (23) units. These are the first new residential units to be built in the Model Neighborhood in over forty (40) years and their existence together with the rehabilitation of existing structures as provided by the previously described loan/grant components of the project has resulted in a growth of local pride in the Neighborhood residential community.

PROJECT TITLE

Housing Maintenance

PROJECT SPONSOR

Department of Planning and Urban Development
Gardiner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Housing Maintenance Program
243 Prairie Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To assure decent habitable living quarters for Model Neighborhood residents through enforcement of minimum housing codes and the provision of emergency housing repairs through the use of a revolving fund.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth conducive and related to the needs and desires of model neighborhood residents in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence.

To encourage rehabilitation or code enforcement of 200 residential units.

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

To encourage the removal of 55 uninhabitable and hazardous structures.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To complete inspection of 3,000 dwelling units in the Model Neighborhood at a rate of 250 per month.

To reduce the ratio of one compliance for every 3 violation notices issued.

To complete forty emergency repairs, not undertaken by the owner.

To increase rent collection percentages of monies expended for emergency repairs from the current rate of 24%.

To utilize State of Rhode Island Escrow monies at a matching share for emergency repairs.

To commence investigation of alternative funding sources to continue this project service after the phase out of the Model Cities Program.

BENEFICIARIES

The occupants or potential occupants of the 3,000 dwelling units to be inspected will be the direct beneficiaries, although the entire model neighborhood will benefit from an improved housing supply.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Units and structures will be registered with the city when they become vacant. Prior to rental, each unit will be inspected and only upon compliance with minimum housing standards, will owners be issued a permit to rent. Program emphasis has not changed: Non-compliance would result in the owner being prosecuted within the sanctions established by minimum housing codes.

In addition, the Department of Planning and Urban Development is responsible to make inspections throughout the neighborhood on a systematic basis and complaints will be referred or handled by Housing Maintenance personnel whenever received.

The Housing Maintenance Office is also available to assist Model Neighborhood residents when landlords are negligent in making basic housing repairs. Complaints are investigated by building inspectors and, when valid and of an emergency nature, the office requests the landlord to make repairs at once. If the landlord refuses, the office calls a contractor to do the work. The landlord receives a bill from the Office once the repairs are made. If the bill is not paid prior to the landlord's next rental collection date, tenants pay rent to the Housing Maintenance Office until the cost of the work has been recovered.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	--	12/16/70	10/1/72	
Source		CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount		34,222	109,500	119,000
		Emergency Housing Repairs		
		30,138	(combined	
		Rental Insp. Program	into one project.)	
TOTAL		64,360	109,500	119,000

The Housing Maintenance FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

Cost Category	Total Cost	FY 73 CDA Funds
Personnel	\$79,687	79,687
Travel	3,000	3,000
Space	6,000	6,000
Consumable Supplies	2,400	2,400
Rental, Lease, Purchase of Equipment	1,613	1,613
Other: Telephone	2,400	2,400
Public Information	2,400	2,400
Temporary Shelter	1,500	1,500
Revolving Fund	20,000	20,000
TOTAL	119,000	119,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Monthly											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Locate Units	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grant Permits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Order Repairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Collect Escrow Rents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

There are no major changes in this program.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model Neighborhood citizens will have the opportunity to evaluate and monitor this project, through the Technical Evaluation Team and to make referrals to the Housing Maintenance Office.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. All employees of this project, as of the date of this writing, were reported by the Operating Agency to be Model Neighborhood Residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The staffing for the Housing Maintenance project is similar to the Third Year. The staff consists of one (1) Rental Inspection Supervisor, one (1) Emergency Repair Supervisor, one (1) Renewal Inspector II, five (5) Renewal Inspectors I, one (1) Clerk IV, one (1) Clerk-Steno III and one (1) Clerk-Steno II.

FUTURE FUNDING

If there is a need to continue this program after completion of the Model Cities Program, this program could be continued by the city if financial resources are available. The project, has available matching emergency repair funds from the State and will be encouraged to utilize this source of funding.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Housing Maintenance Project experienced a slow start-up period and experienced problems in maintaining its staff levels at authorized strengths. However, these problems have been solved. Through the period ending in March 1972, 1600 dwelling units were inspected, with recalls, and following up on the owners progress in complying with violations, encounters amounted to 4,800. The Operating Agency feels that its project has begun to bring about livable conditions for many of the tenants located in the Model Neighborhood. They feel that many problems of lead poisoning, rubbish, rat and roach infestation, and debris problems; all of which breed disease and unhealthy living conditions have been reduced, as well as problems relative to structural conditions.

In essence, the project has brought the housing problem to the owner's recognition and to some extent, caused the owner to correct those conditions. The Project has also attempted to converse with both owner and tenant, in defining the roles and responsibilities of each party. Four (4) staff members have attended a real estate course in order that they may further achieve a greater insight towards understanding the landlords position. The project has corrected emergency situations in approximately thirty (30) structures utilizing its own funds, and have caused about twice as many structures with emergency conditions to be repaired by the owner. The project has currently recaptured twenty-four percent (24%) of funds paid out of the escrow fund for emergency repairs.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY-73

PROJECT TITLE

Increased Inorganic Waste Collection

PROJECT SPONSOR:

Department of Public Works
700 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Department of Public Works
700 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To continue to supply one extra inorganic waste pickup per month in the model neighborhood in addition to the one regular pickup.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

PROJECE OBJECTIVE

To increase to two (2) the number of inorganic waste collections in the model neighborhood per month.

BENEFICIARIES

All Model neighborhood residents.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

In order to reduce the amount of trash in the model neighborhood, the Department of Public Works has been contracted to provide an extra can collection per month. Six trucks, a bulldozer and a 21 man force spend one day each month picking up refuse from regular waste disposal containers.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	9/11/69	9/16/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	4,000	9,740	9,808	13,000
TOTAL	4,000	9,740	9,808	13,000

The Increased Inorganic Waste Collection Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	11,474	11,474
Rental, Lease, Purchase of Equipment	1,526	1,526
TOTAL	13,000	13,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Collections are made on the first Saturday after the 10th of the month.

MAJOR CHANGES FOR THIRD YEAR

The only change in this project from the previous year is an estimated salary increase of 5% for personnel according to collective bargaining agreement and elimination of the Public Information Line Item.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model neighborhood citizens have the opportunity to evaluate and monitor this project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Existing personnel of the Department of Public Works are utilized for the program. The Citizens Planning Committee recommended in approving this program, that model neighborhood residents be hired for the Saturday collection. However, Union practices governing employment policies and overtime procedures prohibit this type of action. The Agency has, however, succeeded in placing approximately ten residents in jobs at the Department, and ultimately their names will come up according to seniority for overtime work.

PROJECT STAFFING

On the Saturdays the project provides its service, six (6) drivers, thirteen (13) laborers, one (1) foreman and one (1) bulldozer operator participate. This is at the same staffing level as the third year.

FUTURE FUNDING

It is anticipated that at some time during the Fourth Year, the City will switch to a combined organic and inorganic trash collection twice a week, thus eliminating at that time, the need for this project.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

This project has been picking up about 9 truckloads of trash in the Model Neighborhood on the extra collection day each month. The normal monthly collection in the neighborhood averages 12 truckloads of trash. This program has reduced the

amount of tin cans that have been deposited in yards, lots and streets of the model neighborhood. A visual survey made by the Agency indicated that approximately sixty percent (60%) of the houses are taking advantage of this project.

Results from this project, together with the Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal and Interim Assistance Projects have indicated that a high impact has been made and maintained in the reduction of garbage and litter in the Model Neighborhood.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Model Cities Agency
830 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Contract awarded yearly to the low-bidder, as selected through the City of Providence standard bidding procedures.

PURPOSE

To provide seven waste disposal sites in the model neighborhood for the deposit of excess trash which is incompatible with the regular collection.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide seven (7) waste disposal sites and waste containers in the model neighborhood.

BENEFICIARIES

All model neighborhood residents.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Seven (7) vacant parcels of land adjacent to high waste producing areas are serving as waste disposal sites. Trash containers are placed at each site and picked up twice a week. Program emphasis has not changed. This project is contracted out to a private firm to carry out the activities. The firm provides seven (7) eight cubic yard containers for the disposal of waste material.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	4/7/70	9/16/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	2,000	3,400	5,824	6,000
TOTAL	2,000	3,400	5,824	6,000

The Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

Cost Category	Total Cost	FY 73 CDA Funds
Consultant and Contract Services	5,839	5,839
a. Rental of seven 8 cu. yd. containers at \$17.50 per month x 9 months.	1,103	
b. 7 containers x 2 pick-ups/wk x 38 wks x \$8/pick-up	4,256	
c. Emergency Pick-Up Cost 60 Special x \$8/pick-up	480	
Public Information	161	161
TOTAL	6,000	6,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Containers are picked up twice a week. The program will run for 9 months. Excluded will be June, July and August.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THE THIRD YEAR

There are no anticipated changes in this project.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model neighborhood citizens have the opportunity to evaluate and monitor this project through the Technical Evaluation Team and to suggest alternate sites if necessary. Interviews are held with residents of an area to determine if a container should be placed near their houses.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Model Neighborhood firms had the opportunity to submit bids to obtain this contract. However, presently there are no neighborhood firms which handle truck-away containers. The contract itself does not generate any employment, however, the Agency has succeeded in placing three (3) drivers, full time, with the firm now possessing the contract.

PROJECT STAFFING

Not applicable.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist at present to provide alternative funds to continue the project after Model Cities supplemental funds are no longer available.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The seven (7) waste containers provided in this project are being utilized by the Model Neighborhood population and are significant contributors to reducing refuse disposal on pro-

perty and streets. This service is being used by residents and is judged very successful. Site selection for the containers is accomplished using neighborhood interviews to determine need and resident reaction to the project. In some instances, containers were moved at the request of neighborhood residents.

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry Over

PROJECT TITLE

Comstock Urban Renewal Project

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Redevelopment Agency
Gardner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Department of Planning and Urban Development
Gardner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Comstock Urban Renewal Project is to revitalize an otherwise social, economic and physically depressed area through the process of a City sponsored Urban Renewal Project, thus alleviating the lengthy federal time process involved in Renewal Planning and apparent lack of federal funding resources.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth conducive and related to the needs and desires of Model Neighborhood residents in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence.

To maintain an early and continuous resident participation in the planning, construction and reconstruction of housing units in the Model Neighborhood.

To encourage the construction of 175 new low to middle income family housing units.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To stimulate the revitalization of an otherwise social, economical and physically depressed area.

To coordinate the implementation of the Comstock Project with the implementation of the Model Cities Neighborhood Facility.

To stimulate the renewal of the Comstock Project in conformance to Model Neighborhood resident needs, Comprehensive Renewal and Community Development plans, and City Standards.

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

To provide land area for the construction of sixty to eighty-five new low to middle income housing units and stage effective relocation accordingly.

To encourage the development of housing units affordable by the economic strata of existing model neighborhood residents.

To promote high standards of design.

To stimulate the rehabilitation of adjacent houses not in the project area, utilizing Model City funded loan programs, and NDP rehabilitation mechanisms.

To stimulate the construction of new housing on vacant land adjacent to the project area, utilizing federal and Model City subsidy programs.

BENEFICIARIES

All residents of the Model Neighborhood will indirectly benefit from the Comstock Urban Renewal Project in that the most depressed area of the Model Neighborhood will be revitalized. The City will benefit through the provision of increased housing resources and tax revenue. Most importantly, from 60 to 85 families of low to middle income will have the opportunity to live in new safe and sanitary housing suited to their needs.

The average family will have an income below the model neighborhood median of \$6,000 per year. The median age of the male will be 29.0 years and of the female, the median age will be 31.3 years. The average size of the families will be over 3, and more than 50% will be receiving public assistance.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The delineation of the area proposed for renewal treatment developed because of factors such as; the rehabilitation and construction of a neighborhood facility across the street, financial constraints, proximity to areas scheduled for rehabilitation activities, large degree of vacant land, low relocation, condition of structures, land use, market studies and overall planning concepts for the Model Neighborhood.

The area comprises approximately 5.2 acres exclusive of streets. Of the 5.2 acres, approximately 2.5 are vacant. The area now contains 26 principal structures of which 16 have been used predominately for residential purposes and 10 for non-residential purposes. Of the 26 structures, 5 are abandoned.

Of the 26 structures, based upon an APHA Survey (structural condition survey) 21 are in poor condition, 4 in fair

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

condition and 1 in good condition. Thus, this area would qualify under Federal Criteria as a Clearance area.

The area is now occupied by 23 families, 6 individuals and 8 non-residential establishments.

Preliminary plans call for the removal of all structures and the area be redeveloped for residential purposes at a density commensurate with the zoning pattern of the community. Preliminary plans also call for the construction of new housing on existing vacant land prior to any relocation activity.

The renewal of the Comstock Area is in conformance with the overall development of the neighborhood. It is part of the first stage of future renewal activity, as it is in the Comstock Area that almost three times as many housing units can be constructed as torn down, thus affording relocation resources for subsequent relocation activity.

All activities will be undertaken by the Providence Redevelopment Agency (PRA). PRA will be responsible for the development of the renewal plan in conformance with state and city law; to involve citizen participation in all phases for the execution phase of the project.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			9/72	
Source			CDA/City	Continued
Amount		CDA City	558,361 186,120	Carry Over
TOTAL			<u>744,481</u>	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acquisition Appraisals	X	X	X									
Negotiation for Appraisals				X	X	X						
Condemnation					X							
Relocation Activity			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Demolition				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Disposition: Planning and Appraisal, Site Preparation Advertising	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Begin Sale of Parcels					X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Construction						X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

There are no anticipated changes in this program.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizen's Planning Committee, Inc., of the Model Cities Program has been recognized as the official PAC by the Department of Planning and Urban Development. As such, the CPC, Inc. has participated in all planning and execution activities since the beginning of renewal activity in the Model Neighborhood, and will continue its role. The CPC Inc., staff participated in conducting additional surveys during the planning process which led to the Comstock Urban Renewal Project's birth. In addition to the CPC, Inc. involvement, area wide public meetings will be conducted in order to keep well informed community residents and offer the opportunity for all, to voice their opinions.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. The Providence Redevelopment Agency has stated in writing that it will take the necessary steps towards attempting to meet the construction ratio as stipulated in the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA #11, as amended.

PROJECT STAFFING

This project when in execution will utilize the existing staff resources of the Department of Planning and Urban Development.

FUTURE FUNDING

This is an urban renewal program which only requires a one-time commitment of funds, however, should additional Model Cities supplemental funds become available, the expansion of this project would receive top priority.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The implementation of the Comstock Urban Renewal Project has fallen behind its original schedule, primarily due to the disposition of the Martin Luther King Shopping Center. In October, 1971, correspondence was received from HUD indicating their unwillingness to release funds for the Comstock Project until the problem of the Martin Luther King Shopping Center

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
~~Carry over~~

was solved. During the ensuing months, the problem was considered. A Neighborhood Facility Application, as the solution, was submitted to HUD and finally on May 26, 1972, HUD released funds for the Comstock Project. On June 14, 1972, the City Council held a Public Hearing on the Comstock Project, which was the first step in the execution of the Project. It is anticipated the City Council will expedite the legal process, in order that a Contract with the Providence Redevelopment Agency can be prepared for execution in August or September, 1972.

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental
FY 72 Carry-Over

PROJECT TITLE

Demolition Grant M-4 Amendatory

PROJECT SPONSOR

Department of Planning & Urban Development
703 Gardiner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Department of Planning & Urban Development
703 Gardiner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to demolish 56 vacant and sub-standard buildings in the Model Cities Neighborhood.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To encourage the removal of 56 uninhabitable and hazardous structures.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To demolish 56 vacant and substandard buildings in the Model Neighborhood which have been deemed a public health and safety hazard, and have not been removed by the owners after due process of law has been served.

To bait each structure for rodents prior to demolition.

BENEFICIARIES

All residents of the Model Neighborhood will benefit from the removal of vacant and substandard buildings which are deemed a threat to public safety and health.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Federal Funds will be requested to match the Model Cities funds in order to remove 56 vacant, substandard and blighting structures. The average cost of demolishing each structure is \$1,000 and demolition contracts are awarded through competitive bidding.

All vacant structures are inspected by Department of Building

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72

Continuing

FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72

Carry-Over

Inspection. According to City Law, the owners are notified and given a time period within which to repair the building or tear it down. After this time period elapses, and if no action has been taken, the building is then processed by the Department of Building Inspection to the Department of Planning and Urban Development for demolition procedures.

FUNDING

		FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		10/23/69	-	-	
Source		HUD/City	-	HUD/CDA	Continued
Amount	HUD	129,638	-	28,000	
	City	64,818		28,000	Carryover
TOTAL		194,456		56,000	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Upon release of funds by the federal government, a contract will be signed with the Department of Planning and Urban Development to carry out demolition activities. Properties will be inspected, notices sent to landlords directing them to bring the structure up to minimum housing standards or secure it. The landlord is given forty-five days to complete this request. If the house is not boarded up or repaired within that period, it is ordered demolished and the owner is given thirty days to appeal the order. If the order is not appealed, the owner is given a final notice that if the house is not repaired within seven days, it will be demolished by the City. However, this process can be circumvented, as the Building Inspector has emergency powers to order demolition, if the house is in "imminent danger" of collapsing. Once housing is scheduled for demolition, the normal City bidding process takes place, with the resultant contract for demolition signed approximately eight weeks later.. The entire legal process, consequently, takes approximately nineteen (19) weeks.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

None

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model Neighborhood residents have the opportunity to monitor and evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team process and may also submit to the sponsor, addresses of houses they wish inspected.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

As demolition contracts are awarded according to City bidding procedures in units of five to ten houses at one time, it is

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

most difficult to negotiate resident employment opportunities.

PROJECT STAFF

None

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist at present to provide alternative funds for large scale demolition projects, except through federal resources.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Demolition Grant Program M-4 completed in the fall of 1971, removed approximately 154 vacant and substandard structures, thereby reducing potential fire, safety and health hazards.

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

PROJECT TITLE

Interim Assistance Project, Amendatory

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Department of Public Works
700 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Providence Department of Public Works
700 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Interim Assistnace Project is to provide short term environmental sanitation and rodent control practices to the Model Neighborhood prior to large scale Urban Renewal activities.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To identify, tag, and cause the removal of one-hundred and twenty (120) junked and abandoned automobiles from the Model Neighborhood.

To augment the City effort in maintaining parks and playgrounds through daily checking and cleaning when necessary of parks and playgrounds during the summer and weekly thereafter.

To maintain rodent control measures in the forty-two (42) rodent districts of the Model Neighborhood.

To maintain a continual pick-up of refuse and garbage deposited on vacant Model Neighborhood property at a rate of 200 lots per month.

To maintain on a daily basis, the seven sites on which 8 cubic yard containers are placed.

To augment existing City street cleaning procedures through furnishing a driver to operate a street sweeper for nine months.

To augment City services in emergency weather situations.

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72
Continuing

FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72

To continue to hire and train previously unemployed workers
for advancement into City or Private employment.

BENEFICIARIES

All residents of the Model Neighborhood will benefit from improved environmental sanitation practices.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Interim Assistance Project has been operating for the past two years funded by H.U.D., State, City and Model Cities Funds. HUD and State monies will no longer be available after June 30, 1972, therefore the Agency will continue funding at a limited level, the Interim Assistance Project for one (1) more year.

During the year that this funding period covers, the Interim Assistance Project will emphasize the removal of trash from vacant land areas within the Model Neighborhood; the removal of junked and abandoned automobiles; the elimination of roaches and rodents; cleaning of parks and playgrounds within the Model Neighborhood; and increased street cleaning activities.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	9/8/69	3/5/71		
Source	HUD/City	HUD/City/ CDA	CDA	Continued
Amount	HUD City CDA	195,919 97,959 <hr/> 26,566	181,340 64,104 <hr/> 95,000	Carry-Over
TOTAL	293,878	272,,010	95,000	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

All work assignments of the project are carried out on a daily basis.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

None

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model Neighborhood residents have the opportunity to monitor and evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team process.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Hiring preference has been extended to model neighborhood residents since the program's inception. Future vacancies will

STATUS: Reprogram FY 72
Continuing

FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

be filled in accordance with the Providence Plan for Compliance with the CDA-11 under which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. Hiring of non-residents must be authorized through a specific CDA waiver.

Originally, all ten of the staff members were Model Neighborhood residents when hired. However, two (2) subsequently moved out of the neighborhood, leaving eighty percent (80%) of the employees currently living in the Model Neighborhood.

PROJECT STAFFING

The project is continuing and the staffing pattern of one field supervisor, one general foreman, one heavy equipment operator, one equipment operator and six laborers remain the same.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist at present to provide alternative funds to continue the project after Model Cities supplemental funds are no longer available.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

During the past two years, the project has made a visual impact in cleaning debris from throughout the Model Neighborhood, reducing the amount of junked automobiles; and controlling the rodent and roach population. In addition, many former hard-core unemployed men, have developed positive work habits and skills which have enabled them to move into employment opportunities offering advancement and long term benefits.

During the past fiscal year, the Interim Assistance project has served as a supplement to City services. Such things accomplished include:

- a. Removal of approximately ten junked and abandoned cars per month.
- b. Cleaning of approximately 200 lots of garbage and refuse per month.
- c. Practicing rodent control measures in all 42 rodent control districts which amount to approximately 3,700 lots.
- d. Supplementing City services in street cleaning, and maintenance of parks and playgrounds.
- e. Supplementing City services in times of weather emergencies.
- f. Providing support services to other Model Cities funded projects such as Summer Entertainment 1971 project, Summer Work 1971 Project, Summer Paint 1971 project and the Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal Project.

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Neighborhood Facility

PROJECT SPONSOR

City of Providence
City Hall
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Urban League of Rhode Island
131 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Model Cities Neighborhood Facility is to provide a multi-use facility in the Model Neighborhood to house activities such as health clinics, pre-school education, indoor recreation, and office space for people oriented service agencies.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth conducive and related to the needs and desires of Model Neighborhood residents in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence

To commence construction of the Neighborhood Facility.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To submit a neighborhood facility grant application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

To undertake model cities neighborhood facility construction in conjunction and coordination with Urban Renewal.

To provide pre-school education space for approximately 200 Model Neighborhood children.

To provide health clinic space for the consolidation and expansion of the existing Neighborhood Health Clinics.

To provide indoor recreational and social space for teenagers, young adults and elderly citizens.

To provide activity space for Model Neighborhood elderly services.

To provide additional space for other social service agencies or groups.

To coordinate neighborhood facility activities with the existing CDA supported Social Service Center.

To coordinate neighborhood facility activities with the existing Model Neighborhood Transportation System.

To utilize existing adjacent playground, playfield, tot lot, auditorium, swimming pool and gymnasium facilities in programming neighborhood facility activities.

To coordinate activities and services within the neighborhood facility.

To stimulate the revitalization of the surrounding neighborhood.

BENEFICIARIES

All Model Neighborhood Residents will at one time or another utilize services within the facility.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The neighborhood facility is viewed as the key stimulus in the revitalization of a neighborhood which is easily the most physically depressed geographical area of the City. The neighborhood facility will be constructed in cooperation with adjacent urban renewal activity. Because of the social and physical problems of the existing neighborhood, neither the neighborhood facility nor the urban renewal activity can commence independently of one another.

The site of the neighborhood facility is the existing Martin Luther King Shopping Center. The "Shopping Center" as it exists presently, is mostly vacant, due to economic and social pressures. It has been the major center of social disruptions which have taken place in the past few years in the Model Neighborhood. Based upon numerous surveys conducted throughout the Model Cities Neighborhood in the past year, the Martin Luther King Shopping Center is viewed by the general populace of the neighborhood as the single largest impediment towards the Social and Physical revitalization of the neighborhood.

For a detailed description of the facility, please refer to Providence Model Cities Neighborhood Facility Grant Application, project number NFP-RI-01-06-1000. In summary, the facility will be owned by the City of Providence and will be managed by the Urban League of Rhode Island. Services to be housed in the proposed neighborhood facility include the Model Neighborhood Health Clinic, Pre-School Education programs, Indoor Recreation, Elderly, Urban League and offices for other service agencies.

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

These services exist now in scattered locations throughout the neighborhood in generally deficient space and locations. Through their relocation into the facility; they will consequently be able to improve their internal operations, expand their delivery capabilities and coordinate their activities.

The application at this time for federal financial assistance and Model Cities supplemental funds is the culmination of a need which originally was specified in the Providence Model City First Year Action Plan and as programmed in the Part II, Five Year Forecast. It is also in response to the findings of a report made possible through the utilization of Section 701 Funds under the State-Wide Land Use and Transportation Program named "Recreational Needs in the Providence Model City area". Finally the proposed facility is in response to basic needs which have been set forth by each and every activity sponsor within the facility as well as wide spread citizen needs of the Model Neighborhood.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			Est. Sept 1972	
Source			CDA/HUD	Continued
Amount			HUD \$665,541 CDA 302,620	
TOTAL			968,161	Carry-Over

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

	Aug 72	Sep 72	Oct 72	Nov 72	Dec 72	Jan 73	Feb 73	Mar 73	Mar 74
Anticipated Approval of Neighborhood Fac. Application Part I.	X								
Develop Neigh. Fac. Approval Part II.		X	X	X	X				
Submit Part II					X				
Anticipated Part II Approval						X			
Execute HUD Contract		X				X			
Purchase Land							X		
Commence all activities related to Construction								X	
Open Facility									X

STATUS: Reprogram 72
Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carry-Over

MAJOR CHANGES

There are no anticipated changes in this program.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizen's Planning Committee of the Model Cities Program has been involved from the very beginning of the program formulation. As stated in the content and operation section above, the initial concept was contained in the Model Cities First Year Action Plan. More recently the Neighborhood Facility Application was discussed at C.P.C. Inc., meetings of March 31, 1971, June 9, 1971 and June 16, 1971. At the June 16, 1971 CPC, Inc., meeting the Citizens Planning Committee overwhelmingly endorsed the Neighborhood Facility Application. The CPC, Inc., will continue to be intimately involved throughout the construction phase of the facility, and citizens will be involved on advisory committees in the operation of the facility.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

PROJECT STAFFING

The Neighborhood Facility, being a capital improvement project will not require staff per say, however, within its construction activities relative to Model Neighborhood employment, the full intent of the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA #11, as amended will be followed.

FUTURE FUNDING:

It is anticipated that the Urban League will continue operation of the facility when Model Cities is no longer in existence.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Neighborhood Facility Grant Application, after receiving City Council Approval, December 20, 1971, was submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development in February 1972, where such application is being reviewed. Indications are that funding may be forthcoming early in the fiscal year, commencing Aug. 1, 1972.

PROJECT TITLE

Roger Williams Day Care Center Construction

PROJECT SPONSOR

Roger Williams Tenants Association, Inc.
202 Thurbers Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Roger Williams Tenants Association, Inc.
202 Thurbers Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Roger Williams Tenants Association is to sponsor the operation of a sixty (60) child Day Care Center in and for the Roger Williams Public Housing Project tenants. The Model Cities Program, in conjunction with the State of Rhode Island, Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services is financing the costs of constructing a new facility for day care purposes.

FUNDING

		FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		11/10/69	7/10/70 Amended	10/1/71 Amended	
Source		CDA/State	CDA/State	CDA/State	
Amount	CDA	15,000	90,000	3,000	
	State	11,484	54,950		
	TOTAL	26,484	144,950	3,000	

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The construction of the project will have been completed by September 30, 1972. The State will be responsible for the operational costs of the center, thereafter.

PROJECT TITLE

Upper South Providence Urban Renewal Plan

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Redevelopment Agency
Gardner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Department of Planning and Urban Development
Gardner Building
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Providence Redevelopment Agency was responsible to develop, produce and execute a Renewal Plan for the geographic area commonly referred to as "Upper South Providence". Said Plan is consistent with the overall goals and directions of the growth of the City of Providence and considers the aims of the residents residing in said project area.

Towards that end, the Agency developed a Neighborhood Development Program Application which contained the Code Items as required by Federal Regulations.

In addition, the Providence Redevelopment Agency accumulated supplementary information to be utilized for future N.D.P. Applications. Such information included:

- A. Property Map for entire project area
- B. Project Improvement Map for entire project area.
- C. Cost estimates for entire project area.
- D. Disposition information for entire project area.
- E. Relocation Plan and information for entire project area.

The Providence Redevelopment did insure that the Plan was developed in accordance with Federal, State and City Laws, regulations policies and procedures and has submitted said plan to the Federal Government for securing financial assistance to carry out the objectives of the Plan.

FUNDING:

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	9/3/70	Continued	
Source	-	CDA		
Amount		\$176,208	Continued	Closed

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The project has been completed, and as a result of this project four renewal type activities are scheduled to commence during Fiscal Year 73; Comstock Urban Renewal Project, Upper South Providence NDP, Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project and the Neighborhood Facility.

EDUCATION

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to describe the many and varied but interrelated problems of education which are characteristic of the Model Neighborhood. The Model Cities Education component attempts to alleviate these problems through specialized programs and services for the residents. It should be recognized that the problems stated here are interwoven in an intricate and dependent pattern such that in any given context, problems become causes and causes can be identified as problems.

Inadequate education of residents in the past has contributed to an environment typified by unemployment, health problems, crime and delinquency, and physical deterioration. It should be noted, however, the cycle of failure and frustration begins early in a child's life. Many Model Neighborhood children are caught up in this process even before they reach school age. With limited access to intellectual stimulation, they are unprepared to meet the requirements of the educational system when they enter school.

A. PROBLEMS, CAUSE, IMPACT, LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY.

Analysis of pre-school and school population (age 3-17) for the Model Neighborhood indicates that the percentage of number of children to total population is higher for the neighborhood than for the city as a whole. The number of children in this category represents 27.8% of the neighborhood population, whereas the average ratio for the city is 22.6%

PRE-SCHOOL

Table I shows that 543 or 3.6% of the total population in the Model Neighborhood are pre-school age which contrasts to 2.9% for the city as a whole.

TABLE I SCHOOL AGE POPULATION BY AGE/GRADE CLUSTERS

AGE(Grade)	Providence (179,213)		Model Neighborhood (14,943)	
	Number	%	Number	%
3-4 (Pre-School)	5,207	2.9	543	3.6
5-9 (K-4)	13,268	7.4	1,407	9.4
10-13 (5-8)	11,025	6.2	1,167	7.8
14-17 (9-12)	10,959	6.1	1,053	7.0
5-17 (K-12)	35,252	19.7	3,627	24.2
3-17 (Pre-School-12)	40,459	22.6	4,170	27.8

SOURCE: 1970 Census

According to the ethnic background, the neighborhood school age population differs greatly from the city. As shown in Table II, the number of Black pre-school age children in the neighborhood represents 58.9% of the total compared with 14.3% in the city.

TABLE II SCHOOL AGE POPULATION BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND*

AGE(Grade)	PROVIDENCE				MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
3-4 (Pre-School)	746	14.3	4,389	84.3	320	58.9	204	37.6
5-9 (K-4)	1,946	14.7	11,142	84.0	812	57.7	555	39.4
10-13 (5-8)	1,549	14.0	9,349	84.8	674	57.7	460	39.4
14-17 (9-12)	1,354	12.4	9,492	86.6	562	53.4	456	43.3
5-17 (K-12)	4,849	13.8	29,983	85.1	2,048	56.5	1,471	40.6
3-17 (Pre-School-12)	5,595	13.8	34,372	85.0	2,368	56.7	1,675	40.1

* Includes only Black and White

SOURCE: 1970 Census

It can be stated that the family structure has an important influence on the development of children before they enter school. However, many neighborhood families are handicapped by lack of adequate education, low income, and substantial number of fatherless households. These basic factors have been negative effects on the preparation of children for school. The Providence School Clinic reported that 40-50% of all youngsters start school six months behind grade level. If no corrective measures are used, the child with half year behind grade level falls three years behind grade level in reading by the 9th grade. The School Department estimates that a total of 2,500 neighborhood students with lower grade level of reading in 1969-1970 declined to 2,350 or 6.0% in 1970-1971. The total number of students, in 1971-1972, with lower grade level of reading estimated at 2,050, a decrease of 18.0% over 1969-1970.

To reinforce the assumption that families are handicapped by lack of adequate education, low income and fatherless households, the following statistics are presented:

It is estimated that 418 or 76.9% of all Model Neighborhood children ages 3 and 4 are from fatherless families. The medium income for female headed families is estimated at \$3,595 and 98% of these families are receiving income below the poverty level. About 33.3% of heads of households have less than an 8th grade education and 62% did not graduate from High School. Only 6% have had some form of college experience. As documented in the Health Component, the Model Cities Neighborhood has an extreme rate of

illegitimacy which further contributes to the fatherless household cycle and the high ratio of pre-school age children.

During the First, Second and Third Year Model Cities Problem Analysis, the high concentration of pre-school age children were noted and it was stated that facilities were lacking to care for such children. As the fourth year approaches, there are adequate facilities as shown in Table III below:

TABLE III PRE-SCHOOL FACILITIES

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>NO. OF MN CHILDREN</u>
Head Start	140
Salvation Army Day Care	34
Carter Day Nursery	37
Comp. Child Devel. Ctr.	60
Roger Williams Day Care	60
South Prov. Christian Ctr.	<u>40</u>
Sub-Total	371
Family Day Care (incl. 5 yr. olds)	<u>116</u>
TOTAL	487

Table III indicates that available facilities exist for what seems a reasonable ratio between slots available as measured against children available; as not every child will take advantage of pre-school education.

SCHOOL

As indicated in Table I, the Model Neighborhood has 3,627 school age children or 24.2% of the total neighborhood population, this is 4.5 percentage points more than 19.7% for the city as a whole. In the neighborhood, 56.5% of the school age population are Blacks and for the City, the average ratio is 13.8%. The city-wide distribution of school enrollment is presented in Table IV. The Black enrollment is 34.8% of the City Black population, whereas, the White enrollment represents 11.9% of the total White population. That is to say the Black population relies more heavily upon the public school system than does the White component.

TABLE IV ETHNIC ENROLLMENT DISTRIBUTION (City-Wide)

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>(AGE)</u>	Black		White	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
K-4	(5-9)	2,263	22.8	7,657	77.2
5-8	(10-13)	1,630	22.2	5,695	77.8
9-12	(14-17)	1,193	18.1	5,383	81.9
Sub-Total		5,086	21.4	18,735	78.6
Spec./Trans./ESL (ALL)		409	36.9	700	63.1
TOTAL		5,495	22.0	19,435	78.0

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office, September, 1971.

Low level of educational outcomes of neighborhood students are conditioned by the socio-economic environment of the neighborhood families. The influence of the family on school children becomes more visible when they are in school. It has been long recognized that

education of children starts at home and continues to be the responsibility of the family during the school period.

A review of the family characteristics shows that dissimilarities with regard to neighborhood families may have a bearing on the children's learning patterns. In the neighborhood, 33.8% of all families have only one parent living with the family, compared with 22.9% for the city (Table V).

TABLE V CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY* STRUCTURE

FUNCTION:	PROVIDENCE		MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD	
	Number	% of Families	Number	% of Families
Families	44,773	100.0	3,412	100.0
Husband/Wife Heads	34,528	77.1	2,260	66.2
Female Heads	8,306	18.6	1,003	29.4
Male Heads	1,939	4.3	149	4.4

Family is defined as having at least one parent and one related member not husband or wife as contrasted with Household which does not have to consist of any related member other than Husband/Wife.

Of note is that most of the single heads of families are females, 87.2% for the neighborhood and 81.4% for the city. There are 1,869 families in the neighborhood with children under 18, (Table IV), 804 or 43.0% of which have only one parent residing in the family; the city shows a percentage of only 22.1%. It is apparent that existing type of family compositions in the neighborhood is unable to provide the necessary influence on children achievements in school and badly needed care and tutoring after school.

TABLE VI CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY STRUCTURE
FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

FUNCTION:	PROVIDENCE		MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD	
	Number	% of Families	Number	% of Families
Families	21,236	100.0	1,869	100.0
Husband/Wife Heads	16,534	77.9	1,066	57.0
Female Heads	4,308	20.2	749	40.1
Male Heads	394	1.9	54	2.9

In addition to the family structure's negative effects, the neighborhood has more low income families compared with the city. About 77.0% of children under 18 are receiving some form of public assistance and the average neighborhood family income is below the poverty level. Low income, high unemployment, and many adults without proper education and necessary skills are not stimulating factors which make a child achiever in school. These characteristics of the neighborhood plus deteriorating physical environment in the area are resulting in specific problems in the schools, such as absenteeism, drop-outs, and low level of academic achievement.

INCREASED ABSENTEEISM

A study of the average daily attendance records of the Providence Public Schools for the past five years shows a consistent trend of increased absenteeism. Average daily attendance as a percentage of mean enrollment has decreased from 89.4% in the school year 1966-1967 to 85.9% in the year 1970-1971 for all schools. Reference to Table VII shows that of the categories given, the most consistent and marked decrease is with the vocational school which has decreased from 89.1% in 1966-1967 to 79.4% in 1970-1971.

It is also the vocational school which in each year relative to the other school categories has the lowest percentage of average daily attendance. The vocational school is located at the Central High School complex which borders on the Model Neighborhood. An estimated 385 Model Neighborhood students do attend Central Vocational School.

TABLE VII ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGES-SCHOOL CATEGORIES

(Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of Mean Enrollment)

<u>SCHOOL CATEGORIES:</u>	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
*Senior High Schools	92.1	92.0	89.0	84.3	87.3
Vocational School	89.1	88.5	86.1	83.6	79.4
Middle Schools	--	85.4	86.4	84.1	82.6
Junior High Schools	89.5	87.3	86.7	86.6	84.5
Elementary Schools	91.4	90.8	91.1	90.3	89.6
*All Schools	89.4	88.8	88.3	87.0	85.9

*Does not include Vocational

**Includes all Special/Transitional etc.

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office

A breakdown of the high schools including vocational, as seen in Table VIII, shows that of all the city high schools, Central High School has the lowest attendance percentage in 1970-1971 and has demonstrated the sharpest decrease in daily attendance since the 1967-1968 school year. Clearly, these observations are significant as 68.5% of the Model Neighborhood high school students do attend Central High School or Central High Vocational School.

TABLE VIII ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGES-HIGH SCHOOLS

(Average Daily Attendance as Percentage of Mean Enrollment)

SCHOOLS:	1966-1967	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Central	89.4	89.1	86.4	80.5	75.0
Central Vocational	89.1	88.5	86.1	83.6	79.4
Classical	96.1	95.9	95.2	93.6	93.9
Hope	89.4	89.2	85.1	79.7	81.4
Mt. Pleasant	90.1	89.7	86.7	85.4	86.3
TOTAL AVERAGE	90.9	90.5	87.9	84.6	83.2

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office

HIGH DROP-OUT RATE

Review of drop out statistics for two years, 68-69 and 70-71 for the city as a whole shows that high schools as a category is the predominant problem area. Reference to Table IX reveals that the number of drop-outs as a percentage of mean enrollment for the year 70-71 is 12.4% for the high schools. A breakdown by high schools shows that in terms of drop-out rate (number of drop-outs as a percentage of mean enrollment) Central High School has the poorest record. The drop-out rate in 1970-1971 was 22.1% for Central High School. Since 68.5% Model Cities Neighborhood students attend Central High School, these figures are significant.

TABLE IX HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATES

(Number of Drop-Outs as Percentage of Mean Enrollment)

<u>HIGH SCHOOL:</u>	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
* Central	26.0	23.5	25.1	15.9	22.1
Classical	.1	.1	.0	.4	.1
Hope	10.7	12.1	14.0	7.6	15.1
Mt. Pleasant	12.1	10.3	11.6	12.0	10.5

* Includes Vocational High School

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office

In real numbers, the drop-outs which occurred in 1970-1971 for the city and for the Model Neighborhood are shown in Table X. These figures show that a total of 107 drop-outs in the high schools were from the Model Neighborhood. Of the total, 69 attended Central and 37 had attended Hope.

TABLE X DROP-OUTS BY CITY AND MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD (6/70-6/71)

<u>SCHOOLS:</u>	<u>Number/City</u>	<u>Number/MN</u>
Central	370	69
Classical	13	0
Hope	177	37
Mt. Pleasant	205	1
All High Schools	765	107
Middle & Jr. High Schools	151	5
TOTAL (S.H.S./Middle/J.H.S.)	916	112

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office
Inspection on Individual Files.

An analysis of the racial background of drop-outs shows that for the high schools a trend has occurred revealing that the drop-out rate has decreased for non-whites while it has increased for whites. Table XI demonstrates that for the two years for which figures are available, the High School non-white drop-out rate has decreased from 17.8% in 1968-1969 to 9.3% in 1970-1971. Comparison of the white drop-out rates for the same two years shows an increase from 10.2% to 13.2%. Since the white group is larger for the entire city, the net effect is an increase in the overall high drop-out rate. It is apparent that the drop-out problem is becoming more of a white phenomenon.

TABLE XI SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATES BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND*

(Number of Drop-Outs as Percentage of Mean Ethnic Enrollment)

SCHOOLS:	JUNE, 1968-JUNE, 1969			JUNE, 1970-JUNE, 1971		
	Black***	White	Total	Black***	White	Total
**Central	20.5	N/A	25.1	7.6	N/A	22.1
Classical	0.0	N/A	0.0	2.6	N/A	0.1
Hope	16.6	N/A	14.0	14.0	N/A	15.1
Mt. Pleasant	16.0	N/A	11.6	6.7	N/A	10.5
All High Schools	17.8	10.2	11.2	9.3	13.2	12.4
Middle & Jr. High Schools	3.4	4.0	3.8	1.2	2.6	2.3
TOTAL(S.H.S./Middle/J.H.S.)	10.6	7.2	7.5	4.9	7.8	7.3

* 1968-1969 and 1970-1971 are the only two years that figures by Ethnic Background are available.

** Includes Vocational High School.

*** Includes approximately 5% of other Non-White.

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office

Causes are varied. At school, students reflecting the attitude of their parents, tend to be oriented toward immediate rather than deferred gratifications. They often feel that they have little control over their futures. The Public School system often lacks relevance for disadvantaged children. Text books and other material tend not to reflect the values and experiences of the disadvantaged youngsters. Technique used by schools are not usually appropriate to the students' needs. The family characteristics mentioned for pre-school remain the same for the school age children and they become more visible during the school period:

- . Low achievement levels among neighborhood school children stem from inadequate pre-school training.
- . A number of factors contribute the high rate of absenteeism in schools, with the most outstanding of these factors irrelevant curriculum and the lack of reinforcement or motivation for academic success in the students' environments. In addition, the effort made by the schools to deal with problems is inadequate.
- . In an effort to show the cause of drop-outs, a survey was made by the School Department. Over a three year period, 6/68 - 6/71, a total of 2,094 students dropped-out from the city schools and 1,633 or 78.0% of the total stated work related reasons for dropping out. The second clearly dominant reason for dropping out is "discouraged because of school failure" which accounts for 120 or 5.8% of the drop-outs during the same period.
- . Adult illiteracy and unemployment in the neighborhood today is, at least in part, a product of the inadequate quality of

education in years past which prevented many older residents from obtaining meaningful education. Lack of interest in continuing education among the neighborhood adults is revealed by a recent survey. Only 29% of the total residents interviewed indicated that they are willing to take courses if they were available. There is also a high degree of drop-out rate among residents enrolled in training courses. Reasons for non-completion of course work, valid or invalid as they may be, are inadequate transportation, lack of child care facilities, and lack of jobs in those fields in which training is offered.

The Model Cities Program has instituted a number of projects in order to respond to the needs of the large school-age population. Accepting the assumption that if a child's reading ability was below the class average or norm, that child would gradually reduce his learning capacity, become a behavioral problem, begin to experience a high degree of absenteeism and eventually drop-out. The Program, during its Second Action Year instituted the Guaranteed Learning Project, a performance reading contract, which was replaced during the Third Year by a management support type reading program utilizing the Croft System. This project has proven so successful that during the Fourth Year the School Department is expanding the project City-wide utilizing Title I funds.

Other projects funded by the Model Cities Program serve as support to the school children needs, such as Teacher Aides, Library and After School Tutorial Program.

To reduce the drop-out rate experienced by Black high school children, the Agency instituted the Work Study Program three years ago. In that period, the drop-out problem which was primarily Black has been substantially reduced whereas the White problem has remained about constant and therefore now is more of a problem.

POST HIGH SCHOOL FOLLOW-THROUGH STUDIES SHOW POOR PERFORMANCE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Post High School follow-through studies conducted by the Providence School Department's Pupil Accounting Office for each of three years, 1967 through 1969, show that approximately 60.0% of those students responding to a post graduation questionnaire for the graduating classes of 1968 and 1969 are continuing their education through enrollment at either 4-year, 2-year, or nursing or kindred institutions of higher education. This percentage represents an improvement over the previous year, 1967, which shows a percentage of less than 54.0%.

A breakdown by individual high schools as seen in Table XII, Central High School has by far the lowest percentage of graduates enrolled in higher education and correspondingly Central has the highest number and percent of drop-outs. Since the raw figures for Central High School include students at the vocational school, and since most vocational students do not continue schooling after graduating, the percentages as given for Central may be somewhat upward bias.

TABLE XII HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION

SCHOOLS:	1967 (Jan.&June)		1968 (June)		1969 (June)	
	Grads	% *	Grads	% *	Grads	% *
Central	271	25.5	157	39.2	210	32.4
Classical	218	96.3	178	100.0	196	99.4
Hope	516	60.9	377	62.3	378	63.7
Mt. Pleasant	578	43.2	501	52.3	536	52.8
TOTAL	1583	53.4	1213	60.9	1320	60.1

* Number continuing higher education as percentage of number responding to follow-through questionnaire.

SOURCE: Providence Public School Department, Pupil Accounting Office.

Another index of the effectiveness of high school experience is gainful employment. It is assumed that this measure would reflect accurately the level of success of the vocational students with Central High School. As expected, Central High School has the highest percentages for gainful employment over the three year period. A further dimension is added by combining both indexes to show what the level of success is in terms of graduates who have either pursued further education or who are gainfully employed. Reference to Table XIII shows that despite the high rate for Central of those gainfully employed, the total of both indexes for Central as an average of 3 years, 78.0% is quite lower than a combination of both for all the schools for three years, 88.0%. Thus, it is obvious that Central High School has a greater problem in terms of processing their graduates into institutions of higher education or into gainful employment.

TABLE XIII HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED OR CONTINUING EDUCATION

SCHOOLS:	%	%*	%	%	%*	%	%	%*	%
	Contin	G/E	Tot.	Contin	G/E	Tot.	Contin	G/E	Tot.
Central	25.5	46.4	71.9	39.2	41.8	81.0	32.4	50.2	82.6
Classical	96.3	1.0	97.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	99.9
Hope	60.9	23.2	84.1	62.3	25.7	88.0	63.7	28.3	92.0
Mt. Pleasant	43.2	39.1	82.3	52.3	35.5	87.8	52.8	38.2	91.0
TOTAL	53.4	29.9	83.3	60.9	28.0	88.9	60.1	31.3	91.4

* Number gainfully employed as percentage of number responding to follow-through questionnaire.

SOURCE: Providence School Department, Pupil Accounting Office.

INADEQUATE NUTRITION AND DIETS

It has been pointed out that a neighborhood is considered at poverty level if 25.0% of the households can qualify for free or reduced cost lunches under the School Lunch Program. A comparison of the participation ratio is presented in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL LUNCH PARTICIPATION

SCHOOL:	Enrollment	# Free/Reduced	Percentage
* Central	2,072	689	33.3%
Classical	1,278	51	4.0%
Hope	1,185	280	23.6%
Mt. Pleasant	1,811	187	10.4%
TOTAL	6,346	1,207	19.0%
** Other High Schools	19,254	872	4.5%

* Includes Vocational

** Includes 19 other High Schools in Rhode Island

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Education, Office of School Food Services.

The average ratio of 19.0% for the Providence High Schools is 14.5 percentage points more than the 19 High Schools of other public school systems in the State. A City breakdown of the four High Schools shows that at Central High School, 33.0% of the student body participate in the Program and thus were from families designated as poverty level. Since most neighborhood students do attend Central, the ratio reveals that the neighborhood parents who cannot afford to provide nutritional needs for their children turn to the public schools as a source of healthful foods. The neighborhood children who come to schools hungry or without adequate breakfast, are not prepared for morning activities. An objective of the School Lunch Program is that a well-fed child is more eager to attend school and more likely to learn and achieve. School lunch, however, in and by itself, does not solve the problem without an innovative coordinated educational approach presented by the schools.

To combat the problem of a student "dropping-out" after high school graduation, in the sense of not continuing his education experience, many Upward Bound, Special Services and Talent Development Programs are sponsored by the many colleges and universities in and around the Providence Metropolitan Area. Toward this end, the Model Cities Program has maintained a continued commitment towards providing yearly, twenty full scholarships for Model Neighborhood residents. This, it is hoped, will provide some stimulus for a Model Neighborhood student to remain in high school, graduate and continue his education.

MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD ADULTS HAVE LOW FORMAL
EDUCATION LEVELS

There are, according to 1970 Census returns, approximately 9,916 adults residing in the Model Neighborhood age 18 and over. This group represents 66.4% of the total Model Neighborhood population which contrasts to the city as a whole which has 72.8% of the total population in the same age category. Thus, there is a somewhat smaller concentration of adults in the Model Cities area than there is for the entire city. This observation is congruent with earlier comment that the percentage of pre-school and school-age children relative to total population is higher for the neighborhood than for the city.

Dispite a lower proportion of adults in the Model Neighborhood, however, the need for adult education becomes apparent when a study is made of the achieved levels of education for residents of the Neighborhood. According to the Adult Basic Education Section of the Providence School Department, studies based on the 1970 Census show that of 5,438 heads of households, approximately 33.0% have less than an 8th grade education and a full 62.0% have less than a high school education.

A racial breakdown for the city and the Model Neighborhood of the adult category (age 18 and over) has been made to determine or describe the adult clientele for adult education programming. This breakdown shows that 34.2% of the adults in the Model Neighborhood are Black, which contrasts with 7.0% for the city as a whole. Comparison of Black percentages for the adult category and Black percentages for school age groups within the Model Neighborhood show

that percentage-wise, there are fewer adult Blacks in the Model Neighborhood than school-age Blacks; however, because the city adult Black population percentage-wise is quite small relative to younger age categories, the relationship between the Neighborhood and the City as a whole is most dissimilar in terms of ethnic proportions for the adult group. Thus, in terms of adult programming, one must consider that it is this group, adults, which has for the Model Neighborhood a racial composition most unlike the city as a whole, a fact which should be recognized if in adult programming needs are based on type of clientele to be served.

Attitudes of Neighborhood adults towards traditional adult education can be seen in the results of a 1971 Model Cities Survey question which asked if the individual was "interested in continuing his/her education through either evening or day classes." 61.0% answered "no" and 10.0% did not respond to the question; only 29.0% answered affirmatively.

Limited neighborhood participation in adult programs has been the characteristic performance in the past. In the period 6/70-8/20/71, 417 Model Neighborhood adults were serviced by the then Model Cities Sponsored Adult Education Center. Enrollment breakdowns by ABE (native-born) and ESL show a 50-50 proportion. For various reasons, the A.L.C. was terminated 8/20/71. Currently, there are approximately 32 Neighborhood adults enrolled in ABE classes which are located outside the Model Neighborhood.

The Model Cities Program has discovered that education without a pay-off has not and will not succeed in the Model Neighborhood. Single purpose courses, like a consumer protection seminar, as currently sponsored by the URI Co-Operative Extension, will understandably draw upwards to one hundred persons. However, to sustain this over any length of time has proven most difficult.

Consequently, through the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA-11, residents employed in the Model City Program are afforded the opportunity for continued educational experiences with the pay-off being better pay and increased job responsibilities.

Potential Purchasers of Model City Homes, utilizing the Model Cities Purchase Subsidy, must first complete a home management and counseling course; thus the pay-off again for education is a purchase subsidy to buy a new home.

These two examples, therefore, are indicative of the Program's philosophies wherein adult education must have something for the participant at the end of the course, something more than a diploma.

COMPONENT IMPACT

The Education Component objectives are, in the long run, (1) to provide the opportunity for every Model Neighborhood resident to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness and (2) to provide pre-school facilities and programs which will enable Model Neighborhood youngsters to enter kindergarten and first grade at an educational level comparable to children throughout the city. Education projects have been created and maintained towards the end of meeting these objectives.

Approximately 3,500 different individuals have been served through various projects within the education component; this figure represents 29% of 12,100 individuals in the target group between the ages of 3 through 65.

Projects available to Neighborhood residents can be grouped into two types; those that provide services to a wide age span, and those that are geared to a specific age group. The former includes the Afro-Arts Center and the South Providence Branch Library. It has been found, however, that adult participation in both of these projects has been somewhat less than desirable. The Afro-Arts Center provides a full range of activities within the creative arts to an enrollment of approximately 400 individuals aged 5-44. The Library has a membership now totaling 1083; approximately 2,000 member-visits occur each month.

Projects geared to specific age groups include the following:

1. Comprehensive Child Development Center where day care is maintained for 60 pre-school children and clinical services provided for 374 pre-school children including children in attendance at other local day-care centers.
2. Reading Program which provides specialized reading instruction to 1,000 Neighborhood Children in grades 2 through 8 in an effort to increase reading levels; performance is evaluated through a PPBS approach. A Guaranteed Student Learning Program geared to a similar group and completed in May, 1971, was successful in that each student gained one month in read-level per month enrolled in the project.

3. South Providence Tutorial, which provides after school tutoring to Neighborhood youngsters has reached an enrollment of 375 students.
4. Teacher-Aides provides 12 para-professional aides in four local elementary and middle schools affecting approximately 1,000 neighborhood children.
5. Work Study which provides jobs to neighborhood high-school students, targeted as potential drop-outs, now has 78 students enrolled.
6. Talent Development provides for 20 students a complete four-year college education at any of three State institutions of higher education.

While it is difficult to assess the nature and extent of impact that is effected by these projects without the controls of scientific study built into the projects themselves, certain statements can be made regarding the extent of services provided:

1. It can be estimated that 86% of all individuals within the age group 3-13 have been served through one or a combination of the following projects: CCDC, Reading, Teacher Aides, Tutorial, Library, and Afro-Arts.
2. It can also be estimated 9% of all individuals in the age group 14-65 have been served in the same way through these projects: Work-Study, Talent Development, Library and Afro-Arts.
3. As can be seen by the previous statements, those individuals most effected by Education projects are school-age children

and any change in educational level or awareness for these individuals will have occurred through specialized and intensified educational services provided to augment the services provided by the public schools.

4. With regard to the long-range objectives cited earlier, an increase in the level of academic achievement and cultural awareness for all Model Neighborhood residents could not have occurred, given the extent of the education projects with regard to targeted groups; however, the positive effect of these projects upon individuals in certain younger age groups, though unmeasurable, has possibly occurred.

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Salvation Army Day-Care	Salvation Army	est. 115,000	State/Private
Carter Day Nursery	Diocese of Providence	est. 100,000	State/Private
South Providence Christian Center	Coalition of Churches	est. 13,500	Private
Head Start	Providence Head Start	est. 226,281 MN Share	OEO
Roger Williams Day-Care	R.W. Tenants Association	est. 80,000	State
Providence School Dept. Kindergarten	Providence School Dept.	Not Available	City
Follow Through	Providence School Dept.	535,000 Citywide	HEW
Family Day Care	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Title I Reading	Providence School Dept.	668,000 Citywide	Title I, ESEA
Special Education	Providence School Dept.	171,904	Title I, ESEA
Teacher Corps	UMass/Providence School Dept.	323,969 Citywide	HEW
Title I ESL	Providence School Dept.	65,000 MN Share	Title I, ESEA
Arts in Education	State Council on Arts	\$200/School	OEO
Alternate Learning	Providence School Dept.	90,000 Citywide	Title III/City
Providence School Clinic	Providence School Dept.	190,000 Citywide	Title I
Providence Experience Comm.	Providence School Dept.	59,000 Citywide	Title I

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY (Continued)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Spanish to English	Progress for Providence	13,000	OEO
School Aide	Progress for Providence	118,000 Citywide	OEO
Tutorial	Progress for Providence	7,000 Citywide	OEO
Cooperative Extension	URI	40,000	Private
Project 8 Talent Search	R.I.C.	est. 50,000	HEW
Comprehensive Child Devel. Day Care	URI	1st yr. 21,000	CDA
		2nd yr. 78,232	CDA
		3rd yr. 191,000	CDA
		4th yr. 125,000	CDA/State
Pre-Matric/Talent Development	URI	1st yr. 23,907	CDA
		2nd yr. 56,715	CDA
		3rd yr. 58,655	CDA
		4th yr. 63,000	CDA
Guaranteed Student Learning	Providence School Dept.	1st yr. 0	-
		2nd yr. 65,346	CDA
		3rd yr. 0	-
		4th yr. 0	-
Model Cities Reading	Providence School Dept.	1st yr. 0	-
		2nd yr. 0	-
		3rd yr. 131,789	CDA
		4th yr. 88,000	CDA/Title I

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY (Continued)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
SP Library	Providence Public Library	1st yr. 0	-
		2nd yr. 0	-
		3rd yr. 50,338	CDA Share
		4th yr. 53,000	CDA Share
Adult Learning Ctr.	Education Coalition Inc.	1st yr. 18,558	CDA
		2nd yr. 51,598	CDA
		3rd yr. 0	-
		4th yr. 0	-
MN Teacher Aides	Providence School Dept.	1st yr. 0	-
		2nd yr. 0	-
		3rd yr. 40,000	CDA/Title I
		4th yr. 36,000	CDA/Title I
Work Study	Providence School Dept.	1st yr. 26,000	CDA
		2nd yr. 67,829	CDA
		3rd yr. 91,239	CDA
		4th yr. 74,000	CDA
SP Tutorial	Same	1st yr. 8,000	CDA
		2nd yr. 28,515	CDA/UEF
		3rd yr. 43,697	CDA/UEF
		4th yr. 44,000	CDA/UEF

B. OBJECTIVES

The Short Term Objectives, as listed in the Third Year Action Program for the Education Component, are listed below. Immediately following each objective, a brief measurement of the progress that was made in attaining the Third Year Objective is presented.

1. To provide a high quality, well-coordinated child development center which serves 60 youngsters directly, and provides supportive services to approximately 140 Model Neighborhood three and four year olds enrolled in other Model Neighborhood pre-school programs.

Measurement: Through the first nine months of the Third Year, the objectives of enrolling 60 children in the Child Development Center, has been achieved by ninety five percent (95%). The objective of providing supportive services to 140 pre-school children has been reached. For example, through the first six months, 450 children received various Immunization Shots, 200 children received Dental Screening, 50 children and the families were receiving continual Psychological Services and 160 Classroom Observations were conducted.

2. To coordinate the expansion of pre-school centers so that a total of 519 Model Neighborhood three and four year old youngsters may be prepared for a school experience.

Measurement: Of the 543 pre-school aged children (ages 3-4), in the Model Neighborhood, 371 are enrolled in pre-school educational facilities in the Model Neighborhood and an additional 117, which include some five year olds, are enrolled in Family Day Care. For all practical purposes, knowing that not all pre-school age children need to be enrolled in programs, the objective has been met.

3. To continue the 26% decrease in the Model Neighborhood drop-out rate from 1968-1969 to 1969-1970, by reducing dissatisfaction with schools and expanding programs like Work-Study.

Measurement: The drop-out rate for Model Neighborhood Black students, as a percentage of mean enrollment, has decreased during the period 1968-69, and 1970-71 by 8.5%, while the White drop-out rate has increased by 3.0%.

4. To enhance the school experience for Model Neighborhood youngsters with special emphasis on up-grading reading skills for 1,400 youngsters in grades two through eight.

Measurement: At the time of this writing, final testing scores have not been tabulated, however, preliminary results indicate a majority of school aged children are exhibiting gains according to criterion reference standards.

5. To provide an after-school tutoring alternative to 300 or more neighborhood youngsters in order to expand and improve educational opportunity.

Measurement: The objective of providing an after school tutoring alternative has been exceeded by 25%.

6. To provide cultural/educational/library centers in the Model Neighborhood to serve as a basis of community pride and enrichment opportunities to over 5,000 Model Neighborhood residents.

Measurement: The objective of providing cultural/educational/library services to 5,000 residents has been exceeded by 75% according to membership lists and users of various projects in this category.

7. To raise the post-graduate educational horizons of more Model Neighborhood students than the twenty enrolled in the pre-matriculation program.

Measurement: Over and above the twenty-five students enrolled in the pre-matriculation project, the Agency does not have specific information.

8. To stimulate participation in, and coordination of, adult educational programs for the 62% of the adults without a high school diploma so that a quality program may be within reach of at least 200 Model Neighborhood adults.

Measurement: This objective has not been measured.

9. To provide 150 Model Neighborhood residents with marketable skills by improving the educational levels of, and coordination among, different skill and vocational education programs.

Measurement: This objective has not been measured.

The Objectives for the Educational Component for Fiscal Year 1973, the Fourth Action Year, are as follows:

LONG TERM

To provide the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

SHORT TERM

To maintain pre-school services for approximately 370 pre-school aged (ages 3-4) children.

To coordinate all pre-school education projects within the Model Neighborhood as related to planning, programming, budgeting and services.

To provide pre-school clinical encounters for all pre-school enrolled children, and provide clinic support services to a minimum of 20% who are predicted to be functionally retarded.

To provide an after school tutoring alternative to 350 or more Model Neighborhood children, to expand and improve educational capability.

To sophisticate the management support system advanced to the Providence School Department for the teaching of reading, and to promote expansion of the reading program to all Title I Schools.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3,600 children in the six schools containing a majority of Model Neighborhood students (grades 1-6) during the 72-73 school year, and to achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-1972 school year.

To decrease the drop-out rate by providing work study experiences for sixty Model Neighborhood youth who are defined by the School Department as potential drop-outs.

To provide post-graduate educational experiences for one-hundred Model Neighborhood residents.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand Model Neighborhood residents.

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

C. PROJECTS

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CARRY OVER SUPPLEMENTAL FY 72 FUNDED

NONE

DISCONTINUED FROM FY 72

NONE

PROJECT TITLE

Afro-Arts Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

Afro-Arts Center, Inc.
60 Portland Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To encourage cultural enrichment in the target area, by providing a facility for potential artists to develop their capabilities, by providing scheduled instruction for area residents, and by offering cultural affairs for the benefit of the community at large.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

To provide an after school tutoring alternative to 350 or more neighborhood children to expand and improve educational capability.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand Model Neighborhood residents.

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Model Cities Agency has, during its financial relationship with the Afro Arts Center, attempted to provide technical assistance and advice in order to 1) strengthen the fiscal capability and accountability of the Center; 2) strengthen the administration and management of the Center; 3) strengthen the programmatic elements of the Center; and 4) improve the physical facility of the Center.

The Afro-Arts Center, in relationship to future utilization of Model Cities Supplemental Funds in FY 73, has been placed on a probationary status commencing June 1, 1972, through September 30, 1972. During this period the Center is to develop realistic measurable project objectives.

BENEFICIARIES

A profile based upon past clients of the Center, indicates that the majority of clients are of school age, twenty percent (20%) are high school drop-outs, forty-five percent (45%) are enrolled in remedial reading classes, and a majority of clients are black; from multi problematic family backgrounds. The numbers and age groups of clients to be served during FY 73, is dependent upon the revised program the Afro-Arts Center is to develop during their probationary period.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

During the probationary period, the following must be accomplished by the Afro-Arts Center:

- A. The Board of Directors membership of the Afro-Arts Center must be reorganized, with some participants from the Model Neighborhood included. Such reorganization shall reflect a capable, active, board which will become involved on a continued basis in all affairs of the Afro-Arts Center.
- B. The Board of Directors shall establish a special fiscal sub-committee which must approve all fiscal transactions of the Center prior to expenses being incurred.
- C. A sub-committee with professional technical assistance, if necessary, be established, which will accomplish the following:
 1. Define the purpose of the Afro Arts Center in relationship to the Center's place in the realm of Black Art and Culture.
 2. Define realizable objectives of the Center in relationship to its financial resources.
 3. Develop a program with performance criteria built in for the Center which will provide:
 - a. A facility for potential artists to develop their capabilities.

- b. Scheduled instruction and critics.
- c. Cultural affairs for the benefit of the community at large.
4. Develop an administrative staffing pattern to implement the Program.
5. Develop standard operational procedures for the administration and management of the Center.
6. Develop a budget for the administrative staff and operation of the Center.
7. Develop alternative funding mechanisms for future years.

Provided all of the above elements are developed in a manner acceptable by the Model Cities Agency, the Agency shall allocate the Supplemental Fund sum of \$60,000 towards the budget of the Center, commencing October 1, 1972, through the period terminating September 30, 1973. At that time, a revised Program Contract will be available.

FUNDING

		FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			7/15/70	10/1/71	
Source			CDA/UEF/ Title III	CDA/UEF/ Title III	
Amount	UEF	35,000			
	CDA		74,859	59,956	60,000
	OTHER		<u>54,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	
TOTAL		35,000	128,859	84,956	60,000

The Afro Art Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category has not been approved. However, for budgetary purposes, the following FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is suggested; realizing it may change dependent upon the results of the probationary period.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel		42,195
Consultant & Contract Services		1,400
Travel		
Space		
Consumable Supplies		4,540
Rental, Lease, Purchase of Equipment		0
Other		11,865
Black Arts Festival	7365	
Telephone	1500	
Utilities	1500	
Heat	1500	
TOTAL		60,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Refer to the Content and Operation Section. A schedule is to be developed by September 30, 1972.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Afro Arts Center has been placed in a probationary period from June 1, 1972 through September 30, 1972. A total revamping of the Project must occur during this time. At the culmination of the period major changes will have developed from the Third Year Project as offered. Changes will be available at that time.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizen Planning Committee, Inc., in recommending approval of the allocation of \$60,000 for Afro-Arts Center activities, approved the probationary period and its stipulations.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the 22 staff members, only 8 or 36% are Model Neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

Refer to Content and Operation Section of this narrative.

FUTURE FUNDING

Refer to Content and Operation Section of this narrative.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Providence Model Cities Program has contributed a sum total of \$134,916 of Supplemental Funds to the Afro-Arts Center for two years operation; and recognizes the need for a neighborhood oriented center which reinforces the Black Artistic and Black Cultural values of, to and for the Community.

The Afro Arts Center is controlled by a policy making board which, for all practical purposes, has been non-functional in terms of providing sound fiscal management principals and follow-up procedures; providing the direction and leadership in promoting basic administrative practices and procedures for the administration and management of the Center; providing the direction and leadership in promoting a realistic yet exciting program of Black Arts and Cultural activities for Center participants as well as the Community at large.

The Afro-Arts Center has continually failed to maintain sound accounting procedures and fiscal management. The Model Cities Agency has, on numerous occasions, through the past two funding periods, attempted to provide the expertise to reinforce the Center's fiscal system, however, no lasting impact has been realized. The Center has experienced faulting hiring practices at times in violation of the resident employment process. The Center has failed to carry out the intent of its administrative SOP's, and their reporting on programmatic matters have been suspicious and often lacking in content. The programs offered by the Center, have displayed an ineptness exemplified by lack of participants. Various site inspections have been conducted by the Agency with resultant meetings between Agency Staff, Afro-Arts Staff and members of the Board. However, little positive change has taken place. As a result, the Afro Arts Center, in relationship to future utilization of Model Cities Supplemental Funds in FY 73, shall be placed in a probationary period commencing June 1, 1972, through September 30, 1972.

PROJECT TITLE

Comprehensive Child Development Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

OPERATING AGENCY

Department of Child Development and Family Relations
College of Home Economics
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

PURPOSE

To provide comprehensive day care center services for sixty (60) youngsters aged 3-5 from the model neighborhood.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To maintain pre-school services for approximately 370 pre-school aged (ages 3-4) children.

To coordinate all pre-school education projects within the model neighborhood as related to planning, programming, budgeting and services.

To provide pre-school clinical encounters for all pre-school enrolled children, and provide clinic support services to a minimum of 20% of those who are predicted to be functionally retarded.

To assist all projects in developing alternative services of funding.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To maintain an eligibility list of 60 pre-school aged children as the enrollment at the Center.

To maintain an average daily attendance of 45 children.

To evaluate, at the time of each child's entry, his/her current developmental level, including cognitive skills, social skills, emotional adjustment, and language ability.

To evaluate, at the time of each child's entry, his/her general state of health and level of physical development.

To provide, in developmentally graded sequences, a day care curriculum which will focus upon the growth and development of all of the developmental areas noted at the child's entry evaluation.

To provide a program of daily nutrition and physical activities to promote growth and physical development.

To evaluate, at three month intervals, each child's progress in cognitive skills and language ability.

To evaluate, on a continuous basis, each child's progress in social and emotional development.

To evaluate, at three month intervals, each child's physical development.

To evaluate, on a continuous basis, each child's state of health.

In conjunction with the objectives noted above, referrals are to be made to the South Providence Pre-School Consultation Service at the Providence Mental Health Center, for assistance in meeting the psychological needs of children and families.

To involve a minimum of fifty per cent (50%) of the parents of children in the day care program in the Parent Advisory Group.

To move the Parent Advisory Group further in the direction of involvement in the operation of the Center -- including the development of administrative policies, educational goals, and review of fiscal operation, and seeking alternative funding resources.

To provide for and to seek the involvement of parents in the development and continuation of parent discussion groups focusing on theoretical and practical problems and needs in family situations and child-rearing.

BENEFICIARIES

The day care component is intended to serve Model Neighborhood 3, 4, and 5 year olds who meet the eligibility criteria established by the Child Welfare League of America. In practice, this means that for the child to enter the program, a need on the part of the family must be established. Need can be based on the simple fact that the mother is working or on the family's need for relief in stress situations. In some cases, establishing the need of the child for the stimulation of a day care program may be sufficient. During FY 1972, the day care component has, to date, provided services for fifty-eight (58) children: 23 three year olds, 20 four year olds, and 15 five year olds (ages as of April 15, 1972). Of these children, 25 are male and 33 are female; 29 are black, 7 are white, 19 are from Spanish-Speaking backgrounds, and 3 are of other backgrounds. The children come from 44 families; three families each with three children enrolled, eight families

with two children enrolled, and the remaining thirty-two families with one child enrolled. Fifty-two percent of the families are one-parent (mother only) families; of all the families, sixty percent (60%) have working mothers; 60% of the one-parent families also have working mothers; the remainder receive AFDC. Of the two-parent families, 62% have working mothers, the remainder are supported by the father only.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Comprehensive Child Development Center (CCDC) program, housed at the Calvary Baptist Church, offers a day care child development program for sixty (60) area youngsters, 3-5 years of age. Emphasis in this project is on the developmental educational needs of area youngsters, but a full range of supplemental services, whether health, social, psychiatric, psychological, or speech, are available for every youngster enrolled in the project.

A parental involvement component includes follow-through work with parents to make them more aware of their children's educational developmental processes and better able to respond to these needs. A Parent Advisory Committee advises the Program Director and is an integral part of the program operation.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	2/24/70	7/15/71	10/1/72	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	CDA 21,000	78,232	191,000	125,000
	Other			9,439
TOTAL	21,000	78,232	191,000	134,439

The Comprehensive Child Development Center FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 Budget</u>
Personnel	103,863	103,863
Consultant and Contract Services	6,276	6,276
Curric. Dev. Spec.		
\$150/day x 18 days	2,700	
Teachers Substitute		
fund. 96 days x \$23/day	2,208	
Asst. Teach. & Teach.		
Aide Subst. Fund, 72		
days x \$19/day	1,368	
Travel	3,800	3,800
Space	6,480	5,141
Consumable Supplies	2,100	2,100
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equip.	2,250	2,250

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 Budget</u>
Other: Publications	\$ 100	\$ -0-
Food	8,000	-0-
Insurance	550	550
Telephone	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,020</u>
TOTAL	\$134,439	\$125,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY

<u>Activity</u>	1	2	3	4	5	<u>Month</u>		8	9	10	11	12
						6	7					
Intake & Follow-up	X								X	X	X	X
Curriculum Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Child Assessment			X			X			X			X
Staff Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Parent Advisory Meeting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Program Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Clinical component has been detached from the Center operation. Psychological/Psychiatric Social Services will be administered by the Providence Mental Health Center, Health Services will be administered by the Providence Health Centers, Inc., and the University of Rhode Island will continue to be the Operating Agency for the Day Care Center.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model Neighborhood residents will serve on the Parents Advisory Council. The Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency will have the opportunity to monitor, review, and evaluate the program through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties

concerned. At the time of this writing, out of seventeen staff positions, twelve or 70% are held by model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

Changes in the project have eliminated all staff who are not directly involved in the Day Care Center component. Staff now includes a Director, four (4) teachers, two (2) Assistant Teachers, one (1) Administrative Secretary, one (1) Cook, one (1) Cook's helper, two (2) Teacher Aides, four (4) part-time Aides, and one (1) part-time Secretary.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Child Development Center is being encouraged to seek alternate funding resources. The two immediate resources will be State reimbursement for welfare recipients and school lunch program reimbursement.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

Since September, 1971 through the period ending April 30, 1972, the Center enrollment has increased from 26 to 58 students, and the average daily attendance during the same period increased from 16 to 45. During the intake process, classroom assignments have constantly changed to correspond with the child's developmental levels, rather than with chronological age. A 3 step intake procedure in compliance with Child Welfare League standards has been designed and is utilized. Two children evaluation instruments have been developed and are used to evaluate the child. Evaluation records then accompany the child to public or parochial school. Health records are maintained for each child through the Pre School Clinic Component. The Center provides, on a daily basis, a complete breakfast, hot lunch and afternoon snack in conformance with Department of Education School Lunch Standards. Staff and in-service meetings and workshops are regularly held to develop staff capabilities. A result of this has seen a teacher aide promoted to the position of Teacher. A curriculum has been developed, focused on goals of maximum language development, cognitive skill development and concept formation, self confidence, trust, ability to relate, perseverance and attention span. A parent advisory group has been formed and is functioning. The assessment indicates that the project is meeting its objectives.

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Reading Program

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence School Department
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

OPERATING AGENCY

Providence School Department
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

PURPOSE

To provide an innovative comprehensive reading program for 3600 children attending 6 schools containing a majority of model neighborhood children in grades 1-6.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

To sophisticate the management support system advanced to the Providence School Department for the teaching of reading and to promote expansion of the reading program to all Title I Schools.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3600 children in the six schools containing a majority of model neighborhood children (grades 1-6) during the 72-73 school year, and to achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-72 school year.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-72 school year.

To develop and implement a process to maintain teacher and consultant accountability.

To attain student reading performance levels that as a total group average are at least 90% of the Program Product Predictions.

To Conduct bi-weekly program progress meetings at all six schools.

To re-evaluate the relationship between this project and Title I.

To provide In Service Training in Word Attack Skills and Comprehension for up to 30 new teachers.

To purchase additional project reading materials based upon result of PPBS materials versus student objective achieved analysis.

To sophisticate the coordination of teachers, principals, aides and parents.

To provide technical assistance, including support at monthly and bi-weekly meetings, classroom demonstrations, and staff of the Providence School Department.

To provide baseline data for assessment through the Gates-MacGinitie Testing Program; the CTB/McGraw Hill Tests; Croft Criterion Reference Tests; Program Product Predictions and Design Groups Evaluation.

To sophisticate the PPBS monitoring, tracking and reporting system.

To intensify coordination with the South Providence Library and Tutorial Projects.

BENEFICIARIES

Approximately 3600 target area students who are categorized as those with low reading scores, potential drop-outs, high absenteeism, negative self-image, low-level aspiration, one parent households, poor attitude towards school and a large percentage classified as corrective or remedial.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

A comprehensive reading program will be offered to approximately 3600 target area youngsters attending the following area schools: Mary E. Fogarty, Flynn, Tyler, St. Michaels, Roger Williams, and Gilbert Stuart (Outside model neighborhood).

The program was introduced in FY 1972 as an alternate to the performance contract with the New Century Corporation. The National Education Program Associates (N.E.P.A.) firm developed a systems approach to reading which is prescriptive and diagnostic, revolves around a criterion referenced approach, has a built in P.P.B.S. feedback mechanism, and permits teachers to develop product predictions on individual student gains.

This system was implemented in FY 1972 in its modeling phase, and will move into a validation phase for FY 1973. The N.E.P.A. firm will continue to provide management and technical assistance during the second year involvement.

The Providence School Department has adopted the Model Cities Reading Program for 20 Title I schools city wide, grades 1-4. The CDA will fund program elements in the 6 target schools which are over-and-above Title I expenditures in those schools.

An independent consultant audited the FY 1972 project, and may monitor and evaluate the FY 1973 validation phase of the project.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	--	12/70	12/16/71	
Source	--	CDA	CDA	CDA/TITLE I
Amount		CDA 65,346	131,789	88,000
		TITLE I --	--	58,477
		65,346	131,789	146,477

The Model City Reading Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	35,975	35,975
Consultants & Contract Services	10,500	4,500
Travel	7,725	4,162
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	44,980	8,280
Other:	47,697	35,083
Overhead	<u>Total</u> 30,957	<u>CDA</u> 26,833
Substitutes	3,360	0
Workshops	5,380	250
Fee (10%)	8,000	8,000
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>146,477</u>
		<u>88,000</u>

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
In Service Training	X	X	X	X								
Material Ordering	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Program Briefings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Technical Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Reading Project now utilizes Title I involvement. The Project for FY 1973 will not include grades 7 and 8.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee will have the opportunity to review, monitor, and evaluate the program through the Technical Evaluation Team (T.E.T.).

The Citizens Planning Committee, in recommending approval of FY 73 allocation of funds, recommended that the resource teachers that were trained over the past six months remain in the Reading Program during FY 73 and that objectives by the School Department and their consultant be clearly defined as to what they are to achieve.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

CDA-11 requirements in this project are difficult to enforce, since the Providence School Department will hire a consulting firm for performance of services, however, residents have been employed as substitutes, computer keypunch operators, and computer operators. A total of four part-time personnel have been employed.

PROJECT STAFFING

The consulting firm, N.E.P.A., will provide staffing for management support of this project, and the School Department will provide teachers.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

FUTURE FUNDING

It is the CDA intent to turnkey this project to the Providence School Department at the end of the validation phase. The initial acceptance of the Providence School Department to adopt the modeling phase of this program for 20 city wide Title I schools indicates that Model Cities involvement will be phased out, and School Department monies adopted for project continuation.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

While the writing of this project preceeds the final evaluation results of this project, the Providence School Department reports the following:

Experiences to date have caused changes at each of the six participating schools. This is due in part to the new visibility provided by the program's systematic student diagnosis procedures and combined prescriptions of teachers. The systematic procedures of diagnosis and resulting prescriptions have made abundently clear common problem areas which effect all schools. The program's effect has been to achieve solutions to problems on a unified basis which if expressed by a single classroom teacher would be difficult to accomplish. For this reason classroom teacher concerns and their effect on reading abilities of students have resulted in a change of classroom teacher attitude toward their role, not only as classroom teachers, but also as a resource specialist responsible for bringing about curriculum change within the school system. The role of the reading teacher is also changing from that of a one hundred percent remedial specialist to that of being both a resource and reading specialist to classroom teachers and remedial specialist to selected individuals and groups of students. These changes in the perception of how classroom and reading teachers perceive their duties and responsibilities are essential to successful expansion of the program. Changes in teacher attitudes are being supported by program components such as additional reading materials, normative and criterion referenced testing data, a student tracking system, in-service training, substitutes, and technical assistance. All components are proving to be essential to the overall success of the program.

After only four months of implementation within the classroom teachers are effecting positive changes in grouping of children and school schedules. Most significant is the problem encountered at the middle schools which has previously been a frustration of individual teachers. The student diagnosis provided by the program and prescriptions available all conflict with the present philosophies of school scheduling and student grouping thereby defeating the prescriptions offered. This common problem has resulted in the recommendation for and current implementation of rescheduling and regrouping of students in next year's middle school classrooms to accommodate the prescriptions offered. These changes will provide the necessary classroom time and homogenous student groupings for concentration on the reading problems of the middle school students.

PROJECT TITLE

South Providence Branch Library

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Public Library
150 Empire Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Branch Library
441 Prairie Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide relevant, creative public library service opportunities available for Model Neighborhood residents.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide post graduate educational experiences for one hundred Model Neighborhood residents.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand Model Neighborhood residents.

To provide the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3600 children in the six schools containing a majority of model neighborhood students (grades 1-6) during the 72-73 school year, and to achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-72 school year.

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To help improve the Pre-School Child language concepts, develop awareness and strengthen reading readiness for the children, ages 3-5, in the Model Neighborhood.

To loan books, records, filmstrips, cassette and tapes to the day care centers, nurseries, head start, follow through and kindergarten classes.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

To provide weekly programs within the library for pre-school children utilizing educational toys, games, auditory and visual media, as well as picture books.

To bring the library resources to the approximate 170 three-year-olds currently not enrolled in a pre-school facility through street storytelling and the distribution of paper back books for home use.

To reach 70% of the approximately 1,800 Model Cities children in school who do not use the library:

To provide open access to library materials by completing the registration and issuance of cards to all Model Neighborhood residents in this age bracket.

To increase the number of children coming to after school programs in the library by 66% or a total of 350 children contacts, including repeaters per month.

Even though the area of children's services is to receive the main impetus for the coming fiscal year, services to youth and adults will be expanded.

More high interest-low vocabulary books suited to the educational level of model area residents will be acquired.

Direct service to nursing homes and agencies will be increased.

At least five special programs for youth will be planned. These will be on sports, fashion and grooming, Africa, etc..

Paperback books, pamphlets and periodicals will be left in the Roger Williams Housing Project and community agencies. The goal is to increase library visibility, promote reading, and develop the basic educational skills of model area adults.

To increase total library membership to 2000 members.

To exert measurable effort to secure alternative funding resources.

BENEFICIARIES

The library concentrates its services to the lower socio-economic profile of Model Neighborhood residents and to pre-school and

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

school age children. However, there is something of interest for all residents of the Model Neighborhood in the library.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The South Providence Branch Library is one of nine branches, which revolve around a main library center. The South Providence Branch located in the target area, dates back to 1930, and has been providing free services to neighborhood residents throughout these past forty-two years.

The Model Neighborhood branch exists primarily as a resource center. It provides a warm, informal, atmosphere utilized by people desiring to read and learn. In addition, the library offers liaison work, outreach activity, school visiting, story hours, films, arts and crafts, special children's programs, and visits to nursing homes, so that library services are flexible and creative rather than staid and traditional.

The library branch constantly strives to develop itself as a community based center. Hours of service have been lengthened, and use of community rooms for programs and meetings have been growing. Another way in which the library has attempted to relate to its immediate neighborhood is through the Edna Frazier Memorial Collection on Black history and literature. Books are carefully selected to reflect the Black experience, to give an accurate interpretation of history, and to present an accurate reflection of the accomplishment of Afro-Americans in the United States.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 1972	FY 1973
Contract Date			10/1/71	
Source			CDA/City/State/Fed.	CDA/City/State/Fed.
Amount			CDA 50,338 OTHER 22,901 <u>73,239</u>	53,000 N/A <u>53,000</u>
TOTAL				

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

The South Providence Branch Library FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel		36,599
Consultant and Contract		850
Travel		300
Space		0
Consumable Supplies		1,226
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment		11,425
Other		2,600
Insurance	250	
Telephone	250	
Public Relations	350	
Maintenance	1,000	
Special Programs	750	
	TOTAL	53,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity - In Library</u>	<u>Time</u>
Adult Basic Education Classes	Weekly
Advisory Council	Monthly
Youth Advisory Council	Monthly
Rap Sessions for Youth	Monthly
Special Programs for Youth	Bi-Monthly
Feature Programs for Children	Bi-Weekly
Combined Craft & Media Programs for Children	Weekly
Programs for Parents	Monthly
Pre-School Storytelling and Creative Activities	Weekly
Saturday Morning Creative Story- telling and Creative Activities	Weekly
Program for Parents	Monthly
Class Visits	Weekly

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

Storytelling in Community Agencies

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time</u>
Carter Day Care Center	Bi-Weekly
Flynn Kindergarten	Weekly
Fogarty Headstart	Bi-Weekly
Roger Williams Day Care Center	Weekly
Christian Day Care Center	Weekly
Salvation Army Day Care Center	Weekly
C.C.E.C.	Weekly
John Hope Day Care Center	Weekly
St. Michael's Lower Grades	Bi-Weekly
John Hope Center	Weekly
Home Day Care Center	Monthly

Additional Programs and Services Outside the Library

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Time</u>
Street Storytelling	Weekly
Trips for Children	Monthly
Church Home	Monthly
Girls' Club	Monthly
Boys' Club	Monthly
Senior Citizens	Bi-Weekly
Nursing Homes	Monthly
Visiting School Classrooms	Bi-Annually
Book Deposits	Monthly

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR:

A new position, part-time program innovator, has been added.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee of Model Cities will review, monitor, and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

The Library has created a Youth Advisory Board and Library Advisory Board to provide neighborhood consumer involvement in planning and program development. The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., in recommending approval of this project, recommended that the position of Custodian be retained by a Model Cities resident.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the seven persons on staff, four or 57% are Model Neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

A part-time program innovator has been added to the project. Staffing, otherwise, will remain the same as FY' 72.

The remaining staff consists of a Branch Librarian, a Childrens Librarian, a full-time Clerk, a part-time Clerk, two Messengers and a Custodian.

FUTURE FUNDING

The South Providence Branch Library is a division of the Providence Public Library which is constantly seeking funds from the City, State, and Federal Governments, and private foundations. The library has stated that loss of Model Cities funds without increases from other sources would necessitate a drastic cutback in hours and services, but the South Providence Neighborhood would not be abandoned.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The South Providence Branch Library serves as a Neighborhood community education center for recreational reading, general information, and special programs. Membership has now reached over 1,100. During this year an Advisory Board has been formed comprised solely of Model Neighborhood residents.

The Library program during the past year has expanded coordination with other Neighborhood agencies including those effecting senior citizens as well as the younger age groups. The Library has purchased high-interest low vocabulary reading materials and audio-visual equipment and augmented the Edna Frazier Collection (Black culture) and collections for other minority groups (Spanish and Portuguese). The development of special programs such as a Magic Show, Looking Glass Theater, Arts and Crafts, Films, Story Hours, a Library Newspaper, and Art Exhibits in conjunction with the Afro Arts Center and the use of relevant record albums and games has been effective.

PROJECT TITLE

South Providence Tutorial Program

PROJECT SPONSOR

South Providence Tutorial, Inc.
5 Temple Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Tutorial, Inc.
5 Temple Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide an after-school tutorial project which will assist 350 target area youths in developing their basic educational skills thus enhancing the probability of their future success in school.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

To provide an after school tutoring alternative to 350 or more neighborhood children to expand and improve educational capability.

To sophisticate the management support system advanced to the Providence School Department for the teaching of reading and to promote expansion of the reading program to all Title I Schools.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3600 children in the six schools containing a majority of model neighborhood students (grades 1-6) during the 72-73 school year, and to achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-72 school year.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand Model Neighborhood residents

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide Comprehensive (education, nutrition and culture) after school tutorial services to 350 different Model Neighborhood school age children.

To maintain an average daily attendance of 90 different students each day.

To maintain records on each participating child, relative to attendance, school, scholastic performance and improvement contributed to Tutorial Project.

To coordinate tutorial efforts with the Model Cities Reading Project and South Providence Library activities.

To maintain a ratio of 1:1 Tutor/Tutee relationship.

To supplement the Board of Director membership in order that the percentage of Model Neighborhood residents increase from one third to one half.

BENEFICIARIES

Three hundred and fifty Model Neighborhood children are the project beneficiaries. Usually this child is in grade one through four, from a low socio-economic background, is black and is performing below grade level in school.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The South Providence Tutorial Project is now completing its seventh (7th) year of operation. From its present location in the Temple Street School, it offers compensatory education to 350 neighborhood youngsters. Emphasis is placed on developing reading and math skills, but support in additional subject areas is offered along with field trips and special events.

The Tutor/Tutee relationship is maintained at 1:1 ratio. College and High School tutors are recruited for this project, and are assisted by regular teacher aides. Certified teachers are utilized as resource personnel and lend their expertise to the selection of materials, the orientation of tutors, and the workshops that are periodically held. A library is also maintained as an integral part of this program.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract				
Date	3/31/70	9/16/70	9/1/72	--
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA/UEF	CDA/UEF
Amount	CDA 8,000	28,515	43,697	44,000
	UEF _____	_____	<u>12,662</u>	<u>21,953</u>
	TOTAL 8,000	28,515	56,359	65,953

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

The South Providence Tutorial Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	42,588	34,596
Consultant and Contract Services	4,355	1,585
Travel	3,959	1,905
Space	3,428	3,428
Consumable Supplies	1,010	830
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	1,100	0
Other:	4,513	1,656
	<u>Total</u>	<u>CDA</u>
Postage	520	240
Repairs and Renovations	400	0
Conferences & Meetings	340	170
Publicity & Promotion	475	50
Field Trips	650	0
Printing	80	0
Food	1,400	656
Miscellaneous	100	0
Telephone	540	540
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	65,953	44,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Recruitment	X		X	X	X							X
Training			X	X	X	X		X				X
Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THE THIRD YEAR

No major changes are projected for FY 73, except emphasis will be placed in the maintenance of improved student records.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee will have the opportunity to monitor, evaluate, and review this on-going project. Also, several members of the Board of Directors, South Providence Tutorial, Inc. are Model Neighborhood residents. The CPC participation in evaluating the program will, of course, be through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the eleven staff members to be supported by Model Cities funds, seven or 65% are Model Neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The Staff of the Tutorial Project is comprised of an Administrative Director, an Educational Director, one Resource Teacher, one Administrative Secretary, one Librarian, one Supervisor Aide, four Tutorial Aides and one Custodian.

FUTURE FUNDING

The CDA provides a predominant share of the funding for this project which also receives monies from the Urban Emergency Fund and private donations. No provisions, however, have been made to provide funds to replace Model Cities supplemental funds. The Agency during FY 73 will lend technical assistance in the encouragement of seeking alternative funding resources.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Tutorial project has enrolled 350 students in a grade range of K through 8 with the majority of enrollees in grades 2-4. Average daily attendance has been 47 students who have been tutored on a 2:1 Tutee/Tutor ratio. The project has conducted a series of staff training workshops in an effort to continue to upgrade the skill levels of staff and teachers. Field trips as well as a Saturday Morning Enrichment Program have served to augment in social situations the development of the child in addition to academic tutorial sessions.

Evaluation of tutorial curriculum and curriculum implementation will occur when testing is completed at the end of this school year. Teacher Referral Slips used for the subjective and objective evaluation of the tutees' subsequent regular day school performance by their regular day school teachers shows improvement in areas of reading, math, and basic skills for most students.

PROJECT TITLE

Talent Development Program

PROJECT SPONSOR

University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

OPERATING AGENCY

Special Program for Talent Development
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881

PURPOSE

To aid 20 disadvantaged students who reside in the Model Neighborhood and wish to continue their education beyond the high school level.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide the opportunity for every model neighborhood resident to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

To provide post graduate educational experiences for one hundred model neighborhood residents.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand model neighborhood residents.

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES.

To continue the education process for the twelve (12) model neighborhood residents who are currently enrolled in the program. This entails the provision of tutoring, individual counseling, medical and dental care, as well as financial support in the form of tuition, room, board, fees, books, and a weekly stipend.

To enroll an additional eight model neighborhood residents who will enter the program's summer pre-matriculation phase before entering the University of Rhode Island, or other schools in the Fall of 1972.

To maintain improved records and tracking of those students enrolled.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

BENEFICIARIES

Those twenty students serviced by this program are from culturally, socially and economically deprived backgrounds. Their medium income falls below the poverty level. They are blacks of College age, with no prospects of financing a college education on their own. Thirty percent (30%) are male and the average first semester grade earned for all participants was 2.44.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Special Program for Talent Development is a Statewide project which is designed to aid talented disadvantaged students who might not otherwise avail themselves of higher educational opportunities.

Newly recruited students take part in a special pre-matriculation summer program to eliminate deficiencies that might exist in their educational background.

All students, whether new or ongoing, receive counseling, tutoring help, full tuition, room and board, scholarships, a book allowance, and weekly stipends. In addition, special trips to cultural events are arranged periodically. Depending on what individual educational goals are, students may attend either the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island Junior College, or Rhode Island College.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	3/3/70	7/15/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA Share	CDA Share	CDA Share	CDA Share
Amount	24,000	56,715	58,655	63,000
TOTAL CDA SHARE	24,000	56,715	58,655	63,000

The Talent Development Project FY 73 Budget, Model Cities Share only, by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Share</u>
Personnel		7,180
Scholarship Aid		55,820
\$2,791 x 20 Students		
TOTAL		63,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recruit & Select Students	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Enroll Students						X	X	X			X	X
Ongoing Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring & Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The CDA will no longer provide administrative costs except for a share of the recruiter's annual salary.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

All students participating in the project must be area residents. The Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency will monitor, review, and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

PROJECT STAFFING

The CDA will no longer share administrative costs for this project, with the exception of the recruiter, who will receive 58.7% of his salary from CDA monies.

FUTURE FUNDING

Model Cities funding provides about 20% of the total funding for this project. A commitment has been made that the State of Rhode Island will assume financial responsibility for those students funded with Model Cities money once the program ceases to exist.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

At the beginning of FY 72, twenty students were enrolled in college through this program. By the second semester, eight had dropped out, an attrition rate of 40% measured in relationship to the total project attrition rate of 33%. Those remaining from the model neighborhood had an average first semester cumulative point total of 2.44. Of the 205 students who applied for 40 places in the Talent Development Program for fall 72 enrollment, 25 students were from the model neighborhood, which indicates that the program is providing motivation for students to better themselves by continuing their education. Of these 25 students, at least 8 were accepted to fill 20% of the available slots.

PROJECT TITLE

Teacher Aides for Model Cities Schools

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence School Department
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

OPERATING AGENCY

Providence School Department
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To continue the utilization of 12 teacher aide para-professionals in four Model Neighborhood schools in order to provide concentrated reinforcement in reading with respect to the Title I and Model Cities reading program offered in those schools, thereby expanding the impact of educational course work for Model Neighborhood students.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To sophisticate the management support system advanced to the Providence School Department for the teaching of reading, and to promote expansion of the reading program to all Title I Schools.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3,600 children in the six schools containing a majority of Model Neighborhood Students (grade 1-6) during the 72-73 school year, and to achieve reading gains at a rate higher than previously achieved during the 1971-72 school year.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide reinforcement to meet the specific reading objectives for each child according to the Croft diagnosis.

To assist the teacher in operating the audio-visual reading equipment used in the classrooms.

To assist the teacher in providing individual attention for the children.

To assist teachers in the correction of work sheets and in the program tracking system.

To help teachers with the preparation of work sheets, individualized learning packets, etc..

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

To provide participation in parent involvement program.

To provide 3 aides at the Fogarty School, 3 at Roger Williams Middle School, 4 at St. Michaels School and 2 at Tyler School.

To develop alternate funding resources.

BENEFICIARIES

All children in Model Neighborhood Schools except Flynn. The Children participating in the project generally have academic aptitude scores below the national average and California Test scores indicate that children at all grade levels are reading below grade level, with first grade students a few months below grade level and eighth grade students a year or more below grade level. In most instances, the child scores higher in vocabulary than in comprehension.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Twelve teacher aides will continue at four target area schools, 3 at Fogarty, 3 at Roger Williams, 4 at St. Michaels, and 2 at Tyler School. Their tasks will be targeted to the needs of reading in the aforementioned schools. Tasks will include reinforcing program objectives, assisting in ad hoc grouping, story reading, individualized instruction, tracking and monitoring, and assisting with parent involvement projects.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	-	10/1/71	
Source	-	-	CDA/Title I	CDA/Title I
Amount	Title I		18,000	18,000
	CDA		<u>18,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
	TOTAL		36,000	36,000

All monies allocated for the Teacher Aide Project is for personnel.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

All personnel of the project are hired for ten months of the year and will assist, on a daily basis, in carrying out the activities of the Model Cities Reading Project.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The training component offered in FY 72, will not be included in FY 73. No major changes in personnel are expected. Aides will be required to work in the Reading Project exclusively.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The citizen's Planning Committee of the Model Cities will monitor and evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team. In recommending the project for funding, the Citizens Planning Committee recommended that all aides hired under this project be model neighborhood residents and that aides be assigned exclusively to the reading project.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the twelve teacher aides being currently funded, ten or 83% are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

No change is anticipated in FY 73, with the exception that all twelve aides must be model neighborhood residents.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Model Cities Agency will emphasize during FY 73 that future funding of this activity should be Title I responsibilities.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

Teacher aides have reportedly provided assistance in the Reading Program, individualized instruction, story reading, maintaining pupil records, and operate audio-visual equipment. Whether in fact teacher aides actually benefit the educational system approach has not been assessed at this time.

It has been indicated that during the Third Year Program Period, Aides were undertaking various tasks not relevant to helping children to learn. Aides were being utilized to perform duties which normally are the responsibility of the teacher. This in fact was not the conceptual approach for employing aides.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Work-Study Program

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence School Department
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Providence School Department
Experimental Program Division
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide a meaningful educational and work experience for at least sixty (60) potential Model Neighborhood drop-outs by enabling them to remain in school and work in local business, industry, or public or private agencies.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To decrease the drop-out rate by providing work study experiences for sixty Model Neighborhood youth who are defined by the School Departments as potential drop-outs.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To enroll a total of sixty Model Neighborhood high school students in the project.

To actively recruit new enrollees who are male and potential drop-outs, in order to decrease the total 7.3% drop-out rate as a percentage of mean enrollment, and specifically reduce the number of Model Neighborhood drop-outs (112).

To actively recruit among new enrollees, eligible white students, to increase the white enrollment from 6% to 12% of the project participants.

To maintain a per student job absence rate that does not exceed two absences per month.

To increase private sector employment participation by twenty percent, from 40% to 60%.

To evaluate on a continual basis, employment slots relative to the student receiving beneficial employment.

To establish in writing, a working agreement to create and implement a flexible curriculum tailored specifically to meet the needs of project students with regard (1) to appropriate

skills training relative to the students employment and (2) to class scheduling in order that project enrollees will be available for employment three hours of each week day without having to sacrifice the loss of beneficial course work.

To establish and maintain a data and evaluative system by which to track the employment of project graduates and to measure the success of the training and placement of graduates into skilled employment beginning with those students graduating in academic year 1971-1972.

To exert measurable effort to secure future funding from sources other than CDA.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries of the Work-Study Project can, as a group, be classified as being from a split marriage, multi-sibling, low-income family. Black students presently enrolled represented 94% of the total. The average age of students participants is 16.7 years old and the average grade level is tenth.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Work-Study Program provides job placement for potential target area school dropouts on an after-school basis. The students are released from school at 12:30 P.M. and report to their job placement in business, industry, or public or private agencies. Students work three (3) hours per day, fifteen (15) hours per week for approximately forty (40) weeks. In-school attendance, academic achievement, and on-the-job performance are checked to ensure that the students develop work skills and a more positive educational out-look. The project in this way heads off crises rather than reacting to emergencies. Job placement is in accord with student needs. Students are oriented toward determining their future job slots, and job placement also takes into account special levels of awareness developed by students.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	9/22/69	10/7/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	<u>26,000</u>	<u>67,829</u>	<u>91,239</u>	<u>74,000</u>
TOTALS	26,000	67,829	91,239	74,000

The Work Study FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	15,295	15,295
Travel	3,000	3,000
Consumable Supplies	408	408
Student Wages	52,800	52,800
FICA (Students)	<u>2,497</u>	<u>2,497</u>
TOTAL	74,000	74,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Month</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Develop Job Slots	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop Eligibility	X	X										X
Student Placement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Follow-up	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The only change projected for FY 73 is to develop incentive step increases for student enrollees. First year students would earn \$1.60 per hour, second year students would earn \$1.65 per hour, third year students would earn \$1.70 per hour, fourth year students in the program would earn \$1.75 per hour. All step increases are contingent upon previous performance in the program.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

All students participating in the project must be from the target neighborhood. The Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency will monitor, review, and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team. The Citizens Planning Committee, in recommending approval for this project, recommended that a closer follow-up of the students in their work experiences and scholastic performance be maintained by the project.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment

preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Presently, one of the two staff members is from the Model Neighborhood.

PROJECT STAFFING

The project is staffed by a coordinator and a secretary.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist as present to provide alternate funds for project continuation after Model Cities funds are no longer available, however, the Agency will emphasize during FY 73, the development of alternative funding resources.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Work Study Project has maintained an average enrollment during the first seven months of FY 72 of seventy-five (75) students, consequently exceeding its goal of sixty students by 25%. Fifty-three (53) of the seventy-five (75) students were female (72%) and sixty percent (60%) are employed in public agencies. Of students that have, at one time or another, been with the Work Study Project, but dropped out of school for reasons other than pregnancy, all were placed in a full-time job and all but two were enrolled in night school or the equivalent. Of those who became pregnant (30) all have continued their schooling. Of the students that have graduated, all but one have full-time work or are attending a post graduate institution. Approximately eight students per year have asked to be dropped from the project for the purpose of attending school full time. A composite of grade point averages has been constant with the grade point average prior to entering the project, which is a positive sign, in that participating students no longer take electives, which usually build up averages. Specific areas of interest are such things as; classroom work being received by students employed at Progress Association for Economic Development for which they are receiving special scholastic credit; the Urban Education Center is offering a course for students working at the South Providence Tutorial for which they receive special scholastic credit and the Boy Scouts desire "problem" cases for the purpose of developing potential, and prepare them for work in the private sector. With all agencies, there is understanding that students are primarily building work habits and skills, and their ability to perform proficiently may mean their moving to another job slot in private industry.

EMPLOYMENT

CHAPTER III

EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

Employment in the Model Neighborhood must be measured in terms of dollars earned. In the period between 1960 and 1970, the medium family income Citywide, increased from \$5,069 in 1960 to \$8,430 in 1970; an increase of \$3,361. In the Model Neighborhood, during the same period, the increase was only \$2,055.

Thus, while incomes have increased, the rate of Model Neighborhood increases are nowhere close to the City rate of increase; thus, the Model Neighborhood still retains the bottom of the curve. The following discussion outlines the problems associated with employment in the Model Neighborhood and outlines the impact federal programs have made.

A. PROBLEMS, CAUSE, IMPACT, LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

GENERAL COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The following table presents a comparative overview of the demographic characteristics for the State of Rhode Island, the City of Providence, twenty-one (21) selected low income tracts within the City as defined by the Bureau of Census in a special 1970 survey, and the Model Neighborhood.

TABLE I POPULATION (By Age and Sex, Percent Distribution)

	State			City			Selected Area			Model Neighborhood		
	All*	M**	F**	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F
Under 5	8.0	51.1	48.9	7.5	51.1	48.9	8.7	51.1	48.9	9.4	54.1	45.9
5 - 9	9.1	51.1	48.9	7.4	51.5	48.5	8.3	51.8	48.2	9.4	50.7	49.3
10 - 14	9.3	50.9	49.1	7.7	50.0	50.0	8.5	49.1	50.9	9.6	49.6	50.4
15 - 19	9.1	51.6	48.4	9.2	51.6	48.4	7.8	46.8	53.2	8.6	45.3	54.7
20 - 24	9.3	55.8	44.2	10.0	50.8	49.2	8.7	46.7	53.3	8.3	45.4	54.6
25 - 34	11.3	50.4	49.6	10.6	49.8	50.2	11.0	49.1	50.9	10.4	48.4	51.6
35 - 44	11.0	48.8	51.2	9.5	47.9	52.1	9.8	47.6	52.4	10.6	46.8	53.2
45 - 54	12.2	47.7	52.3	11.7	45.5	54.5	11.5	45.3	54.7	9.9	46.9	53.1
55 - 59	5.3	46.8	53.2	6.0	44.5	55.5	5.8	43.7	56.3	5.2	49.9	50.1
60 - 64	4.6	44.6	55.4	5.6	41.8	58.2	5.5	43.1	56.9	5.4	47.9	52.1
65 +	11.0	39.7	60.3	14.7	38.8	61.2	14.7	41.0	59.0	13.1	45.0	55.0

* % of total population

** % of total population within age group.

Population Count

The 1970 Census of Population for Rhode Island shows a total population of 946,725 residents, which is a 10.1% increase over 1960. In addition, a 6.4% increase in the statewide population count has been registered since the Special Census of 1965. During the ten year period, the percentage increase in the Black population was 38.2%.

While the State as a whole had experienced an increase in population from 1960 to 1970, the City of Providence had 13.7% fewer residents in 1970. This should not be considered

either unique nor significant, since this occurrence is exactly what is happening in central cities throughout the country.

What is noteworthy, however, is the fact that this phenomenon is causing a concentration of low-income and minority group residents in the central cities. According to the 1970 Census, Providence residents numbered 179,213, down 28,285 since 1960.

Twenty-one (21) census tracts within Providence were singled out by the Census Bureau as low-income tracts, and became subject of a special detailed socio-economic survey in 1970. This survey area should not be confused with other low-income or poverty areas that have been defined in the past. It does not correspond with the definition of the Providence Inner-City, for example, but rather includes an additional 24,705 people. These 21 tracts include 91,252 people, or some 51% of the total population of the City.

Providence's Model Neighborhood consists of four of the City's thirty-seven census tracts and includes 14,966 residents, 8.9% of the City's population and 16% of the Selected Low-Income Area.

Age and Sex

The table below indicates that the Model Neighborhood has a younger population than do the other geographical areas compared. For males, however, the median age of 29.0 years is higher, while a 31.3 median age for women is lower than for the other areas.

TABLE II MEDIAN AGE

	<u>All</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
State	29.1	26.5	31.7
City	32.1	28.7	35.5
Selected Area	31.3	28.7	34.0
Model Neighborhood	30.2	29.0	31.3

The Model Neighborhood has a lower percentage of its population in the 20 to 44 age group (29%). A generally younger population for this area is also noted in the under 14 years of age group. While 28.4% of the residents are in this group, it is 26.4%, 22.6%, and 25.5% of the population for the State, City, and Selected Low-Income Area respectively. Within the Model Neighborhood itself, however, there is a high concentration of older people in the northern section -- tracts 7 and portions of 4 and 6. Seventy-five percent (75%) of people 45 years and older in the entire Neighborhood, live in the older, more deteriorated portion.

While there is no significant difference in terms of population distribution by sex, the Model Neighborhood has a heavier concentration of females in the child-bearing and younger age bracket than the other areas considered. These demographic indicators will have a definite impact on the labor force composition, income levels, as well as welfare dependency and health.

Race

The 1960 Census of Population for Rhode Island listed a total of 18,332 Black residents in the State which represented

1.3% of the total population of 859,488. By 1970, 2.7% of the population was Black, or 25,338. Put another way, while the total State population increased by 10.1% in the ten year period from 1960 to 1970, the Black population increased by 38.2%.

In the City of Providence, there were 11,153 Blacks representing 5.4% of the City's population. By 1970, this amount had increased by 4,722 (42.3%), or to 8.9% of the total City residents. Therefore, while 2.7% of the State's population is Black, 62.7% or 15,875 reside in the City of Providence.

No other area in the State has as heavy a concentration of Black residents as does the Model Neighborhood. This is best illustrated by showing the distribution among the four geographical areas compared:

TABLE III PERCENT BLACK

	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>%</u>
State	946,725	25,338	2.7
City	179,213	15,875	8.9
Selected Area	91,252	14,461	15.8
Model Neighborhood	14,966	6,259	41.9

EMPLOYMENT

Although official indications were that the economy would begin to recover in early 1972 from the recent severe recessionary period, this has not yet affected the employment situation in Rhode Island which has traditionally been the first to suffer and the last to recover from a sluggish economic setting. Unemployment in the State rose to 6.7% (seasonally adjusted) in February 1972, the highest since 1964, and the number of persons out of work totaled 30,700 -- a level that hasn't been

surpassed since 1963.

While the total civilian labor force increased by 4,300 from 1970 to 1971, there were actually 1,900 fewer people employed -- indicating that the number of new jobs being created in the State are not keeping up with the annual additions to the labor force. The recession has undoubtedly had an affect on this job gap, but this has been a recognized fundamental problem plaguing the State of Rhode Island for several years fueled by a dying textile and volatile jewelry and machine tool industry. Statistics have continually shown that until the State can attract its share of modern, stable industry, the only promising areas of job growth will be in the non-manufacturing areas such as: wholesale and retail trade; services and government employment.

Unfortunately, it isn't possible to construct a picture of the extent of economic development (or lack of it) for a particular jurisdiction within the State, not to mention a given neighborhood within the jurisdiction. No doubt this would be of extreme value, and may become possible in the near future. The difficulty lies in the fact that the statistics on economic indicators are kept and released on a statewide basis only. Therefore, for the moment without considerable extended research on an individual basis, it cannot be determined precisely what the nature of economic activity is for the City nor the Model Neighborhood. However, new industrial construction is reported by city and town, but for Providence in 1971, there were only eight firms with new construction starts, and all of these were additions to existing companies.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The rate of unemployed persons in the Model Neighborhood has been higher than the statewide rate primarily because of the characteristically lower levels of skill and education as well as a substantially higher concentration of minorities. Since published unemployment rates are on a statewide basis, it is necessary to use a series of other factors and variables in order to make a realistic and intelligent estimate of what the rate is for the Model Neighborhood. Basically, the factors and variables that are used here are the following: The State rate; the length in the period of high unemployment in the State; socio-economic characteristics; local surveys; and, unpublished but credible estimates by professional observers in governmental agencies. The method by which a current (April 1972) rate of unemployment for South Providence was determined is presented below.

As of April 1972, the Model Neighborhood has had an unemployment rate of 14.1%. Since rates of unemployment are not computed for a particular area within the State, the following method was used to develop a realistic, current, yet minimum rate for the Model Neighborhood using 1970 census data as a base:

1. The 1970 Census indicated an unemployment rate of 7.0% for the MN, the same as for twenty-one low-income tracts for the City.
2. The latest official adjusted rate for the State (February 1972) was 6.7% unemployed. Since there was a 1.1 percentage point difference between the MN rate and the State rate at the time of the 1970 Census, this would indicate, as a preliminary rate figure, a 7.8% rate for the MN in April 1972.

3. The 1970 Census data is now more than two years old. Therefore, all 14 and 15 year olds have since moved into the potential labor force group. The labor force for the MN, then, has had a net increase since 1970 of some 200 persons. This addition to the labor force group will change its composition. 50% of these (100) will have left school, attempted to seek employment, and failed. These individuals and their distribution will be reflected in the current labor force characteristics as listed below.
4. The so-called "structurally unemployed, a common group in an area like South Providence, and further aggravated by a recession, must now be considered for a realistic count of the jobless. These include women who might be willing to work but aren't bothering to look because of the scarcity of jobs, men in the same situation, teenagers who are employable but haven't yet worked, and those who because of extended unemployment have "given-up". This mixed group, although difficult to measure, is not counted among the ranks of the unemployed when official counts are released. A conservative estimate of 10% of the NOT IN LABOR FORCE group is one used by some economists to represent the structurally unemployed segment. This would add some 500 persons from the MN to the ranks of the unemployed by April 1972.
5. Authorities in the State departments of Labor and Employment Security have claimed, with continued noted confidence, that the rate of joblessness in the Model Neighborhood is twice that of the statewide rate. This would indicate a rate of 13.4%. In addition, a survey conducted by the CDA in 1968 and up-dated in the fall 1971 revealed a rate 4.8 points higher in the MN than for the State. It must be noted that neither the survey nor professional estimates have taken into consideration the "structurally unemployed."

These considerations enable us to arrive at a 14.1% rate of unemployment in the Model Neighborhood.

TABLE IV LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

	April 1970	April 1972
Over 16 Years	10429	10629
In labor force	5430	6000
Unemployed	378	846
NOT in labor force	4999	4629
Rate of Unemployment in Model Neighborhood	7.0%	14.1%

According to the definition that is most commonly used, the potential labor force includes all civilian persons 16 years and over who are classified as either "in the labor force", or "not in the labor force". The first group is further categorized as either at work, not at work because of a strike or illness, or unemployed.

The table shows the percentage distribution of the labor force for the three areas.

TABLE V DISTRIBUTION

	<u>% Male</u>	<u>% Female</u>	<u>% Black</u>
City	46.1	53.9	7.1
Selected Area	45.0	55.0	12.6
Model Neighborhood	46.6	53.4	34.8

According to the 1970 Census for South Providence, of the 4992 persons at work the week prior to the survey, the following distribution of occupations was revealed:

Professional & Technical	376	7.5%
Managers & Administrators	120	2.4%
Sales personnel	172	3.4%
Clerical & Secretarial	547	11.0%
Craftsmen & Foreman	541	10.8%
Operatives	1518	30.4%
Transport equipment operators	268	5.4%
Laborers	322	6.5%
Service Work (except private Household)	915	18.3%
Private household service	99	2.0%
Other	114	2.3%
	<u>4992</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Of those unemployed in 1970, by far the largest percentage were those who worked as operatives and transport equipment operators. This group of unemployed workers represented 43.4% of the experienced unemployed, and there was an equal distribution between the two sexes. The second largest group of unemployed were those who had worked in the service indus-

tries (15.8%).

It is interesting to note, that of the 4,992 persons at work, the Model Cities program employs 4.3% of that work force. While figures are not available at this time, it would be of interest to determine the percentage of residents employed in all federal programs affecting the model neighborhood.

PROBLEMS AFFECTING JOB HOLDING AND JOB SEEKING

Of particular and crucial importance in a low-income neighborhood are the problems associated with job holding and job seeking. And these problems of course will again be compounded during a period of economic slowdown. Using the statistics made available from the Bureau of the Census survey of low income areas of Providence, 25.2% of those actually employed have either a problem holding their job or in finding a better one. Among Blacks employed, 42.3% had such a problem. Although the respondents to the survey could give more than one reason, it is significant to note the frequency with which the following reasons were given among those who had a problem holding or seeking a job.

TABLE VI REASONS

<u>Reason</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%Among Blacks</u>
Family Responsibilities	11%	14%
Health, illness	26%	24%
Lack of skills, education, or Sufficient experience	60%	69%

Gainful employment is the key to self-sufficiency, and unemployment, the root of most social and economic problems.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "NOT IN LABOR FORCE" GROUP

Those persons NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE are those who are not classified as either employed or unemployed. These are then further classified as "engaged in own housework", "in school", and "unable to work" for one reason or another. Also included in this grouping are those who are voluntarily unemployed and the "structurally unemployed". This latter category is significant as the following analysis will indicate.

The so-called "structurally unemployed" are those who are able and willing to work, but because of continued discouragement, have in effect "given-up." The 1970 Census for the MN population shows that 2742 individuals (674 males and 2068 females) were characterized as NOT IN LABOR FORCE, but were under 65 years of age, and neither institutional inmates nor in school. This group represents 55.0% of all those NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

According to the Low-Income Area survey by the Bureau of the Census, of those NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE and between the ages of 16 to 65, 72% actually desired work, and 81% of this group was female.

As a primary reason, for not looking for, yet desiring work, however, 41.8% said that they had family responsibilities, and 99.4% of these are women. Therefore, a substantial number of women not in the labor force by definition, but desiring work are not looking for a job because of a family responsibility. As a secondary reason given for not looking to become gainfully employed, many indicated a lack of necessary skills, education, and experience.

NOT IN LABOR FORCE - FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

Recently, the Research and Statistics Unit of the Department of Social & Rehabilitative Services for the State of Rhode Island reviewed the dependency rate (AFDC) of children under age 18 for the City and for South Providence. It found that while the number of children in South Providence under 18 years had decreased by 2,444 between the 1965 and the 1970 census, the actual rate of dependency had increased from 42.0% in 1966 to 76.9% as of February 1972.

TABLE VII NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND ON AFDC

Census	On AFDC	Rate	Census	On AFDC	Rate
<u>10/65</u>	<u>8/66</u>	<u>8/66</u>	<u>4/70</u>	<u>2/72</u>	<u>2/72</u>
7477	3137	42.0%	5033	3873	76.9%

Not only is the rate of dependency high in the Model Neighborhood, but it is also considerably higher than for the entire City. As of mid February 1972, the Research and Statistics Unit reports that while 76.9% of the children under 18 years in Census Tracts 4 thru 7 are on AFDC, 31.4% is the rate for the entire City.

This amazingly high rate of welfare dependency sheds some light on the large number of those who are not in the labor force -- particularly among women. For example, at an average of three persons per family, there are therefore 1290 families with children under 18 years of age and receiving AFDC welfare assistance. Most of these families can be assumed to be headed by a female (the mother). The Census Bureau's survey indicated

that 81% of the women not in the labor force in the twenty-one low-income tracts desire work -- 41.8% of which are not seeking work because of domestic responsibilities. Therefore, it would seem that a minimum of 1,000 women and their families could become self-sufficient by gainful employment if there were jobs available.

INCOME & LEVEL OF POVERTY

Throughout this employment and economic analysis of the Model Neighborhood, it was assumed that its residents did indeed have a low income level. The following tables and data indicate that not only is the level of income low, but that many families and unrelated individuals are in fact existing well below the poverty level.

Among families, the incidence of poverty is high. Of the 3412 families in the Model Neighborhood, 1002 live at a level below poverty standards. 767 female headed families live below the poverty level, and most of these (728) are female headed families with children below 18 years of age. The table below illustrates the percentage distribution, and compares the Model Neighborhood with other low-income tracts in the City.

TABEL VIII LEVEL OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES

	21 Low-Income Tracts		Model Neighborhood	
	All Families	Female Headed	All Families	Female Headed
% Below Poverty Level	20%	47%	29.6%	49.1%
% With Children under 18 years & below Poverty Level	74%	85%	87.3%	94.9%

The income status of unrelated individuals must also be considered. According to the 1970 Census, there were 2708 unrelated persons living in the Model Neighborhood, and 1121 (41%) of these were living lives below the poverty level. 45% or 501 of the unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level were over 65 years of age.

When we combine the aggregate number of people in families with incomes below the poverty level with the unrelated individuals of similar means, 31.4% (4687) of the total population of the Model Neighborhood is below the poverty level. The table below shows the sources of income for both families and unrelated individuals living below the poverty level:

TABLE IX SOURCES OF INCOME

<u>Income Source</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Unrelated Indiv.</u>
Earnings	428	252
Social Security	178	513
Public Assistance or Welfare	396	356
	<u>1002</u>	<u>1121</u>

The preceding statistics offer a gloomy characterization of economic life in the Model Neighborhood. Continuing high levels of unemployment lead invariably to the discouragement of individuals, family break-up, crime, and delinquency. 71% of those who are in fact working steadily are employed in jobs that require little skill, and are therefore both low-paying and extremely vulnerable to economic conditions. The result is that almost 30% of the families and 41% of the unrelated individuals have incomes below the poverty level. Many in the Model Neighborhood, therefore, are dependent on social service institutions and programs, and particularly the services and pro-

grams that can be made available at the grass roots level by the Model Cities Agency.

The multiplicity and variety of manpower programming continues to lead to confusion and difficulty in identifying the one program best suited to the individual's needs or requirements. In addition, most of the efforts to improve relevant skills development among residents have been too recent to enable any meaningful evaluation in terms of positive results for their participants. Compounding this, however, has been the continued high levels of unemployment and therefore keen competition among job seekers. Any who have taken advantage of training programs have been required to compete in the labor market with others who have had experience.

While we are in the midst of an information explosion, we are still in the throws of devising methods of bringing all relevant data together to analyze a particular problem. Information on statewide employment, unemployment, and economic trends are readily available. But unless a recent sophisticated survey has been conducted for a given sub-area of the state, there is continued difficulty in pinpointing problems and their causes so that more effective programs and planning can be developed.

A constant high rate of unemployment is due to several indigenous factors found in the Model Neighborhood.

1. Low levels of education and skills.

Not only are adults failing, for one reason or another, to take advantage of continuing education, but have either not heard of the availability of day care for their youngsters, or are unwilling to send them to

pre-school facilities. Many in the Neighborhood are, however, aware of their own disadvantage in the labor market by not having sufficient education, skills and experience.

2. Lack of Jobs

Despite the efforts and successes of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, authorities for this program have noted the frustrations of having trained people for whom jobs were not available because of the economic slowdown during the past year. While this program enrolls people from throughout the state, 40% have come from the Model Neighborhood.

The Emergency Employment Act of 1971 made some 132 jobs available to City residents during the past year. 106 of these jobs were made available under Section 6 of this Act which stipulated that the jobs go to target area residents. 33 of these jobs in a variety of public service areas went to Model Neighborhood residents. Indications from the U. S. Congress are that these kinds of publicly mandated public service jobs will be continued and expanded future fiscal years.

3. Composition of Population

A high concentration of females, youth, and minority residents make for a group that is traditionally at the bottom of the heap for jobs.

COMPONENT IMPACT

Impact within the Employment Component can primarily be seen through the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA 11,

which provides job placement, training and counselling to CDA-contracted agencies. In addition to insuring that every possible effort is exerted to place Neighborhood residents in available Model Cities Program Agency positions, this project coordinates in-house training and training of employees from operating agencies in local educational institutions to upgrade job skills. Total employment by all CDA-contracted operating agencies is 333; 65.2% or 212 employees are Model Neighborhood residents. In the initial seven months of operation, 590 applicants were interviewed and 61 residents were ultimately hired. Approximately 90 resident employees were provided educational assistance at institutions of learning and career upgrade training was provided for approximately 30 resident employees.

PAED continues to provide training in Bookkeeping, Management and English as a Second Language; Model Neighborhood enrollment has been maintained at approximately a 50% level. Follow-up or disposition data shows a disappointing performance; the project has had little impact in the short-run with regard to the following objectives:

(1) to encourage disadvantaged persons with an interest in small business ownership,

(2) to increase the number of owner-managers in the Model Neighborhood, and

(3) to recruit and train Model Neighborhood residents with latent supervisory or middle management abilities.

Employment impact in the private sector with regard to builders, contractors and other agencies was disappointing dur-

ing the early stages of this program year. As a consequence, the Model City Agency instituted several policies which have caused increased employment opportunities. Such policies are discussed in the Resident Employment section of non-programmatic Section of this document.

The following synopsis summarizes the impact numerous projects have made relative to model neighborhood lives.

Through the Emergency Employment Act, 36 Model Neighborhood Residents were placed in positions such as:

1. Clerks in the Police Department and Library and Board of Canvassers.
2. Fire fighters in the Fire Department.
3. Laborers and Port Security Officers in the Public Works Department and Public Property Department.
4. Recreation supervisors in the Recreation Department.
5. Tree-Trimmers in the Public Property Department.
6. Maintenance men in the School Department and Public Property Department.
7. Administrative Aide to the Mayor.

The Concentrated Employment Program is funded by the Department of Labor and provides a system of employment training and supportive services. It served 1,059 Inner-City residents from January 1, to December 1, 1971 with 342 Neighborhood Residents participating in the following program areas.

1. The orientation Program provided a Four-Cycle Program of attitudinal, Psychological, Vocational and Interpersonal Training to 342 Model Neighborhood Residents.

2. The Basic Education Program awarded 39 Neighborhood Residents high school equivalency diplomas.
3. Operation Mainstream provided a setting for 108 Neighborhood Residents to establish good work habits and develop employment skills. 159 were then placed by the C.E.P. Program. However, of that number, 133 completed the job entry period.
4. On-The-Job training provided work training experience and the opportunity to upgrade skills to an unavailable number of Neighborhood Residents.
5. New Careers provided 30 highly motivated neighborhood residents with the training necessary to move into career positions. Graduates are often placed in service agencies located in the Model Neighborhood.
6. The Model Cities Skills Program provided 44 chronically unemployed Neighborhood Residents with training for employment in construction related jobs. None became involved in apprenticeship programs and none became union members.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps Out of School Program provided counseling, training and work programs for 44 Model Neighborhood Youngsters between February 1, 1971 and February 1, 1972. 10 were placed in full-time jobs.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps In School Program provided counseling, training and work programs for 249 Model Neighborhood youngsters during the school year between September 4, 1971 and May 1, 1972. During the summer vacation, the program plans to serve 1096 youngsters for 26 weeks. Figures for the amount

of Model Neighborhood youth in the summer are not available.

The Youth Opportunity Center, operated with funds from the regular operating budget of D.E.S., statewide serves 12,000 youth year round. Approximately 200 of these are Model Neighborhood youth. The youth are sent to various jobs or training programs.

Manpower Development Training Act is budgeted for approximately \$100,000 and serves 1,200 statewide. The program is designed to provide basic education and job counseling and also involved in providing pre-vocational education and almost any kind of vocational trade. The program is making an impact on the Model Neighborhood but numbers of Model Neighborhood residents being served are unavailable.

The National Alliance Business Program is a statewide program budgeted for approximately \$400,000 and accurate figures for the amount of Model Neighborhood residents served are unavailable.

The Job Corp program, designed to aid disadvantaged youth by training in most vocational skills, enrolled approximately 10 Model Neighborhood Residents for the period between January 1, and December 1, 1971.

The Community Workshops, currently funded from two main sources, the United Fund, \$45,000 and gift and endowment of \$6,000, offer training in the areas of automotive, sewing, small appliance repair, industrial shop. They work with physically handicapped and retarded individuals. 38 individuals from the Model Neighborhood were enrolled from April, 1971 to April 1972. 11 were placed and 27 are still enrolled.

The Work Incentive Program, administered jointly by the Division of Public Assistance and Department of Employment Security, is budgeted for the sum of \$600,000 per year. State-wide, they serve 1300 trainees a year and they currently serve approximately 60 Model Neighborhood residents receiving aid to families with dependent children. Monthly allowances are provided to encourage attendance at basic education and high school equivalency classes and participation in job orientation and institutional vocational training.

The Roger Williams Housing Authority employs 10 residents, 3 at \$152 per week and 7 at \$142 per week on its Maintenance staff.

The Jobs Optional Program is budgeted for \$200,000 and is a statewide program serving 100 inner-city residents. However, figures for Model Neighborhood residents are unavailable. The program serves hard-core unemployables. However, the program is still in a state of flux because of the economic climate. It is currently without a director and the personnel that was loaned to the program by different companies have been recalled.

The Rhode Island Commission on Human Rights, the state's enforcement agency, handled a total of 89 claims filed by individuals in three (3) areas, Employment, Public Accommodations, and Private Housing. The commission filed an additional forty-two (42) complaints against various companies because of underutilization of minority group persons. The commission budget totals \$93,476 with a staff of seven (7) people.

Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island, Inc. is funded by the Department of Labor at a level of \$352,558, other sources brought their total budget up to \$694,091 for

their operating year. The OIC program has recently assumed the sponsorship of the Concentrated Employment Program, which is located in the Model Neighborhood. The OIC program offers courses in drafting, carpentry, welding, sheet metal, the secretarial sciences, health science and a variety of other vocational and educational courses. Approximately 60% of their enrollees are from the Model Neighborhood. In the period between January 1, 1971 and December 31, 1971, 450 Model Neighborhood residents enrolled in the O.I.C. program, seventy-two (72) obtained high school equivalency's. The O.I.C. program placed two-hundred and ten (210) residents and after 90 days, 150 were still employed. The O.I.C. program is an all encompassing program that deals with so-called hard core unemployed, people with handicaps, employed people and all races.

The Urban League is funded at a level of \$168,500 from the United fund and other grants for a total operating budget of \$246,000. From January 1, 1971 to December 30, 1971, the Urban League received 862 job orders, made 242 field contacts, conducted 522 interviews, made 390 referrals of which 100 people were hired and 25 were sent to training centers. The Urban League deals mainly with minority group clientele.

The Providence Corporation, since January 1, 1971, has placed a total of 58 people, 41 of this total were placed in the building trades. All placements were members of minority groups and 7 were from the Model Neighborhood. In cooperation with OIC, the Providence Corporation offered 221 summer jobs for young persons, citywide.

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMT. OF FUNDING</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Emergency Employment	City	\$1,290,000	EEA
CEP	OIC	1,300,000	DOL
NYC Out-Of-School	City	207,000	DOL
NYC In-School	State	600,000 (citywide)	DOL
Youth Opportunity Center	State	Unavailable	DOL
MDTA	State	100,000 (statewide)	DOL
NABS	State	400,000 (statewide)	DOL
Job Corp	State		
Community Work-Shops	Same		UF, Private
Work Incentive	State	600,000 (statewide)	
JOBS	State	200,000 (statewide)	DOL
OIC	OIC	694,091	DOL/Other
Urban League	Same	246,000 (statewide)	UF/Other
Providence Plan for Compliance CDA 11	JACLYN	1st Yr.-0- 2nd Yr.-0- 3rd Yr. 73,712 4th Yr. 23,000	CDA CDA
PAED/EDTC	PAED	1st yr.-0- 2nd yr. 119,210 3rd yr. 93,512 4th Yr. 54,000	CDA/Other CDA/Other CDA Share Only

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY (continued)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMT. OF FUNDING</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Construction Subsidy	CDA	1st Yr.-0-	
		2nd Yr.-0-	
		3rd Yr.	
		20,000	CDA
		4th Yr.	
		(carryover)	CDA
Business Development	Credit Union	1st Yr.-0-	
		2nd Yr.-0-	
		3rd Yr.	
		23,000	CDA
		4th Yr.	
		(carryover)	CDA
Summer Work Projects Combined	CDA	1st Yr.-0-	CDA
	CDA	2nd Yr.	
		57,900	CDA
	City	3rd Yr.	
		107,900	CDA
	City	4th Yr.	
		47,000	CDA

B. OBJECTIVES

The Short Term Objectives, as listed in the Third Year Action Program for the Employment Component, are listed below. Immediately following each objective, a brief measurement of the progress that was made in attaining each Third Year Objective is presented.

1. To provide a minimum of 35 new jobs for model neighborhood residents within the CDA and Third Party contract agencies during the 1972 fiscal year.

Measurement: Through the fifth month of the Third Action Year, the number of model cities residents employed in the Program have increased from 185 to 212 or 27 slots, representing 77% of the objective of 35 new positions. In addition, 34 other Model Neighborhood residents were hired to fill vacancies created through attrition.

2. To establish programs of in-house vocational training and skills development for 175 neighborhood resident employees of the CDA and third party contract agencies.

Measurement: Ninety program employees were afforded educational training at institutions of higher learning and thirty employees graduated from an in-house career upgrade training, representing 60% of the objective of 175 employees.

3. To develop mechanisms for the recruitment, placement and training of neighborhood residents in appropriate CDA related positions.

Measurement: The objective of developing a mechanism for recruitment, placement and training was accomplished by the Employment Consultant, retained to implement and manage the CDA-11 Vocational and Educational Development Project.

4. To assure that all sponsors of federally financed construction activity in the Model Neighborhood will initiate and implement a program of hiring and training of neighborhood residents.

Measurement: This has been accomplished, through cooperation agreements with the Providence Public Housing Authority, Providence Redevelopment Agency, F.H.A. and developers and sponsors.

5. To encourage construction trade unions to include model neighborhood blacks in their efforts to achieve compliance with the union membership provisions of the Rhode Island Plan.

Measurement: During the first seven months of the Third Year Program, forty-five other Model Neighborhood residents were placed in public or private employment, ten of which were placed in construction jobs. Six of the ten, all black, have earned their union cards.

6. To provide opportunities for Model Neighborhood resident employees of CDA related agencies desirous of moving into professional or middle management positions.

Measurement: A base to measure future progress against, has been developed during the Third Year. The basic statistics reveal that 83% of all non-professional and 30% of all professional positions are held by Model Neighborhood residents.

7. To develop supportive services necessary to permit neighborhood residents to utilize existing vocational and educational training programs.

Measurement: This objective has not been measured.

8. To provide twenty inexperienced neighborhood residents with a minimum of one year's continuing training on construction projects.

Measurement: In addition to the ten construction jobs created for Model Neighborhood residents through the first seven months, four additional jobs were created, bringing the total to fourteen or 70% of the objective obtained through the first ten months of the Third Year Program.

9. To provide entrepreneurial and middle management business training for 75 Model Neighborhood residents during fiscal year 1972.

Measurement: Entrepreneurial and middle management business training has been provided for 94 Model Neighborhood residents, representing 125% of the goal of 75.

10. To provide the work and recreational experiences that will allow Model Neighborhood youth to remain in school and prepare themselves for employment.

Measurement: The Work Study Project has provided Work Experiences for an average monthly enrollment of 75 students.

The Objectives for the Employment Component for Fiscal Year 1973, the Fourth Action Year, are as follows:

LONG TERM

To provide and coordinate employment opportunities for Model Cities residents in order to reduce the unemployment rate of fourteen percent (14%).

To enhance the quality of manpower programs affecting neighborhood residents in light of opportunities in the service, managerial and white collar segments in the Rhode Island economy.

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational development and meaningful job or vocational counseling in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

SHORT TERM

To provide 120 Model Neighborhood resident employees, educational study opportunities.

To provide and continue the mechanisms for the recruitment, placing and training of Model Neighborhood Residents to fill an estimated sixty five vacancies created by turn-over and availability of unfilled positions.

To increase the neighborhood resident non-professional Model City Program employment ratio to 90%.

To increase the neighborhood resident professional Model Cities program employment ratio to 40%

To place a sufficient number of model neighborhood residents on federally financed or insured Model Neighborhood construction projects to equal a ratio of one third of the total project work force.

To provide entrepreneurial development training and follow through to 100 Model Neighborhood residents.

To provide and coordinate full-time summer employment for five hundred Model Neighborhood school aged residents.

To provide and coordinate part-time (under 24 hours per week) summer employment for one hundred Model Neighborhood school aged residents.

To open employment opportunities for fifty Model Neighborhood residents in the public and private sector.

C. PROJECTS

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PROJECT TITLE

CDA-11 Vocational and Educational Development Program

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Model City Agency
830-832 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

OPERATING AGENCY

JACLYN, Inc.
441 Prairie Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

PURPOSE

In accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, maximum opportunity for the employment and training of model neighborhood residents, with emphasis towards achieving the objectives of the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA-11, as amended.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide and coordinate employment opportunities for model cities residents in order to reduce the unemployment rate of fourteen percent.

To enhance the quality of manpower programs affecting neighborhood residents in light of opportunities in the service, managerial and white collar segments in the Rhode Island economy.

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational development and meaningful job or vocational counseling in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

To provide 120 model neighborhood resident employees educational study opportunities.

To provide and continue the mechanisms for the recruitment, placing and training of Model Neighborhood residents to fill an estimated sixty-five (65) vacancies created by turnover and availability of unfilled positions.

To increase the neighborhood resident non-professional model city program employment ratio to 90%.

To increase the neighborhood resident professional model city program employment ratio to 40%.

To place a sufficient number of model neighborhood residents on federally financed or insured model neighborhood construction projects to equal a ratio of one third of the total project work force.

To provide and coordinate full-time summer employment for five-hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To provide and coordinate part-time (under 24 hours per week) summer employment for one hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To open employment opportunities for fifty model neighborhood residents in the public and private sector.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To enroll sixty (60) model neighborhood resident employees for each of the two semesters co-terminous with the fourth year action program for the purpose of upgrading their job capabilities.

To provide personnel in-take services for all prospective Model Cities Program employees.

To test and correlate findings relative to employability and educational needs of all new Model Cities Employees.

To conduct follow-ups of those persons designated to attend educational activities.

To provide on-the-job counseling for all new Model City Program employees.

To complete standardization of job specifications and salary schedules with built-in entry level qualifications and salary scales.

To continue the employee personnel filing system.

To continue the job bank and develop a skills bank.

To continue resident employment objectives on all Model Cities construction projects of 33 1/3% resident employment

To phase in Model City Agency staff to the management and operation of the project.

To phase out the Consultant contract by the seventh month.

BENEFICIARIES

All applicants for positions funded by the Model City Program or related to the Program will benefit by this project, as well as model city resident employees of the Program.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The project will be administered for the first six months of FY 73 by JACLYN, Inc. who is the CDA Employment Consultant. The Model City Agency will assume responsibility for administering the program for the last six months of FY 73. The Employment Consultant will continue to maintain a job bank, recruit and process model neighborhood residents for all positions that become available in Model City Projects, and also all positions that the Employment Consultant creates or is notified are available in the private business sector. The Employment Consultant will also establish individualized curricula for model neighborhood residents who apply for and receive educational subsidies.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		6/71	10/1/71	
Source		CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	CDA	<u>13,500</u>	<u>60,212</u>	<u>23,000</u>
TOTAL		13,500	60,212	23,000

The CDA-11 Vocational and Educational Development FY 73 Budget for 6 months, by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	12,057	12,057
Travel	90	90
Consumable Supplies	550	550
Telephone	450	450
Postage	90	90
General and Administrative Fee	1,447	1,447
Profit	2,026	2,026
Tuition Costs	<u>6,290</u>	<u>6,290</u>
TOTAL	23,000	23,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	Month		8	9	10	11	12
						6	7					
Recruit, Testing, Screening, Referral	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arrange College Cur- ricula	X				X							X
Administration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation and Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X	X							
Phase in CDA Staff	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Phase out Consultant Staff	X	X	X	X	X	X						

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Model City Agency will assume total responsibility for carrying out all the functions of the employment contractor in the last six months of FY 73. The in-service training component will be discontinued because of a lack of interest and participation by model neighborhood resident employees whom the program was directed to benefit.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens' Planning Committee was very instrumental in the CDA decision to assume responsibility for the administration of this project. In addition, the Citizens' Planning Committee continually monitor and evaluate this project.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

PROJECT STAFFING

The project will continue for the first six months of FY 73 with the same staff. However, CDA will hire additional staff to phase into this project when CDA assumes the responsibility for administering the project. There are presently two staff members of the consultant firm maintaining project management and operation.

FUTURE FUNDING

The project will be phased out when the Model Cities Program is defunded.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

During the tenure of this project, 90 model neighborhood resident employees received educational assistance and thirty model city resident employees graduated from the career up-grade in-service training component. As of May 25, 1971, 302 persons were employed by the Model City Program, of which 185 or 61% were neighborhood residents and 186 were black. As of March 1, 1972 or through the end of the fifth month of the Third Action Year, 333 persons were employed, of which 212 or 65.2% are neighborhood residents and 241 or 72.3% are black. In the initial seven months of the Employment Consultants operation, 590 applicants were interviewed for 61 positions. Of the non-professional positions (as defined by the Department of Labor); 83% are held by neighborhood residents. Of the professional positions, 30% are held by neighborhood residents, however, 66% of all professional positions are held by blacks. These statistics indicate that while some agencies have been unable to recruit neighborhood residents, they have reached beyond the neighborhood boundaries and recruited minority members.

PROJECT TITLE

Entrepreneurial Development Training Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

Progress Association for Economic Development
200 Cranston Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING Agency

Same

PURPOSE

To provide business and management training and technical assistance designed to foster local entrepreneurship by training qualified model neighborhood supervisory personnel for administrative and middle management positions in model neighborhood businesses, or creating business expertise.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To enhance the quality of manpower programs affecting neighborhood residents in light of opportunities in the service, managerial and white collar segments in the Rhode Island economy.

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational development and meaningful job or vocational counseling in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

To provide entrepreneurial development training follow through to 100 model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To enroll the following number of model neighborhood residents in the following categories of study and maintain their enrollment through graduation or completion.

Category 1

Training	19 Enrollees
Business Packaging	19 Enrollees
Management	19 Enrollees

Category 2

Management Training	34 Enrollees
Counseling and Placement	34 Enrollees

Category 3

Business Packaging 8 Enrollees

Category 4

Management Assistance 8 Enrollees

To assist at least 20% of the 102 established Model Neighborhood businesses relative to loan packaging, information and training.

To place enrollees who graduate, in related positions of employment.

BENEFICIARIES

One hundred Model Neighborhood residents and members of minority groups with clear business potential, but without the training necessary for supervisory or managerial positions, and twenty-five Model Neighborhood businesses that are existing but, because of lack of training, marketing information, ability to package and acquire loans etc., are not operating at full potential.

The average student characteristically has completed at least 10 years of a formal education; a large proportion have a high school diploma (60%) or equivalency; 50% are under-employed with little chance for advancement. Statistics of those students enrolled in the PAED/EDTC training program indicate 50% are unemployed at the time of training and 90% are non-white, including 34% Spanish Speaking. Statistics of clients of other services offered by PAED/EDTC indicate 82% have high school diplomas, 95% are employed and 88% are non-white.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The program for FY 73 will operate strictly on a slot basis. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost for training a Model Neighborhood intern will be provided when the Model Neighborhood intern starts training, and upon successful completion of the training session and placement, the additional fifty percent (50%) will be paid.

Established Model Neighborhood Businesses will be assisted in terms of loan packaging for which P.A.E.D. will receive ninety percent (90%) of the cost at the initial stage and ten percent (10%) upon successful completion of a loan.

Management Assistance Interns, meaning Model Neighborhood residents, who are operating businesses in the Model Neighborhood, or Model Neighborhood residents who are employed in managerial or equivalent positions in or out of the Model Neighborhood, will also be trained with the cost being paid at fifty percent (50%) upon entry into the course and the other fifty percent (50%) upon successful completion of the course.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	10/1/70	10/1/71	-
Source		CDA/Other	CDA/Other	CDA
Amount	Other CDA	61,181 <u>58,029</u>	56,107 <u>37,512</u>	<u>54,000</u>
TOTAL		119,210	\$93,619	54,000

The PAED/EDTC FY 72 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

Cost Category	Total Cost	FY 73 CDA Fund
Consultant/Contract Services	54,000	54,000
Training Bus. Pack. Management \$1,343 x 19 slots	25,517	
Management Training Counseling and Placement \$621 x 34 slots	21,114	
Business Packaging c. \$703 x 8	5,628	
Management Assistance @ \$217 x 8	1,741	
TOTAL	<u>54,000</u>	<u>54,000</u>

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	Month 7	8	9	10	11	12
Advertising	X	X	X	X								
Recruitment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Counseling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Placement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

Program curriculum is still basically the same but the program will operate on a slot basis only, with fifty percent (50%) of cost paid upon a model neighborhood intern's entrance and the other fifty percent (50%) paid upon successful completion and placement of the intern. There are now fixed costs for ser-

vices provided to established Model Neighborhood businesses or Model Neighborhood residents who are working in managerial or equivalent positions in businesses in or out of the Model Neighborhood. Others not in business who desire to start in business are also included.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee has the continual opportunity to participate in the monitoring and evaluation of this project through the Technical Evaluation Team process. Residents of the Model Neighborhood maintain seats on the Advisory Board of PAED.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11, were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the eight employees of PAED, two or 25% are Model Neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

Because of the program change to a slot purchasing basis, funds are not allocated for personnel, but allocated in Consultants and Contract Services for payment to PAED per fee arrangements.

FUTURE FUNDING

PAED is currently being partially funded by other sources. PAED is affiliated with the national PAED and OIC organizations and anticipates some funding from these organizations. They also have applications into the United Fund and Department of Community Affairs. It would appear at this time that PAED is taking steps to insure funding when Model Cities monies are no longer available.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

In the past three modules, ninety Model Cities residents have been enrolled in the training curriculum, representing approximately 50% of the total enrollment of 189 clients. During the past year, PAED assisted twenty neighborhood businesses in preparing funding proposals, preparing marketing and financial plans, securing contracts and implementing accounting and management control systems. PAED has also done base line data accumulation for market and economic projections.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

It is interesting that while there are 102 neighborhood businesses in operation, there are another 44 businesses boarded up and non-operable. EDTC is currently conducting classes in the Small Business Management Series; Data Processing, Research Methodology, High School Internship Program, and Business English for Spanish Speaking enrollees. Data Processing, Business English and Small Business Management Series appear the most popular with close to 80% of enrollees participating.

Data is insufficient to measure the number of graduates and the degree of follow-up activity, as well as the impact these courses have had on an enrollee's professional career. It appears the project suffers from a high drop-out rate and little follow-up activity.

Changes in FY 73 funding approach, are based upon overcoming these problems. PAED/EDTC will have to become more actively involved in maintaining enrollees and in follow-up activity.

PROJECT TITLE

Summer Youth Work 73

PROJECT SPONSOR

Department of Public Works
700 Allens Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To provide full-time employment for fifty-five (55) Model Neighborhood students during the nine (9) week summer period.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide and coordinate employment opportunities for model cities residents in order to reduce the unemployment rate of fourteen percent.

To provide and coordinate full-time summer employment for five hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To provide and coordinate part-time (under 24 hours per week) summer employment for one hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To open employment opportunities for fifty model neighborhood residents in the public and private sector.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To employ fifty-five (55) Model Neighborhood youth of High School age for nine weeks during their summer vacation.

To undertake a comprehensive clean-up of accumulated rubbish and debris from lots and public property in the Model Neighborhood.

To bait for rodents in all areas cleaned.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

All youth hired will be Model Neighborhood residents. There will be six work crews of eight students plus one crew leader per crew. All work crews will be coordinated by a Field Foreman who will be responsible for daily dispatching, assignments, attendance records, materials etc.. The Field Foreman will be responsible to the Interim Assistance Field Supervisor who

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

will devote part of his efforts to general supervision of the Summer Work Project. Supportative materials such as trucks and payloaders will be supplied by the Department of Public Works, Private Neighborhood Contractors and the Interim Assistance Program. The Summer Work Project will concentrate its efforts in completing a systematic clean-up and rodent control of the entire Model Neighborhood,

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		9/16/70	6/1/72	
Source	-	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	-	<u>57,900</u>	<u>46,276</u>	<u>47,000</u>
TOTAL		57,900	46,276	47,000

The Summer Youth Work 73 Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	35,903	35,903
Rental of Equipment	10,040	10,040
Contingency	<u>1,057</u>	<u>1,057</u>
TOTAL	47,000	47,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY

<u>Activity</u>							<u>Month</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Recruit Staff					X	X							
Train Staff					X	X							
Recruit Workers						X							
Monitoring & Evaluation							X	X	X				
Provide Work Experience						X	X	X					

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

None

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizens will have the opportunity to monitor and evaluate the program through participation on the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. All employees of this project are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The project employs 48 student laborers, 6 student crew leaders and one field foreman.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions for future funding exist. However, during the summer of 1972, the Department of Labor is subsidizing a total of nearly 1,500 summer jobs for Providence students. Jobs are awarded by the Neighborhood Youth Corps In School, the Providence Corporation and OIC. These Agencies will have to concentrate within the model cities neighborhood when Program funds terminate.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

This project period will be the fourth consecutive summer that the Model Cities Agency has sponsored this activity. During the summer of 1971, the Summer Work Project employed 56 summer students and accomplished the cleaning of debris from 1,200 Model Neighborhood lots, and in cooperation with the Department of Public Works, which provided 18 trucks and drivers, undertook an area wide mass clean-up in a concentrated two week period and removed 203 truck loads of rubbish. Approximately 3,200 lots were baited for rats under the rodent control aspect of the project.

Pay rates for model cities jobs range from \$1.80 per hour up, for a 35 hour work week, whereas, the Department of Labor funded jobs pay \$1.60 per hour for 24 and 25 hour weeks.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental 72
Carryover

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Business Development Project

PROJECT SPONSOR

Model Neighborhood Credit Union
950 Broad Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To provide business loans in conformance with HUD
Transmittal Notice CDA-47 for ten (10) to twenty (20)
Model Neighborhood small businessmen.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational
development and meaningful job or vocational counseling
in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metro-
politan Development Act of 1966.

To open employment opportunities for fifty Model Neighborhood
residents in the public and private sector.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide economic development stimuli for ten to twenty small
Model Neighborhood businesses in cooperation with public and
private agencies and funding resources.

To provide venture capital and business advice to ten to twenty
Model Neighborhood entrepreneurs or potential entrepreneurs.

To coordinate management training interviewing and counseling
with Progress Association for Economic Development.

To extend loans not to exceed \$2,000 each; an interest not to
exceed 3% when such loans are not available from other loaning
institutions.

To develop a cooperative relationship with other lending institu-
tions, such as Bank, Small Business Administration, Economic
Development Administration, and Business Opportunities Industrial-
ization, Inc..

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

BENEFICIARIES

Model neighborhood residents who are small businessmen doing business in the model neighborhood (first priority); and non-model neighborhood residents operating small businesses in the model neighborhood (second priority).

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Business Development Project will be conducted in conformance with HUD Transmittal Notice CDA-47 "Policy Statement on Economic Development for Model Cities Program," issued November, 1970. Existing organizations, institutions, programs and services shall be used to the optimum extent in the implementation of the Business Development Project. The sponsor of Business Development Project, in cooperation with Progress Association for Economic Development, will provide assistance in the packaging of loan funds of other financial assistance for individual model neighborhood business enterprises as well as business management training under PAED's economic development training center. Model Cities supplemental funds will not be used on a grant basis to finance a business nor will supplemental funds be normally used to provide loans to model neighborhood businesses in the absence of participation by other lenders or guarantors. Every effort shall be made to obtain the participation of private lenders in financing model neighborhood businesses. Employment generated by any financial assistance furnished to a model neighborhood business shall be conditioned on a requirement that said employment opportunities shall be available on a preferential basis to model neighborhood residents in accordance with HUD-Model Cities Letter #11. Such financial assistance shall be further conditioned upon a requirement that the business will conform to HUD policy on equal opportunity. All eligibility requirements shall be developed by the sponsoring agency prior to supplemental fund disbursement.

The Model Neighborhood Credit Union shall be responsible for all loans, subsidies, and other requirements under this project. Loans may not exceed \$2,000 per client nor may the interest rate charged the client exceed three percent (3%) annum on the unpaid balance. Repayment of interest and principal shall be within a maximum of five (5) years.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

There shall be a screening committee made up of representatives of United Black Businessmen, PAED, and other participating institutions which shall work with and counsel potential applicants in the preparation of applications, areas in which to seek additional funds, training, and follow-up. The screening committee will also make recommendations to the Credit Union Board on loan applications under this project.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			2/72	--
Source			CDA	CDA
Amount			<u>23,000</u>	Carry-Over
		TOTAL	23,000	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Month</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contract with CDA	X											
Interview & Screen Applicants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Progress Loans		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Management Training & T.A.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Monitoring & Eval.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

There are no anticipated changes in this project.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Model Neighborhood residents are on the screening committee for loans granted under this program. The C.P.C. continually monitors and evaluates the program by their participation in the Technical Evaluation Team.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental Fy 72
Carryover

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. There is no staff charged to this project. The Model Neighborhood Credit Union is administratively responsible.

PROJECT STAFFING

There is no staff included

FUTURE FUNDING

As of yet there is no anticipated funding source other than C.D.A..

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The project was not Contracted until February of 1972 due to certain restrictions, which had to be satisfied and accepted by HUD. Release of HUD funds did not occur until February 3, 1972. The project to date has generated little activity. As of June, 1972, only two applications are being considered for financial assistance. However, due to the neighborhood commitment towards backing this project during its conception and formulation, the Model Cities Agency feels it should carry the unexpended funds into fiscal year 73, in order that resident businesses may have the opportunity to take advantage of this project.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Construction Employment Project

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Model Cities Agency
830-832 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE:

To provide employment opportunities in the construction trades for eight Model Neighborhood residents capable of benefiting from on-the-job training and becoming full qualified journeymen.

To enable contractors who are involved in projects in the neighborhood to hire eight Model Neighborhood residents in continuous employment through partial subsidization of on-the-job training costs.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide and coordinate employment opportunities for model Cities residents in order to reduce the unemployment rate of fourteen percent.

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational development and meaningful job or vocational counseling in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

To place a sufficient number of model neighborhood residents on federally financed or insured model neighborhood construction projects to equal a ratio of one third of the total project work force.

To open employment opportunities for fifty model neighborhood residents in the public and private sector.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To subsidize fifty percent of the costs of providing on-the-job construction training opportunities for eight model neighborhood residents during fiscal year 1972, enabling model neighborhood residents to gain the experience necessary to qualify for journeyman salary levels.

To develop mechanisms for the recruitment, placement and training of eight model neighborhood residents.

BENEFICIARIES

Eight Model Neighborhood males capable of benefitting from construction experience.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Model Cities Affirmative Action Board, within the Criteria of CDA No. 11 Plan, establishes employment and training opportunities for Model Neighborhood residents on all federally funded construction activities in the Model Neighborhood. In specific instances, where costs of employing and training Model Neighborhood residents would place construction costs beyond the financial range of the project sponsor, the Model Cities Agency may agree to share with a private contractor the trainee costs on a fifty percent basis. The trainees must be Model Neighborhood residents fitting into one of the following (2) two categories.

1. Model Neighborhood residents who reside in the Model Neighborhood as of the date of the release of HUD funds for this project and who have graduated from the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) Skills Training after October 1, 1970 and have not worked in any trades longer than 6 months.

2. Model Neighborhood residents who did not participate in, and/or graduate from CEP Skills Training but who have had previous construction employment (6 months maximum) with a contractor or construction company recognized as such by the Department of Labor or a minimum of 3 months employment with a City or State Governmental Agency or Federal Program in a capacity equivalent to construction experience and do not possess a union card.

The job must initiate in the Model Neighborhood and a contractor participating in the subsidization agreement must stipulate that he will permit the subsidy to follow the trainee on construction activities outside the Model Neighborhood and also must agree to keep the trainee employed an additional (5) five months after expiration of the subsidy so long as there is work available, thus providing the trainee with a greater degree of employment security. The subsidy may continue for (1) one year.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	-	1/12/72	-
Source	-	-	CDA	CDA
Amount	-	-	20,000	Carry-Over
TOTAL			20,000	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Month</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Develop Job Slots	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop and Execute Necessary Contracts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Placement of Neighborhood Residents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
On-The-Job Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation and Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Rhode Island Plan has been reduced to two staff members and only monitors construction contractor compliance of Federal and Affirmative Action Plans. The anticipated funding of the Rhode Island Plan never materialized.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Grants will be authorized exclusively for residents of the Model Neighborhood. Citizens are represented on the Model Cities Affirmative Action Board and the Technical Evaluation Team, which will provide periodic evaluations of the project.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Currently, (May 1972) three residents are receiving financial assistance from this project.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

PROJECT STAFFING

The only hiring involved, will be the eight Model Neighborhood residents who actually work for the contractor and are subsidized by the program.

FUTURE FUNDING

This program is a carry over from FY 72 and at this time there is no anticipation of another funding source.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The release of funds for this project was not authorized by HUD until January 12, 1972. As of May, 1972, three residents were receiving financial assistance from this project. However, in the same time period, eleven other residents were placed directly by this Agency in construction opportunities without need of this project. The Model Cities Agency views this project as the last lever to be used in the negotiating of employment quota ratios. The Agency feels that a need exists to maintain this leverage and consequently is proposing to carry over unspent project funds into FY 73.

PROJECT TITLE

Summer Paint Experience 72

PROJECT SPONSOR:

Providence Model Cities Agency
830 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Twenty four houses in a non-urban renewal area in the Model Cities Neighborhood will be selected by the Agency. The area will contain a high degree of owner occupants and be such that a high visible impact can appear. A Model Cities Staff member will personally interview prospective recipients and ultimately sign a contract with each owner which will stipulate that the owner will be responsible to purchase the paint and pay a pro-rata share of the cost of renting staging etc.. The program will supply the manpower, brushes and miscellaneous support materials.

Three crews will be formed, each consisting of five (5) student painters and a field foreman. There will be a general foreman in charge of all crews. The general foreman will coordinate all work activity, be responsible for ordering materials etc., and be responsible to the Agency for the conduct of the project.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	--	--	6/72	--
Source	--	--	CDA	--
Amount	--	--	<u>17,600</u>	--
TOTAL			17,600	

STATUS: Discontinued

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The Summer Paint Experience 72 Project was funded by reprogram funds. Adequate funds are not available to fund this project from the FY 73 budget allocation. However, because of previous success with this project, its scope may be considered for FY 73 reprogram funds.



CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

The health problem for the Model Neighborhood is marked by a higher incidence of chronic and infectious disease and by a high rate of death.

Health conditions are due in part to a history of lack of preventative health care, resident attitudinal limitations and the debilitating influence of the neighborhood environment.

Efforts to improve health conditions are directed towards the improvement and maintenance of a targeted and programmatically related comprehensive preventative health care system including provisions for specific recognized problem areas such as infant and maternal care, dental care, mental health, vision screening and attendant outreach and social services.

A. PROBLEMS, CAUSE, IMPACT, LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

HIGHER INCIDENCE OF DISEASE RATES

The incidence of disease or general morbidity is much higher for the Model Neighborhood than other areas of the city. Table I shows the percentage relationship between the Model Neighborhood and the City in terms of population and reported cases of selected diseases. While the neighborhood represents in 1971 only 8.4% of the city population, approximately 29% or 298 of 1,034 reported cases of tuberculosis, venereal disease, hepatitis, and measles were from the neighborhood. The neighborhood has an incidence of these selected diseases nearly 3.5 times the city as a whole.

TABLE I

SELECTED DATA:

MORBIDITY* INCIDENCE (1969-1971)**

DISEASE:	1969			1970			1971		
	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %
Tuberculosis	34	8	23.5	36	12	33.3	45	16	35.5
Syphilis	181	56	30.9	213	69	32.4	178	53	29.7
Gonorrhea	487	240	49.3	521	226	43.4	561	199	35.5
Infectious & Serum Hepatitis	174	17	9.8	254	58	22.8	238	26	10.9
Measles	34	0	-	9	9	100.0	12	4	33.3
Lead Screening Test	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	487	92	18.9
TOTAL:	910	321	35.3	1,033	374	36.2	1,034	298	28.8
POPULATION***	180,781	15,936	8.8	179,213	14,966	8.4	179,213	14,966	8.4

* Incidence of Disease

** Based on years June through June of year named

*** Straight line projections between 1965 Special Census of R.I. and 1970 U.S. Census, First Count, File A and B.

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

Table I shows the change in the number of reported cases as a percentage of total citywide reported cases. It appears that, relative to the City, venereal disease, measles and hepatitis have decreased and tuberculosis has increased. It must be noted that this change as cited is a function of the number of reported cases for the City and for the City generally all disease rates have increased.

A comparison of the incidence in 1971 of the same selected diseases between the neighborhood and the entire disadvantaged area of Providence as defined by the Office of Economic Opportunity is made in Table II. Also shown is a comparison with the rest of the city. Rates per 100,000 population are cited to control variations in population of the comparative city areas. What is seen is that for the total of all diseases selected, the Model Neighborhood has a rate of incidence that is 2.3 times the inner city and 9.2 times the rest of the city.

TABLE II SELECTED MORBIDITY* DATA

RATE COMPARISONS: MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD INNER CITY REST OF CITY (1971)**

DISEASE:	Rate Proportion	Model Neighborhood A. Rate	Inner City		Rest Of City	
			B. Rate	Comparison A ÷ B	C. Rate	Comparison A ÷ C
Tuberculosis	per 100,000	107	53	2.0	9	11.9
Syphilis	per 100,000	354	176	3.0	54	6.6
Gonorrhea	per 100,000	1,329	593	2.2	147	9.0
Infectious & Serum Hepatitis	per 100,000	174	146	1.2	125	1.4
Measles	per 100,000	27	11	2.5	4	6.8
Lead Screening Test	per 100,000	1,869	723	2.6	82	22.8
TOTAL	per 100,000	3,860	1,711	2.3	421	9.2

* Incidence of Disease

** Year June through June of year named

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

Mortality data which shows the incidence of certain causes of death also demonstrates that the Model Neighborhood is the prime health problem area of the city. Table III shows the percentage relationship between the neighborhood and the city in terms of population and the incidence of certain causes of death. For the calendar year 1970, the neighborhood represented 8.4% of the city's population, but accounted for 12.3% of the city's reported deaths. 15.5% of the city's deaths caused by influenza and pneumonia were from the neighborhood as were 16.4% of deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver.

TABLE III SELECTED MORTALITY DATA (1968-1970)*

FUNCTIONS:	1969			1970			1971		
	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %
All Deaths:	2,643	342	12.9	2,444	284	11.6	2,457	307	12.3
Heart Disease	1,144	130	11.4	1,069	117	10.9	1,042	124	11.9
Cancer	498	50	10.0	438	45	10.3	484	54	11.2
Cerebrovascular Disease	238	19	8.0	217	16	7.4	233	28	12.0
Influenza & Pneumonia	86	16	18.6	99	11	11.1	71	11	15.5
Diabetes Mellitus	91	17	18.6	71	9	12.7	83	10	12.0
All Accidents	87	16	18.3	90	19	21.1	87	14	16.1
Infant Deaths	78	23	29.5	78	15	19.2	70	12	17.1
Cirrhosis of the Liver & Alcoholism	66	17	25.8	51	12	23.5	55	9	16.4
Emphysema	29	5	17.2	26	4	15.4	14	1	7.1

	1969			1970			1971		
	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %	Prov.	M.N.	M.N. %
Early Infancy**	45	16	35.5	39	7	17.9	42	8	19.0
Conenital Malformations	18	3	16.6	29	6	20.7	18	0	--
Suicide	11	0	--	7	1	14.3	14	0	--
Homicide	9	3	33.3	13	5	38.5	19	4	21.1
Population:	182,351	16,906	9.3	180,781	15,936	8.8	179,213	14,966	8.9

* Full Calender Years.

** Certain Causes of Death in Early Infancy; includes Asphyxia, Immaturity, Hyaline Membrane, Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Birth Injuries.

*** Straight-Line Projections between 1965 Special Census of R.I., and 1970 Census, First Count, File A

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

A comparison of the Model Neighborhood to the inner city and rest of the city seen in Table IV shows that the neighborhood death rate was in 1970, 1.3 times the inner city and 1.7 times the rest of the city.

In terms of improvement, the two most notable categories not mentioned in other sections of this analysis are cirrhosis of the liver and emphysema.

In 1968, 25.8% of reported deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver were from the neighborhood which contrasts to 16.4% for 1970; in 1968, 17.2% of reported deaths caused by emphysema were from the neighborhood which contrasts to 7.1% in 1970.

TABLE IV

SELECTED MORTALITY DATA

RATE COMPARISONS: MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD INNER CITY REST OF CITY (1970)

FUNCTION:	Rate Proportion	Model Neighborhood A Rate	Inner City		Rest of City	
			B Rate	Comparison A:B	C Rate	Comparison A:C
Heart Disease	100,000	828	654	1.3	534	1.5
Cancer	100,000	361	306	1.2	246	1.5
Cerebrovascular	100,000	187	137	1.4	126	1.5
Influenza Pneumonia	100,000	73	53	1.4	30	2.4
Diabetes Mellitus	100,000	67	59	1.1	39	1.7
All Accidents	100,000	93	71	1.3	34	2.7
Infant Deaths	Live Births 1,000	28	23	1.2	21	1.3
Cirrhosis of Liver & Alcoholism	100,000	60	47	1.3	21	2.9
Emphysema	100,000	7	11	0.6	6	1.2
Early Infancy	100,000	53	42	1.3	19	2.3
Congenital Malformation	100,000	0	20	---	4	---
Suicide	100,000	0	6	---	9	---
Homicide	100,000	27	15	1.8	8	3.4
All Deaths	1,000	20	16	1.3	12	1.7

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

As indicated through the portrayal of statistics in the four tables above, a major problem for the Model Neighborhood is the relatively high incidence of disease. While the practice of preventative medicine has gained common acceptance in certain geographic areas, and has resulted in generally lower disease rates for these areas in past years, this practice of preventative medicine is a relatively new phenomenon for areas comparable to the Model Neighborhood. Regular check-ups, immunizations, routine blood, urine, and lab tests, X-Rays and informational clinics have, until recently, been financially impossible for those without at least moderate financial means. That these services are now available, independent of the ability to pay, does not mean that such practice will become common and accepted in a short period of time. Such an assumption would disregard the recognition that turning from the practice of "crisis" medicine to preventative medicine involves social change both attitudinally and behaviorally and such change, if complete, necessitates the passing of a substantial period of time. A sense of distrust of professional medical personnel, a history of insensitive treatment, both on a personal and medical level, and a fear of venturing outside a limited neighborhood into a projected or otherwise hostile environment cannot be negated immediately by the creation of new neighborhood health institutions and services. As such, preventative medicine as a means for improving health conditions is only as successful as is its acceptance as a common behavioral pattern.

A review of the Rhode Island Department of Health data on Health Indices reveals that almost without exception all disease rates (both incidence and prevalence) are dramatically higher in the Model Neighborhood area, as compared to the "inner city", of Providence as a whole, or the State of Rhode Island.

The Model Cities Program concept of attacking all of the ills in the neighborhood dictates the allocation of major Model Cities resources to impact effectively in the health services area.

The Allen Berry, Roger Williams, and the South End Health Centers, all supported by Model Cities funds, regularly provide the primary medical care services for approximately 1200 families in the Model Cities Neighborhood. In calendar year 1971, these three Health Centers saw 5688 Internist patients, 5577 Pediatric patients, and 2019 Ob-Gyn patients. Another 1044 consumers were seen by various specialists in Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Family Planning, ENT, Podiatry and Hematology. More than 80% of these medical encounters were with previously registered individuals which suggests a high level of satisfaction on the part of the consumer. The growth rate of more than 2500 medical encounters over the last year (23%) further attests to the continuing acceptance of the Health Centers among the Model Cities area residents.

While the treatment of illness is perhaps the most easily observed function, the goal of preventive medicine has not been overlooked as indicated by the numbers of screening procedures and tests performed in 1971 by the Model Cities supported health centers.

Care, exclusive of physician care, was provided in the following areas: 1) 1187 Well Child Conferences, 2) 145 EKG's, 3) 509 Routine Blood Tests, 4) 505 Routine Urine Tests, 5) 513 Other Lab Tests, 6) 127 Home Visits.

Over 2000 immunizations were also provided during the year. And, finally, over 1800 screening tests other than those listed above were performed in keeping with the preventive health philosophy of the Health Centers.

In addition to the services provided at the Health Centers, a large number of referrals for additional medical care were also made: 1) 922 referrals to the ambulatory laboratory, 2) 859 for X-Ray procedures, 3) 326 to outpatient departments, 4) 84 to private physicians, and 5) 18 to hospitals.

INADEQUATE MATERNAL & INFANT CARE

The Model Neighborhood has a severe problem with regard to pre and post natal maternal and infant care. This area refers specifically to the care of pregnant mothers before birth and the care of infants and new mothers. The problem is compounded by both high rates of births and illegitimate births in the neighborhood.

Infant deaths which is defined as the death of a liveborn infant under one year of age is the fourth most common mortality category in the neighborhood behind heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease. Table III shows that in 1970 there were 12 infant deaths in the neighborhood which represents 17.1% of the city total; this percentage is contrasted to the neighborhood population which for 1970 was only 8.9%. Another category measuring infant deaths is

"certain causes of death in early infancy" which is a total of the specific most common causes of infant deaths; Table III shows that 19% of the city's deaths in this category were from the neighborhood. Table IV indicates that total infant deaths as a rate in 1970 in the neighborhood were 1.2 times the inner city and 1.3 times the rest of the city.

There has been a marked decrease in infant deaths over a three year period 1968-1970 from 23 or 29.5 of the city total to 12 or 17.1%; however, the present incidence of infant deaths still points to infant care as a prime neighborhood health problem.

The Model Neighborhood has the highest incidence of low birth-weight infants which is defined as a newborn weighing at birth less than 5 pounds 8 ounces. Of 318 reported low birth-weight infants for the city in 1970, 61 or 19.2% were from the Model Neighborhood. As seen in Table V, the rate for the neighborhood per 1,000 was 144 or 1.3 times the inner city rate and 1.5 times the rate for the rest of the city. In simple terms, one out of every seven babies born to a neighborhood mother was pre-mature or low birth-weight. This rate is an improvement, however, as in the previous two years, 1968 and 1969, approximately one out of every six babies were low birth-weight.

TABLE V SELECTED DATA - 1970

RATE COMPARISONS - MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD - INNER CITY - REST OF CITY

FUNCTION:	Rate Proportion	Model Neighborhood A Rate	Inner City		Rest of City	
			B Rate	Comparison A:B	C Rate	Comparison A:C
Live Births	per 1,000 pop.	28	21	1.3	15	1.9
Fertility Rate	per 1,000 women aged 15-44	140	110	1.3	78	1.8
Illegitimate Births	per 1,000 live births	381	229	1.7	85	4.5
Low Birth-Weight Infants	per 1,000 live births	144	111	1.3	93	1.5

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

A closely related factor to infant deaths and general pre and post-natal health for baby and mother is the stage or time of elapsed pregnancy when the mother first obtains professional medical care, otherwise known as the "onset of pre-natal care." The rate of pre-natal care having occurred within the first three months is an improvement over the previous two years. In 1968 only 45.7% or 181 of 408 pregnant women received pre-natal care within the first three months.

However, a comparison of the onset of pre-natal care in 1970 between the neighborhood, the inner city and the rest of the city shows in Table VI that the neighborhood is still far behind the rates seen in other areas of the city. Figures show that the inner city percentage of pregnant women having pre-natal care within the first 3 months was 60.3% while the rest of the city had 78.9%, both which contrast to the 51.5% figure for the Model Neighborhood. It

must be noted that medical experts state that all pregnant women should receive pre-natal care within the first three months in order to insure, through medical tracking, the proper development of the fetus, the consequent birth of a healthy infant, and the maintenance of the mother's well being.

TABLE VI ONSET OF PRENATAL CARE (1968- 1970)

RATE COMPARISONS - MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD - INNER CITY - REST OF CITY

Months in which pre-natal care began:	Model Neighborhood			Inner City			Rest of City		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
1st-3rd Month	45.7	51.3	51.5	57.3	59.6	60.3	77.0	77.8	78.9
4th-7th Month	48.0	42.2	42.0	37.1	35.2	34.1	21.3	20.6	19.0
8th-9th Month	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	.8	1.0	.9
No Care	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	.9	.6	1.2

* Rate is percentage of births

SOURCE: R.I. State Department of Health

Lead poisoning appears to be another specific neighborhood health problem which is incident to young children. The results of lead screening through the use of preliminary elevated hair testing as reported by the State Department of Health is seen in Tables I and II. While data is unavailable for previous years, in 1971 the Model Neighborhood accounted for 92 of 487 or 18.9% of positive tests in the city. Table II shows the dimension of the problem as the rate per 100,000 in the neighborhood was 2.6 times the inner city rate and 22.8 times the rate for the rest of the city.

As mentioned earlier the health problems of pre and post natal care are compounded by the high birth rate and high rate of illegitimate births in the Model Neighborhood.

The number of live births for the neighborhood in 1970 (425) as a rate per 1,000 population was 28, which is 1.3 times the inner city rate and 1.9 times the rest of the city. Fertility rate which states the number of births per 1,000 women in the age category 15-44 shows that of each group of 1,000 such women in the neighborhood, 140 gave birth to children during the year. Again, the neighborhood rate was higher than other areas of the city--1.3 times the inner city and 1.8 times the rest of the city. In 1970, 162 of 425 or 38.1% of the births in the neighborhood were illegitimate. Of every 10 live births in the neighborhood approximately 4 were illegitimate which contrasts to 2 out of 10 for the inner city and less than 1 out of 10 for the rest of the city. During a three year period 1968-1970 the rate for live births per 1,000 population has increased from 21 to 28, the fertility rate per 1,000 has increased from 107 to 140 and the illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births increased from 346 to 381. Rates per unit rather than real numbers are cited in order to state change over a period of years without bias due to population change.

The structure of the physical environment has a debilitating influence on neighborhood health. Crowded and sub-standard housing, a high incidence of rodent infestation, inadequate waste storage,

a lack of viable open space, the proximity of residential housing to industrial complexes, littered streets, sidewalks and vacant lots, and general unsanitary conditions in many locations are characteristic of the neighborhood environment and tend to support the incidence of high disease rates for residents. One health problem for the neighborhood which can be traced specifically to the physical environment is the high rate of lead poisoning, which in the majority of cases, is caused by the ingestion by infants and young children of peeling paint and plaster in homes much in need of rehabilitation.

Noting the effectiveness of health programs in South Providence, the Rhode Island Department of Health reports that the infant death rate for the Model Cities area has dropped from 50.0 per 1,000 live births in 1966 to 28.2 per 1,000 live births in 1970, a dramatic decrease of 43.6%. In a similar time period, 1967 to 1970, the rate of deaths from cancer of the cervix dropped from 42.5 per 100,000 population to 12.8 per 100,000 population, another significant decrease of 79.8%. While Providence Health Centers, Inc. cannot claim the entire credit for these considerable decreases in mortality rates, the above areas have been focal points for service during the precise period studied. Consequently Providence Health Centers, Inc. has been cited by the Rhode Island Department of Health as one of the primary agents responsible for the change.

Not all areas of Health Indices have shown the decreases exemplified by Infant Death Rate and Cervical Cancer Death Rate. As health care in the Model Cities area improves, a concomitant improvement in the health data reporting systems can be expected to result

in what initially appears to be higher rates of morbidity and mortality. This is actually only the first true indicator of the health needs in the low income urban areas. As an example, infant death rates in the Model Cities area rose in 1967 to 53.0 and rose again in 1968 to 56.4. It is not until 1969 that the first decrease is recorded. As services are expanded, the residents of the Model Cities area can expect a proportionate decrease in their morbidity and mortality rates, as well as the enjoyment of better health in general.

NEED FOR DENTAL HEALTH CARE AND TREATMENT

Statistics suggest that many Model Neighborhood residents are in need of dental care but are either unable or unwilling to receive the proper treatment.

It is estimated that a full 65% or 9,728 neighborhood residents need some form of dental care. Periodontal disease is a pathologic process which, if ignored, progressively invades and destroys the tissues that support the teeth. According to professionals, the number of persons who are suffering from this disease is estimated at 5% up to age 18(253 residents), 22% between the ages of 19-40 (886 residents), 52% ages 40-60 (1,641 residents) and up to 100% of those over 60 years of age (2,778 residents). Statistics show that 28% of the population up to age 18 (1,414 residents need some form of orthodontia care or treatment.

DMF studies of school-age children which record the incidence of decayed, missing, or filled permanent teeth show that in comparison with a national average, the Model Neighborhood children have many more decayed and unfilled teeth.

The Rhode Island Association of Retarded Children estimates that there are currently 365 functionally retarded children in the neighborhood. Dental experts suggest that all moderately or severely

retarded children are in great need of dental treatment for various reasons.

The problem of dental disease for the Model Neighborhood is compounded by a general lack of awareness regarding proper home dental hygiene, low income resulting in inability to pay for expensive services (particularly periodontics and orthodontics), and the stigma of personal discomfort involved in dental screening and targeted treatment cannot be under-estimated. Dental authorities point to the fact that various diseases in the body and deformations of the face are both directly and indirectly caused by neglect of teeth. In addition, other perhaps unrelated health problems can be detected during periodic dental screening.

A related factor to effective preventative health care is a knowledge and utilization of daily living practices conducive to good health. It is felt that, relative to other geographic areas, the Model Neighborhood is weak in this area. Some symptoms of this condition generally recognized are 1) less than desirable personal cleanliness, 2) inadequate footwear, 3) inadequate outer clothing for cold weather, and 4) lack of oral hygiene including gum stimulation. Sufficient nutrition is a prime consideration: as noted in the education section, many neighborhood residents rely on the free school lunch program as the source of the major meal each day. In addition, nutritionists state that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, especially for children, and yet it is common for neighborhood children to be sent to school each day without an adequate breakfast.

The problem of lack of proper hygiene is compounded by many characteristics, inherent in the neighborhood which include 1) family structure--- many single heads of households, 2) low income and, 3) high rates for both alcohol and drug usage.

To combat dental problems the Model Cities Program through the Neighborhood Health Centers fund a full-time dental hygienist plus two part-time hygienists. In addition, dentists have been available in the health center dental unit and referrals are made for oral surgeon work. In the coming fiscal period, staff and equipment will be maintained and on site dentist hours will be increased to seventy-five hours per month.

NEED FOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND TREATMENT

The National Association for Mental Health estimates that approximately 10% of any given population suffers from emotional difficulties sufficient enough to warrant professional treatment. This means that of the 13,567 neighborhood residents above age 6, a full 1,376 are in need of specialized care. To this number should be made allowances for the number of residents in need of minor counselling. These figures as given are conservative; special studies cited by the Rhode Island Governor's Council on Mental Health estimate that 30.0% of all individuals have significant impairment from psychiatric disorders and more than 20.0% require some degree of psychiatric help.

The magnitude of the mental health problem for the Model Neighborhood is augmented by the neighborhood's high incidence of crime, unemployment, delinquency, sub-standard housing and general physical and sociological conditions (documented elsewhere in this problem analysis).

Symptoms of the neighborhood's mental health problem include: 1) a high rate for cirrhosis of the liver and alcoholism, 2) a high frequency of drug usage -- there are an estimated 200-400 addicts in the neighborhood and 3) a high rate for homicides and suicides. In addition, it is suggested by medical authorities that job inefficiency and turnover and high absenteeism have as an underlying factor the presence of mental or emotional disturbance.

The National Association of Mental Health states that 7 out of 10 employees dismissed due to inefficiency are actually suffering from emotional disorders.

The Model Neighborhood would appear to have a particular problem with regard to care for children (up to 12 years of age) and adolescents (12-17 years). Results of a national survey show that 24% of all patients seen are either children or adolescents; this percentage figure compares favorable with the percentage that shows the relation of all children and adolescents to total population for the country and thus it would appear that the number of children and adolescents in need of care in any geographic area is directly proportional to the number of children and adolescents in any particular area. The Model Neighborhood has a high percentage of children and adolescents - 33.7% of total neighborhood population.

Physical health is not the sole type of health that is influenced by the environment. Mental Health, which the National Association for Mental Health defines in terms of people, 1) feeling comfortable about themselves, 2) feeling right about other people, and 3) being able to meet demands of life, is negatively influenced by said

characteristics of the neighborhood. For the neighborhood resident who is possibly unemployed, has a low income, and lives in sub-standard housing, it is difficult to feel good about himself and other people and to think that he has the control to satisfy certain demands of his daily life; instead, there is bred an air of hostility, suspicion, fear and distrust. Both physical and mental health are tied unequivocally to the environment of the Model Neighborhood.

The Providence Mental Health Center which offers a team approach, funded by the Model Cities Program, has attempted to alleviate some of the mental anguish affecting Model Neighborhood residents. The social description of the client served might best be projected by examining average figures for a typical quarter during the year 1971-72. All age ranges of clients are seen, however, the majority fall into the adolescent (12-17) or young adult (18-40) age group. Individuals served are most often either living alone or live with four or more others in their home. Thirty percent of clients have been Black and seventy percent White. Male-Female ratios are approximately equal. Most clients have not completed high school and ratios are about equal relative to repeaters from previous treatment.

NEED FOR VISION SCREENING AND TREATMENT

A necessary component of a comprehensive health care system is Vision Screening.

The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Blindness states that National statistics show that one of every twenty children aged three through six has an eye defect. The Society's Vision Screening

Program in 1971 saw 4,000 pre-school age children and 300 school age children from primarily suburban communities; 217 or approximately 5.0% of those screened were detected as having eye defects and referred for appropriate treatment. Based on these figures, it would appear that of 1,080 neighborhood three, four, five, and six year olds at least 54 have undetected vision defects. The need for screening children in this age category becomes most apparent when realization is made that certain vision problems, if undetected at an early age, can result in permanent damage or complete loss of vision. One such defect, amblyopia, is quite common both on a national and local level, and if untreated before age 6 can result in total loss of vision.

National surveys show with regard to glaucoma, another common eye defect, that the national rate of referrals for age 35 and over is 4.0%. The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Blindness states that its referral rate for glaucoma screening in the same age group is a full 10%. With regard to older groups, it is estimated that 10% - 20% of those 65 years of age and older (199-397 neighborhood residents) suffer from cataracts and despite the fact that surgery, if advised, is successful in 95% of cases, many elderly do not receive proper treatment.

The need for proper vision maintenance is important to the entire learning process. It has been demonstrated that problems in perception and reading levels are directly related to problems of vision. In addition, medical experts suggest that vision problems can have a profound effect upon an individual's emotional attitude, both in a structured learning atmosphere and in the wider environment of the individual's daily life.

It has been shown during fiscal year 1972, that the screening and vision evaluation program jointly supported by the Model Cities Program and HEW has provided essentially better vision to approximately 40% of the 1500 Model Cities children which have been screened and referred.

Emphasis during this coming year will be placed towards screening and vision refraction, evaluation of all pre-school enrolled Model Neighborhood children, in order that upon enrollment into public school inadequate vision will not present a barrier towards learning. School age children will be taken care of by the school department through increased capabilities acquired during the fiscal year 1972 funding period.

COMPONENT IMPACT

The Health Component objectives of the Model Cities Agency include the provision of programmatically-related preventative health care services to Neighborhood Residents. During the first six months of fiscal year 1972, three projects---Providence Health Centers, Inc., Mental Health Center, and Vision Diagnostic and Therapy Center--- have served approximately 5,000 different Model Neighborhood residents. This figure means that a full 1/3 of 14,966 neighborhood residents have received some form of professional medical care or health screening.

The Providence Health Centers, Inc., which operates three health centers within the Model Neighborhood, including a new

dental clinic, has served approximately 4,300 different residents. During the past six months, 2,300 Doctor hours have been utilized in 7,735 doctor visits. The most common specialties have been Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, and Obstetrics/Gynecology, which represent 7,204 or 93.1% of all doctor visits. In addition, Well-Child conferences have served an average of over 80 residents per month, immunizations average 145 per month and a new dental clinic in operation since November has averaged over 100 Patients per month.

Growth of the Neighborhood's acceptance of the Health Centers can be seen in these figures as well as the increase in the number of new patients each month---222 per month average, or 1,331 during the past six months. In addition, a 1971 Model Cities Survey revealed that in 73% of the Neighborhood households at least one member of the household has seen a doctor within the previous six (6) months; of those using the Health Centers, the same survey revealed that 67% of those responding to a question regarding Health Center usage stated they used the Health Centers "frequently".

The Vision Diagnostic and Therapy Center, which in its first year of operation concentrated on pre-school children in local day-care centers, moved into Neighborhood Elementary Schools for Fiscal Year 1972. During the first six (6) months of this fiscal year, a total of 1,171 neighborhood children were screened; most of these children were grades kindergarten through fourth grade. Of note is that the referral rate, which is the number of children detected as having eye defects and referred for specialized treatment, prescriptions etc., as a percentage of total children screened,

was 39.8%. This means that four (4) out of every ten (10) children who were seen, needed some form of specialized care.

The Mental Health Center in its first year of operation as a Model Cities sponsored project saw 124 different individuals during the past six (6) months. In addition, many other individuals have benefitted indirectly from the services including family members of those individuals directly served. The most prevalent diagnostic category each month has been "personality disorders", which are characterized by long standing maladaptive means of relating to others and to society, and as such the center has had to adjust somewhat to "longer term" involvement in terms of patient counseling. The acceptance by the neighborhood of the Mental Health Center's services is mirrored by an appointment cancellation rate (18%) which is lower than for the Center as a whole (29%).

That the operation of these projects has upgraded the standard of living for Neighborhood Residents is at the moment difficult to substantiate in the short run. In addition, reported incidences of health problems will appear to increase as the increased diagnosis and treatment of residents occurs. However, certain health indices prepared by the R.I. State Department of Health do show improvements for the Neighborhood in terms of the incidence of specific health problems. Statistics released by the state agency reveal a 43.6% decrease in the infant death rate for the Model City Neighborhood, from 50.0 per 1,000 live births in 1966 (before Model Cities sponsored health projects were in operation) to 28.2 per 1,000 live births in 1970. Public Health officials generally agree that the infant death rate, defined as the death of a live-born infant under one year of age, is one of the major indicators of health status.

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMT. OF FUNDS</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
R.I. Hospital: Specialty Clinics	R.I. Hospital	Not Available	Not Available
Child Development Center/Retarded and Mental Handicapped	R.I. Hospital	Not Available	Not Available
Crippled Childrens Program	R.I. Dept. of Health	Not Available	Not Available
St. Joseph's Hospital: Specialty Clinics	St. Joseph's Hospital	Not Available	Not Available
Planned Parenthood of R.I.	P.P. of R.I.	Not Available	Not Available
Drug Control	R.I. Dept. of Health	Not Available	Not Available
Maternity and Infant Care Program	St. Joseph's Hospital	Not Available	Not Available
V.D.Clinic: St. Joseph's Hospital	R.I. Dept. of Health	Not Available	Not Available
R.I. TB and Respiratory Disease	R.I. TB and Res. Dis. Assoc.	\$160,000 State- wide	Christmas Seals
Metrop. Nursing & Health Services	M.N. Ns. Assoc. of R.I.	\$600,000 State- wide	Not Available
Joseph Samuels Dental Clinic	R.I. Hospital	Not Available	Not Available
School Dental Clinic	Dept. of Public Schools	Not Available	Not Available
Elderly Independence	State/SECAP	\$48,500	HEW
Pre-Paid Group Health System	R.I. Group Health Assoc.	Not Available	Not Available

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMT. OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Methadone Maintenance Program			
		Gross Project Cost	
Model Neighborhood Health Centers	Prov. Health Centers Inc.	1st yr: 176,000	CDA
		2nd yr: 296,180	State/CDA/OEO
		3rd yr: 297,620	State/CDA/OEO
		4th yr: 298,800	State/CDA/OEO
		Gross Project Cost	
Providence Mental Health Center	Prov. M.H. Center Inc.	1st yr: 0	
		2nd yr: 0	
		3rd yr: 196,150	CDA/City/State
		4th yr: 300,000(est)	CDA/City/State
		Gross Project Cost	
Vision Diagnostic Therapy Center	R.I. Opto. Association	1st yr: 0	
		2nd yr: 11,029	CDA
		3rd yr: 24,740	CDA/HEW
		4th yr: 0	

B. OBJECTIVES

The Short Term Objectives, as listed in the Third Year Action Program for the Health Component, are listed below. Immediately following each objective, a brief measurement of the progress that was made in attaining the Third Year Objective is presented.

1. To strengthen facilities and programs attempting to provide comprehensive health care within the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The Model Cities Agency has spent, during the first three action years, over \$725,000, in direct services, to strengthen existing physical and mental health services in the Model Neighborhood. The Agency is also insisting upon better coordination among delivery systems and has exerted its influence in attracting the Rhode Island Group Health Plan to the Model Neighborhood. During the Third Action Year, a Model Cities Neighborhood Facilities Grant Application was forwarded to H.U.D. for their approval. The Neighborhood Facility will provide adequate space for the delivery of health services to Model Cities Neighborhood residents.

During the Third Action Year, the Providence Health Centers developed and gained approval and federal funding for a pre-paid group health insurance plan, which will be implemented sometime during the Fourth Year Action period.

2. To encourage a higher percentage of pregnant women to seek pre-natal care, during the first three months of pregnancy, in order to reduce neonatal deaths from 20%, infant deaths from 19.3%, mortality in early infancy from 18%, and congenital malformations from 21% of the City's figures.

Measurement: The percentage of pregnant mothers seeking pre-natal care during the first three months, has increased from 45.7% in 1968, to 51.5% in 1970. Correspondingly, the number of pregnant mothers seeking no care during the nine month pregnancy has decreased from 3.0% in 1968, to 2.4% in 1970. Neonatal death rate figures have not been compiled, however, infant death rates have dropped from 29.5% in 1969, to 19.2% in 1970 to 17.1% in 1971. Mortality in early infancy has been reduced from 35.5% in 1969, to 17.9% in 1970, and increased slightly to 19.0% in 1971. Congenital malformations have decreased from 16.6% in 1969, to 20.7% in 1970, to 0% in 1971.

3. To provide vision screening and eye care to 1,500 Model Neighborhood children up to ten years of age.

Measurement: Vision Screening and eye care has been provided to 1200 Model Neighborhood children, representing 80% of the objective.

4. To reduce the illegitimacy rate in the Model Neighborhood which represents 36% of all Model Neighborhood births.

Measurement: Illegitimacy has increased slightly in the Model Neighborhood. According to 1970 statistics, 38.1% of all births in the Model Neighborhood were illegitimate.

5. To provide comprehensive care and preventive medicine to approximately 4,800 Model Neighborhood Residents, from the 3,104 residents receiving health services by the Providence Health Clinic.

Measurement: For the 12 month period, from 3/71 to 3/72, a total of 4800 individuals, representing 1200 families, received comprehensive health, including dental care in the neighborhood Health Centers.

6. To encourage public and private organizations to plan, coordinate, and operate programs for a better delivery of health services in the Model Neighborhood while being responsive to the residents and concerned with their involvement.

Measurement: The Agency has encouraged increased cooperation and coordination among the Rhode Island Group Health Plan, Neighborhood Health Centers, Mental Health Center, Hospitals and associated service programs. While positive attitudes have developed, the results of increased cooperation are not measurable at this time.

7. To develop mental health services for 600 Model Neighborhood residents, and to coordinate efforts with existing agencies that seek the services of mental health professionals.

Measurement: Through the first six months of the third year, 124 residents have received direct mental health care. It is anticipated 250 will receive care by the end of the fiscal period.

The Objectives for the Health Component for Fiscal Year 1973, The Fourth Action Year, are as follows:

LONG TERM

To provide comprehensive, preventative and basic physical and mental health care to all Model Neighborhood residents.

SHORT TERM

To provide primary and supportive health care to 5,760 Model Neighborhood residents, an increase of 20% from FY 72.

To provide preventative health services in order to reduce the Model Neighborhood health indicies as related to the Citywide total from the year 1971, of the following diseases: TB (35.5%), Syphilis (29.7%), Gonorrhea (35.5%), Infectious and Serum Hepatitis (10.9%), Measles (33.3%).

To provide preventative and primary health care to reduce the Model Neighborhood health indicies, as related to Citywide totals from the year 1971, of the following mortality causes: Heart Disease (11.9%), Cancer (11.2%), Cerebrovascular Disease (12.0%), Influenza and Pneumonia (15.5%), Diabetes Mellitus (12.0%), All Accidents (16.1%), Infant Deaths (17.1%), Cirrhosis of the Liver and Alcoholism (16.4%), Emphysema (7.1%), and Early Infant Deaths (19.0%).

To provide mental health care services to five hundred Model Neighborhood Residents.

To encourage public and private health service organizations to plan, coordinate and operate programs for an improved Model Neighborhood health delivery system.

C. PROJECTS

PAGE

CONTINUING SUPPLEMENTAL FY 73 FUNDED

MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTERS..... IV-30

PROVIDENCE MENTAL HEALTH..... IV-38

CARRY OVER SUPPLEMENTAL FY 72 FUNDED

NONE

DISCONTINUED FROM FY 72

VISION DIAGNOSTIC THERAPY CENTER..... IV-47

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Comprehensive Neighborhood Health Centers

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Health Centers, Inc.
208 Thurbers Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Providence Health Centers, Inc., in the Model Neighborhood is to provide the highest level of health care (both direct medical care and related services) to 5,760 residents of the Model Neighborhood. It is intended that the entire range of health services (primary, speciality, and inpatient) will be delivered to Model Neighborhood residents in a manner acceptable to the community and related to its particular needs.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide comprehensive, preventative and basic physical and mental health care to all model neighborhood residents.

To provide primary and supportive health care to 5,760 model neighborhood residents, an increase of 20% from FY 72.

To provide preventative health services to reduce the model neighborhood indicies as related to the Citywide total from the year 1971 of the following diseases: TB (35.5%), Syphilis (29.7%), Gonorrhea (35.5%), Infectious and Serum Hepatitis (10.9%), Measles (33.3%).

To provide preventative and primary health care to reduce the model neighborhood indicies as related to Citywide totals from the year 1971 of the following mortality causes: Heart Disease (11.9%), Cancer (11.2%), Cerebrovascular Disease (12.0%), Influenza and

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

Pneumonia (15.5%), Diabetes Mellitus (12.0%), All Accidents (16.1%), Infant Deaths (17.1%), Cirrhosis of the Liver and Alcoholism (16.4%), Emphysema (7.1%), and Early Infant Deaths (19.0%).

To encourage public and private health service organizations to plan, coordinate and operate programs for an improved Model Neighborhood health delivery system.

To develop alternative funding sources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide primary physical health care for 5,760 model neighborhood residents.

To encourage 225 new clients per month to utilize health center resources.

To provide 312 hours of vision screening for the approximately 370 pre-school enrolled children, and corrective eye treatment when necessary.

To provide an average of 160 hours of Internist services per month; an average of 80 hours of Obs/Gyn services per month; an average of 130 hours of Pediatrician services per month; an average of 24 hours of Special Services per month and an average 75 hours per month of Dentist Services.

To provide direct referrals for Oral Surgery, X-Rays, Lab Visits, Hospital Clinic Visits for patients requiring such.

To collect from non-welfare clients 50% of the Referral Cost.

To implement a workable system of capitation for a limited number of families on Public Assistance as a demonstration.

To provide Health Aides and Referral Service to the pre-school programs in the model neighborhood.

To coordinate health services with the Providence Mental Health Center.

To continue and conclude action planning for the ultimate Model Neighborhood Health Clinic merger into the Providence Model Cities Neighborhood Facility.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

BENEFICIARIES

From March, 1971 to March, 1972, a total of approximately 4,800 individuals utilized Model Neighborhood Health Centers. For these 4,800 persons, the following statistics can be reported:

	#	%		#	%
Male	1925	40	Black	3164	66
Female	2875	60	White	1432	30
			Other	204	4
		100			100

<u>Ages</u>	#	%		#	%
0-5	864	18	Welfare	2645	55
5-14	816	17	Non-Welfare	2135	45
15-19	480	10			100
20-44	1584	33			
45-64	853	18			
65-+		4			
		100			

It is estimated that the beneficiaries for the upcoming year will have a similar profile.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The continuing emphasis of the Health Centers has been to move towards comprehensive primary health care and the development of new and more efficient ways of providing health services of the highest quality.

The program includes the services of physicians in the three basic specialties of internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics-gynecology. Doctors in these specialties have regularly scheduled hours to perform physical examinations and the follow-up treatment appropriate to a primary care facility. The physicals include medical history, standard blood and urine analysis tests, an EKG for men over 35 and for women over 40, and a Pap Smear for women over 18, and where appropriate, a chest X-Ray.

At the direction of the physician, referrals are made to:
1) specialists operating on an appointment basis

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

in the Health Centers (podiatry, dermatology, hematology, otolaryngology, and ophthalmology), 2) private physicians having specialities not in the Health Centers, or 3) speciality clinics within local hospitals. Health Center nursing staff make all necessary arrangements such as appointments and transportation, and insure that results are returned to the center physician. Medical records are maintained on a family basis. Center physicians are either working physicians from local hospital staffs or have admitting privileges to local facilities when illness requires the use of such resources.

Other aspects of the continuing program include:
1) a vision screening program for pre-school children,
2) an immunization program, 3) Well Child Conferences once a week, 4) dental screening and hygiene program, also making appropriate referrals, 5) a social service program designed to attack the problems related to personal health, 6) a program of outreach and home-care, and 7) supporting services in the areas of health education and nutrition. Non physician staff (nurses and aides) function under the direction of Center physicians in the delivery of health services.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	10/24/69	7/15/70	10/1/72	
Source	CDA/Other	CDA/Other	CDA/Other	CDA/Other
Amount	Other CDA 176,000	63,102 233,078	61,124 236,496	62,250 249,000
TOTAL		296,180	297,620	311,250

The Model Neighborhood Health Centers Budget for FY 73, by Cost Category, is presented as follows:

Cost Category	Total Cost	FY 73 CDA Funds
Personnel	153,755	123,004
Consultant & Contract Services (CDA Share 80%)	124,174	99,339
A. Physician Services:		
.Internist: 160 hrs./mon. x 12 mos. x \$20/hr	38,400	
.Pediatrician: 130 hrs/mon. x 12 mons x \$20/hr	31,200	
.OBS/GYN: 80 hrs/mon. x 12 mons. x \$20/hr.	19,200	

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
.Spec. Ser: 24 hrs/mon. x 12 mons. x \$20/hr	5,760	
.Dentist: 75 hrs/mon. x 12 mons. x \$18/hr.	16,200	
.Optom. (Vision Scr.): 312½ hrs x \$20/hr.	6,250	
B. Referrals:		
.Lab.: 345 visits x 3.50/visit ÷ 2	604	
.Hosp. Clinics: 160 visits x \$20/visit ÷ 2	1,600	
.Dentist: 80 patients x \$70 ave. cost ÷ 2	2,800	
.X-Ray: 288 X-Ray x \$15 X-Ray ÷ 2	2,160	
Travel	375	300
Space	8,370	6,696
Consumable Supplies	16,626	13,301
.Medical Supplies: 3 Hlth Ctr.	5,330	
.Office Supplies: 3 Hlth Ctr.	350	
.Dental Supplies	2,000	
.Inventory Allocation	8,946	
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	1,250	1,000
Other: Ins., Tel., Maint.	<u>6,700</u>	<u>5,360</u>
TOTAL	311,250	249,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Month</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Operate Social Service Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide Dental Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide Physicians Service	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide Other Health Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring & Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Operate Outreach Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Planning Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health & Nutritionist Education Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrition Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Welfare Capitation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Welfare Capitation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The implementation of a comprehensive pre-paid health system including total speciality care and in-patient care will be available to families qualified to receive Medical Assistance. Contractual negotiations have been initiated with the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services to cover payment of the resulting capitation premiums for Public Assistance recipients. Contractual negotiations with providers and backup hospitals are also underway and will result in a formalized system.

The Vision Diagnostic Therapy Center, during FY 71 and FY 72, was an independent project sponsored by the Rhode Island Optometric Association. During FY 71 service was provided to pre-school children and during FY 72, service was provided to school age children. Because of the high administrative costs coupled with the Providence School Departments increased capabilities to service school age children, the vision services will no longer be the direct responsibility of the Optometric Association. The Health Centers will now undertake this responsibility for pre-school children.

The Pre-School Clinic Program, during FY 72, employed health aides placed in pre-school facilities throughout the Model Neighborhood. This function will, in FY 73, become the responsibility of the Health Centers.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Providence Health Centers, Inc., is governed by a consumer-controlled Board of Directors. The By-Laws require that fully two-thirds of the Board be low income consumers of health services or their representatives (at least one-third of the total Board must meet OEO low income standards). The Model Neighborhood has four community representatives actively participating in Board deliberation, which include full authority to set Health Center policy. One of these consumers serves as an officer of the Corporation. The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., will monitor and evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team mechanism.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

Of the twenty-three positions listed in FY 73 budget, all are filled and 15 or 65% are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The staff of the Health Centers are comprised of 5 Registered Nurses, 8 Full-Time Health Aides, 1 Part-Time Health Aide, 3 Pre-School Health Aides, 2 Health Center Outreach Aides, 1 Dental Hygienist, 2 Part-Time Dental Hygienists, and 1 Secretary.

FUTURE FUNDING

Attempts to increase both the basic reimbursement rates under Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act and the rate of collection are on-going efforts of the Corporation. Limited attempts to locate foundation funds have not, to date, borne fruit.

Attempts to locate and obtain other sources of federal (e.g. HMO funding), state and local funds will be a continuing process within Providence Health Centers, Inc., however, the Health Center will increase its efforts towards additional OEO funds and Capitation funds.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Allen Berry, Roger Williams, and the South End Health Centers regularly provide the primary medical care services for approximately 1200 families in the Model Cities Neighborhood. In calendar year 1971, these three Health Centers saw 5688 Internist patients, 5577 Pediatric patients, and 2019 Ob-Gyn patients. Another 1044 consumers were seen by various specialists in Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Family Planning, ENT, Podiatry and Hematology. More than 80% of these medical encounters were with previously registered individuals which suggests a high level of satisfaction on the part of the

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

consumer. The growth rate of more than 2500 medical encounters over the last year (23%) attests to the continuing acceptance of the Health Center concept among the Model Cities area residents.

During the first six months of FY 72, the health center physicians; Internists, Pediatrics, OB/GYN, averaged 150, 123 and 77 hours per month respectively as related to the initial project objectives of 140, 130, and 60 hours per month respectively.

In addition, care exclusive of physical care, was provided during the past calendar year, as follows: 1187 Well Child Conferences, 145 EKG's, 509 Routine Blood Tests, 505 Routine Urine Tests, 513 Other Lab Tests, 127 Home Visits, 2000 Immunizations, and 1800 Screening Tests. A large number of referrals for additional medical care were also made: 922 to ambulatory lab, 859 for X-Rays, 326 to outpatient departments, 84 to private physicians and 18 to hospitals.

In terms of numerical objectives, the Health Centers have achieved their goals. However, while gains are being attained in reducing health problems in the Model Neighborhood, health statistics still reveal that the Model Neighborhood has higher indices when compared to the remaining inner city area and to the City as a whole.

During the FY 72 period, the Providence Health Centers, Inc. have improved their administrative capacity by attracting well qualified administrative personnel. As a result, the programmatic and fiscal managements have improved in all areas.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Mental Health Services to South Providence:
A Team Approach

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Mental Health Center
355 Broad Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

The Providence Mental Health Center's South Providence Project is designed to bring the services available at a community clinic closer to the beneficiaries living in the Model Neighborhood, utilizing techniques not usually found in out-patient psychiatric programs: home visiting, crisis services, agency coordination, neighborhood counseling staff, etc.. Along with remedial efforts, the Project is designed to institute mental health education programs as a preventative as well as, an informative effort.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To provide comprehensive, preventative and basic physical and mental health care to all model neighborhood residents.

To encourage public and private health service organizations to plan, coordinate and operate programs for an improved Model Neighborhood health delivery system.

To provide mental health care services to five hundred model neighborhood residents.

To develop alternative funding resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To maintain mental health clinical services or close cases as warranted to the 250 Model Neighborhood Residents enrolled in FY 72.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

To recruit and enroll an additional 250 clients in the mental health clinical service program in FY 73.

To offer mental health education experiences to groups in the neighborhood.

To offer mental health training to employees of other agencies operating delivery systems in the model neighborhood.

To increase outreach efforts through community organization techniques to areas of the Model Neighborhood not now utilizing clinical services.

To increase the capabilities of para-professional staff members.

To coordinate client services the Providence Mental Health Center extends with other Model City Program Agencies, specifically the Providence Health Centers.

To extend psychological services to pre-school program children.

- a. To integrate mental health concepts into each program's curriculum in line with its basic objectives.
- b. To help each program utilize a team approach in dealing with children who have lags in cognitive or emotional development.
- c. To participate in training of pre-school staffs in line with the following objectives:
 - 1) To help teachers recognize problems in cognitive and emotional development
 - 2) To provide teachers with the techniques to deal with developmental problems.
 - 3) To assist teachers in formulating objectives for each child and in setting-up procedures for evaluating the child's progress.
- d. To identify for each program, through classroom observation, those children who show signs of serious developmental lags.
- e. To provide direct referral and diagnostic services for each program.

To extend psychological or sociological services to families of pre-school enrollees.

- a. To integrate education, health, and mental health principles with each program and to interpret these principles to parents.
- b. To help social service and health staffs develop their expertise in working with parents both individually and in groups.
- c. To provide case work services for programs with no social service personnel.

To extend administrative services to pre-school programs.

- a. To foster effective communication and cooperation between the pre-school programs
- b. To assist programs in procuring supplementary assistance to help them solve problems or to expand or improve the existing program.
- c. To investigate questions of relevance to the pre-school programs.

BENEFICIARIES

Those individuals served by the Center from South Providence are most often marginally employed or unemployed all together. Many are housewives with no husband in the home. Forty percent are on public assistance.

The social description of the client to be served might best be projected by examining average figures for a typical quarter during the year 1971-72.

All age ranges of clients are seen. However, the majority fall into the adolescent (12-17) or young adult (18-40) age groups. Individuals served by the Project most often either live alone (30%) or live with four or more others in the home. Thirty percent seen are Black and seventy percent are White. Male/Female ratios are approximately equal. Model Neighborhood Residents seen to date for the most part, have not completed high school (62%).

The beneficiaries of the pre-school component can be typified as sixty percent receiving public assistance, from single parent households, potentially 20% functionally retarded.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Model Neighborhood Special Project is an outreach program of the Providence Mental Health Center designed to meet the special treatment needs of the residents of the Model Neighborhood as determined by an extensive study of the area undertaken in 1970-71.

Essentially, the Project involves a multi-level staff, including psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker, (M.A. level) mental health workers, mental health counselors (B.A. level), and resident counseling/outreach workers (H.S. level).

The team of workers as described, work from a philosophy which is different from that of the Center as a whole and at this point is experimental and innovative. Essentially, this philosophy suggests that individuals from economically deprived and socially problematic areas do not approach mental health treatment with the same ease as the more middle class individual. And, once in treatment, they do not fully understand the expectations placed upon them by "traditional" agency structure (keeping appointments at specific times, verbalizing problems, following suggestions, etc.)

The Project sees individuals in their homes, schools, or other familiar settings where they feel most at home. Through outreach, the Project educates the patient as to what he can and cannot expect from professional mental health treatment. The Project recognizes that mental health is closely tied in with social and environmental conditions and attempts to deal with these conditions as well as with the individual with a problem. It also recognizes a lack of understanding of what therapy entails and helps the patient with this area and follows-up treatment by checking with the individual periodically to see how he is doing. Finally, the Project seeks out the individual who withdraws from treatment without explanation to see if he can be helped to return should he so desire.

The Project recognizes that often many agencies are involved with a single family and that one more agency may be more a hindrance than a help; thus working with agencies to coordinate services to a family and to provide mental health suggestions is a prime consideration.

In addition, the Project assists the community by providing speakers, offering consultation services, and aiding in staff training and development.

Another area of activity for the Project is that of mental health education and prevention. The Project will add prevention as well as "cure" to its services. This will entail working with established groups in the area as well as initiating special education groups for discussion of topics of wide interest and concern -- child rearing, marital problems, etc..

The Pre-School Clinic Component and the Team Approach Component have different target populations and use different methods to meet their objectives: the outreach program serves primarily adults while the clinic services pre-school age children; the outreach program works directly with its clients on a one-to-one basis or in groups, while the Pre-School clinic works with the staffs of the pre-schools, with a strong emphasis on upgrading the educational quality of the entire pre-school program.

The pre-school clinic project component sees as its responsibility the pre-school children of the Model Neighborhood, and to help provide them with high quality day care/nursery school experience. The clinic's main responsibility is to the 10-20% of the children with serious lags in their cognitive and emotional development.

The hypothesis underlying the clinic's organization is that to be effective, consultants must maintain on-going contact with each program and its staff. Most of the problems seen are complex with no simple cause and no short cure. In addition, teachers and other pre-school personnel often resent the brief crisis-oriented intervention of outside experts. The clinic staff can be present on a day-to-day basis; as they have been for the past months. In this time each staff member has built-up rapport and gained the trust and confidence of pre-school staffs. It is only out of such relations that recommendations can be given and accepted.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	--	--	10/1/71	
Source	--	--	CDA/City/State	CDA/City/State
Amount	--	--	Other 140,000 CDA 56,150	179,380 100,000
TOTAL			196,150	279,380

The Providence Mental Health Center Budget for FY 73 by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	221,630	71,300
Consultant & Contract Services	27,250	16,900
<u>CDA Share Only</u>		
Pre-School Psychiatrist		
Consultant 7 hr/wk x \$25/hr.		
x 52 wks.	9,100	
Mental Health Ctr. Consultants		
312 hrs x \$25/hr.	7,800	
Travel	2,100	600
Space	9,600	9,600
Consumable Supplies	14,000	1,200
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	2,400	0
Other: Publications, Tel., Utilities	2,400	400
TOTAL	279,380	100,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Month</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Clinical Service	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outreach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Staff Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Education				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Program Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Advertising	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Community Organization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

<u>Activity</u>						<u>Month</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Consultation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Consultation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Mental Health Center will provide mental health services to children attending pre-school programs (e.g. Head Start Inc. and Day Care Centers). Psychological services will include, integrating of mental health concepts in the pre-school curriculum, helping programs to utilize a team approach in dealing with children's emotional development, training pre-school staffs and working with parents individually and in groups.

As the Providence Mental Health Center, and the Pre-School Clinic Program have a common focus: to provide mental health services to Model Neighborhood residents, it is more efficient in terms of overhead costs and programmatic concerns to coordinate all services under the sponsorship of a single agency which will be able to provide appropriate support and back-up services from its resident staff.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

An Advisory Board to the Project consists of both Residents and non-Residents, but with all involved knowledgeable of the South Providence Area. The Project Staff's wide exposure in the area as well as their contact with patients and agencies provides a channel for resident feedback on programming.

Additionally, members of the Citizens' Planning Committee will review and monitor the program through participation on the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies

are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the nine positions listed in the personnel section of the FY 73 budget, 4 or 44% are Model Neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The Project, while receiving supportative assistance from the resident staff of the Providence Mental Health Center, is funded for nine positions, a Mental Health Counselor, 2 Outreach Workers, a Psychologist, a Psychiatric Social Worker, a Pre-School Coordinator, a Chief Social Worker, a Social Worker and a Secretary.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Providence Mental Health Center, Inc., receives funds from the City of Providence with matching funds from the State of Rhode Island through the Rhode Island Community Mental Health Act of 1962. State matches on all costs of operating a mental health program with the exception of rent, utilities and equipment. Until this year the State matched City grant on a 50-50 ratio at \$1.00 per capita. Beginning July 1, 1972, State matching funds will be at a 60% State - 40% City ratio, up to \$1.50 per capita. To benefit from the increase funding the City must give a maintenance of effort.

To benefit from State funds is dependent upon the contribution made by City funds. Cities and towns throughout this State do not differ from other States throughout the country. They are finding it increasingly difficult to finance mental health services. At the present time the cooperation of other mental health programs to develop a comprehensive approach to deliver mental health services throughout the City is sought. Such a comprehensive approach could possibly bring in federal funds for construction and staffing of these services through the Federal Comprehensive Community Mental Health Act of 1963.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

During the seven month period, October 1, 1971 through April 30, 1972, the Providence Mental Health Center's Project has served 321 persons from a low of 19 in October to highs of 65 in December, 57 in February and 51 in April. The Center has averaged 19 new patients per month, has terminated 38 cases and have 91 cases termed inactive as only medication is given.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental

The Mental Health Center has been perceptive to the particular needs of Neighborhood residents as differentiated from the needs of residents of other areas of the city and as such has developed an approach to mental health in the Model Neighborhood which relies heavily on outreach and counseling methodologies. One apparent result is that the broken appointment rate which is a preliminary indicator of the effectiveness of Mental Health services has been for the Model Neighborhood 18% which is much lower than for the Center as a whole (29%).

During FY 72, the Pre-School Clinic Component has succeeded in developing and implementing a comprehensive pre-school model. Initially the clinic established rapport and working relationships with each pre-school program. As a result, the Social Workers maintain regular consultations with the Head Start, Salvation Army, Carter Day Christian Association and CCDC Program. The Psychologist and the Psychiatrist maintain regular contacts with the Head Start, Salvation Army and CCDC Program. The consultation service involves classroom observations, in-service training sessions and individual teacher conferences. Of those children screened, 49 have been referred to the Clinic for in depth work. Of the 49, eight cases have been closed, 15 assigned permanently as social case work and 26 are receiving active in school services. The health component has provided complete daily health services to CCDC, Head Start and Christian Association and have planned and implemented Special Services, including Immunizations, Lead Screening, Audio Screening and Dental Services in all five pre-school facilities.

PROJECT TITLE

Vision Diagnostic Therapy Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

Rhode Island Optometric Association
334 Westminster Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Program is organized in two major distinct and separate phases, in so far as the diagnostic approach is used.

1. Pre-School Testing Program

- a. Modified clinical optometric examination consisting of eye health--external and internal--and visual activities; confrontation skills examination of ocular mobility and visual skills abilities with a modified Keystone battery of tests.
- b. Complete optometric examination to determine presence or absence of refractive errors if the pre-schooler does not pass the examination described above.

2. School Aged Testing Program

- a. Developmental vision test battery.
- b. Modified clinical optometric examination as described above, except that complete Keystone Visual Skills battery would be used.
- c. Complete optometric examination including tenometry for glaucoma detection.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	--	9/25/70	10/1/71	
Source	--	CDA	CDA/HEW	
Amount	-- CDA	\$11,040	\$12,370	Incorporated
	HEW		\$12,370	into Health Ctr.
	TOTAL	\$11,040	\$24,740	

STATUS: Discontinued

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The Vision Screening Program and the Model Neighborhood Health Centers both have a similar prime purpose: that of preventive medicine. Consequently it makes sense that the Vision Screening Program be incorporated into the comprehensive health system network; thus performing the same service with less administrative overhead costs, by a sponsoring agency which has the resident supportative staff to efficiently operate the project and has already established a service relationship with most of the clientele to be served.



CHAPTER V

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Social Development Component examines the sub-elements of welfare, crime and delinquency, drugs, alcoholism, social services and recreation and culture.

The Providence Model Neighborhood is comprised of four census tracts. The Community Action Agency in Providence, utilizing a system of poverty variables in order to rank all inner city census tracts according to degree of poverty, ranks the Model Neighborhood census tracts first, second, sixth and seventh out of thirty-seven tracts in degree of poverty.

The following narrative fully supports the degree of poverty experienced within the Model Neighborhood. Foremost is the dependancy on welfare and general public assistance. Whether the other factors of high crime and delinquency rates, drug and alcohol useage are a cause or a symptom of poverty is debateable. Never-the-less, the following text attempts to present those conditions as they currently exist in the Model Neighborhood.

A. PROBLEMS, CAUSE, IMPACT, LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

WELFARE

Presented in the following table is a brief socio-economic profile of the Model Neighborhood as related to the City* at the time of the 1960 census and 1970 census counts.

TABLE I SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

INDICY	1960 Census		1970 Census	
	CITY	MN	CITY	MN
Total Number of Residents	207,498	24,474	179,213	14,981
Percent White	*95%	*87%	90%	56%
Percent Black	5%	13%	9%	42%
Percent Other	N/A	N/A	1%	2%
	* Includes other - Not broken out in 60 Census			
Total Number of Families	53,520	5,948	44,773	3,412
Percent of Families with Incomes less than 3000	22%	36%	13%	23%
Percent of Families with Incomes 3000-5000	26%	30%	12%	19%
Medium Income of Families	5,069	4,036	8,430	6,091

The profile clearly indicates the changing population, characteristics and economic qualities. From this it is not alarming that the Model Neighborhood has a high rate of welfare dependency. This has been a chronic problem over the years, and in all probability will continue unless greater efforts are extended and more resources are applied to the causal factors which support the problem.

Such causal factors as psychological acceptance of a life of dependency is widespread, and easily passed from one generation to the next. A persistent high rate of joblessness of at least fourteen percent among those who by definition are in the labor force, is coupled with the fact that sixty-two percent (62%) of all adults have less than a high school education.

Family disorganization, a signal of potential welfare dependency, is reflected in Rhode Island by the large number of divorces and legal separations granted by the Family Court. Of the 1,946 divorces and legal separations granted in the State in 1971, by far the

largest portion, 1,319 or 68%, were for couples residing in the City of Providence alone. While it cannot be determined with any amount of accuracy how many of these were applicable to South Providence, it can be reasonably assumed that a significant portion of these legal family break-ups occurred in the MN. Supporting family disorganization in the Model Neighborhood, 29.4% of all families are female heads, and an additional 4.4% are male heads. As stated above, the divorce rate for the Model Neighborhood cannot be statistically defined, however, family disorganization is further exemplified by the fact that out of every 1000 live births of Model Neighborhood residents, 381 are illegitimate. This is four and one half times the rate of the City.

As seen in the table below, twenty four percent of those on welfare in Providence are Model Neighborhood residents. This contrasts sharply with the fact that the MN has only 8.9% of the total City population indicating, therefore, that the Model Neighborhood has the concentration of residents who are only dependent on various types of welfare assistance, but who are also in the greatest need of the kinds of social services and programs made available through the CDA.

TABLE II

WELFARE DEPENDENCY IN THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD

	January, 1971			April, 1972			
	MN	City	MN as % of City	MN	City	MN as % of City	Increase (Decrease) 1971 to 1972
AFDC	4859	20776	23.8	3872	15287	25.3	(987)
BLIND	6	70	8.4	11	55	20.0	5
AGED	275	1506	18.4	214	1723	12.4	(61)
DISABLED	467	1834	25.6	434	1914	22.7	(33)
TOTALS	5607	24186	23.0	4531	18979	23.9	(1076)

What is particularly noteworthy, however, is the rate of AFDC dependency within the MN. This area has the highest percentage of children dependent on AFDC in relation to total population than any other area in the State. As of February 1972, 77% (3872) of the children under 18 years of age were dependent. In 1966, six years ago, 42% of the total number of children in this age group were on AFDC. This startling fact has occurred despite a decrease in the 18 year old population by 2444 from 1965 to 1970. What this obviously indicates is that the non-dependent population has moved out of the MN, leaving behind an ever increasing group of dependent residents.

No statistics are available on the number of people receiving General Public Assistance in South Providence. This has been a continuing flaw in the State's welfare information system which hopefully will be corrected soon. Departmental officials familiar with the MN estimate, however, that at least 40% of the neighborhood's residents are receiving general assistance.

It is recognized that welfare dependency and general public assistance is a prevailing Model Neighborhood problem. The Agency through its first year plan, attempted to directly deal with the problem by proposing an income maintenance program demonstration which was ultimately not approved by H.U.D.. Since that period, the problem of welfare dependency has been considered through other project actions which collectively if not reducing dependency, at least afford dependents services not otherwise available. Because of the Model City sponsored Home Purchase Subsidy Program, welfare dependents have been able to purchase homes, Through the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA No. 11, many Model Neighborhood residents supplement their income through part time jobs and others have been able to reduce their dependency or eliminate their dependency through holding full-time employment opportunities. Through the funding of the Comprehensive Child Development Day Care Center and by funding the construction of the Roger Williams Day Care Center, many mothers on welfare will be free to work and/or take additional educational training.

Through the expanded services of the Model City funded Health and Mental Health Center, welfare dependents are receiving first rate medical, dental and mental health services. Other projects, such as the Tutorial Project, Girls Club and Social Service Center support to a lesser degree the problems associated with welfare dependency.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

The higher the incidence of crime and delinquency in a neighborhood, the greater the affect on the social and psychological well being of all residents in the area.

The high rate of adult and juvenile crime in South Providence, as illustrated in the table below, makes for a living environment that is less than desirable for all. Official information on crime only pertains to actual arrests and reported wrong-doings by the victim. Much illegal activity, therefore, goes on which is not reported, or in which there is no arrest, and therefore these do not appear in the statistics. The information below indicates the reported criminal offenses which took place over a three year period.

TABLE III CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD

	1969			1970			1971			Increase (Decrease) 1969-1971
	City	MN	MN as % of City	City	MN	MN as % of City	City	MN	MN as % of City	
Murder	16	8	50.0	16	5	31.3	4	2	50.0	(6)
Rape	16	6	37.5	13	4	30.7	16	5	31.3	(1)
Robbery	504	148	29.3	524	183	34.9	311	100	32.2	(48)
Assault	377	130	34.4	416	114	27.4	255	77	30.2	(53)
Burglary	3809	608	15.9	3926	687	17.5	2076	394	19.0	(214)
Larceny	7071	721	10.0	6169	666	10.8	457	55	12.0	(666)
Auto Theft	4627	693	14.9	4940	659	13.3	2922	309	10.6	(384)
TOTALS	16420	2314	14.2	16004	2318	14.5	6041	942	15.6	(1372)

Because of its socio-economic and physical characteristics, not only is there a high incidence of crime occurring in the Model Neighborhood (both reported and unreported), but the fact is that the MN is a breeding-ground for criminal behavior among its residents. An actual audit of inmate files at the State Adult Correctional Institution in mid May, 1972, revealed that of the 450 inmates confined at the time, 99 or 22.2% had South Providence as their

most recent place of domicile. Some 25 others had lived in South Providence at some time in the past.

The median age of male inmates from the MN at the ACI is 24 years, and 70.7% (70) are Black. A review of the number and types of crimes committed by MN residents now confined showed the following distribution:

TABLE IV TYPES OF OFFENSE

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number of Inmates</u>
Narcotics	22
Larceny	20
Robbery	18
Murder	11
Assault	9
Breaking & Entering	8
Other	11

At least 80% were repeaters, having been convicted and served prior sentences, and as many as two-thirds had experiences with drugs, even though this was not the reason for their being at the ACI at the present time.

Most MN residents at the ACI came from streets of blocks which have the highest rate of substandard housing and the most unpleasant living environment. Almost half came from the following streets: Prairie, Lockwood, Blackstone, Broad, Comstock, Thurbers, and Pine with the first four streets given as addresses by 32 inmates.

In conversations with the Warden and the Records Officer, it was learned that by far the great majority of inmates come from a disadvantaged and deprived background. The following typology is common to most inmates: low level of educational attainment; from

a low-income area; a long history of offenses, becoming gradually more serious; and, had been at the boy's training school.

In South Providence, the incidence of juvenile crime can be documented through Family Court records. The following table illustrates the dominance of juvenile delinquency in the MN in relation to the entire City:

TABLE V JUVENILES ADJUDICATED WAYWARD OR DELINQUENT

1965 - 1971

Year	MN	City	MN as % of City
1965	56	209	26.8%
1967	69	240	28.8%
1969	73	289	25.0%
1970	40	97	41.0%
1971	18	51	35.0%

The impact of the CDA Programs to prevent crime may have contributed to the 6% reduction in juvenile delinquency in the past year. But, it may be too early to note any downward trend since the rate was averaging 27% annually for the three prior years. The Assistant Warden for the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution estimated that approximately 2/3 of all boys identified by the Family Court as "wayward" or "delinquent" and sent to the Training School for Boys would eventually be incarcerated at some later time in their lives at the Adult Correctional facility.

At the Training School for Boys, 26 of 141 boys detained were from South Providence, or 18.4%, 24 of the 26 boys from the MN were black. At the Girls School, 5 of the 33 were from the MN, 3 of whom were black.

Basically, the causes and related commentary are similar to the situation as it existed in the Third Year Action Plan description. Such as, social attitudes of residents, economic pressures and physical conditions which exist in the neighborhood.

In general, Model Neighborhood residents have been forced to accept living with crime and delinquency as a way of life.. They feel that the police and courts are not fully committed to law enforcement in the Model Neighborhood, and are not effective in curtailing crime and delinquency. Residents realize there cannot be a policeman in front of every door and the Police Department can show statistical proof that the Model Cities Neighborhood receives more than its share of law enforcement. Yet, the population of the Model Neighborhood represents approximately 8% of the City-wide total while over 30% of all City-wide assaults and robberys occur in the Model Neighborhood. The failure of the Police Department to be able to maintain its Community Protection Officer program at its authorized strength, the residents feel, is proof of a lack of committment. The fact that 80% of all residents at the ACI are repeaters, is proof, the residents feel, that the courts do not deal effectively the first time with criminal offenses.

The causes of high criminal offense rates are synonymous with symptoms of poverty areas; low education levels, low economic capabilities, family disorganization, poor physical conditions and sometimes a moral climate which differs greatly from the general moral code of a society from which laws and penalties are derived.

The Model Cities Program has attempted to develop and maintain effective communication channels between the Providence Police Department and the Citizenry of the Model Cities Neighborhood as an initial step in criminal offense reduction. As can be seen, in a previously mentioned table, criminal offenses throughout the City have been decreased in three years from 16,000 reported cases in 1969 to 6,000 reported cases in 1971. This can be attributed to increased efforts by the Police Department in law enforcement. To supplement Police activities in the Model Neighborhood the Community Protection Officer Project has been created. In addition, the Agency funds many year round recreational projects such as Afro Arts Center, Girls Club and Best Friend Project and such summer activities as the Basketball League, Day Camp, Summer Entertainment, and male and female work programs. All of these projects are designed to reduce the crime and delinquency problems as well as attacking some of its causes.

DRUGS

The continued widespread use of drugs remains as a distinct modern challenge to all authorities not only in the entire society, but also and particularly in the low-income neighborhoods like South Providence. Recent studies have shown conclusively that there is a close relationship between drug addiction and traffic, and crime. The State's Attorney General's office has estimated that 40% of the major crimes committed in Rhode Island are drug-related offenses. Although precise information is not available for the MN, it was well represented in the 933 drug abuse violations occurring in

Providence County. In terms of juvenile offenders, South Providence showed a significant number of drug abuse referrals to Family Court in calendar year 1971.

Estimates by reliable sources say with confidence that the drug problem is particularly acute in the Model Neighborhood area, and that it still is the center of drug use and traffic in the metropolitan Providence area. While it is admittedly a serious problem, much remains to be done by way of education, identification of both users and "pushers", and treatment. Yet, even today authorities do not nor cannot have any control over the problem because of the non-existent information system upon which to plan effectively for its control. State agencies have recognized this data deficiency, and are on the verge of developing a comprehensive and useful information system on a statewide basis to deal more effectively with this problem.

The Model Neighborhood contains a large number of both drug users and drug addicts. Drugs used in this context in their order of priority use refer to heroin, a depressent nicknamed "yellow jackets", speed, and uppers nicknamed "bombers". These drugs are regularly used by those associated with the drug culture. Naturally all other narcotics are utilized but not in the quantity as those mentioned.

As documented in the Model Cities Third Year Action Program, use of drugs, in and of itself is a victimless crime. Such use has widespread anti-social effects. Use of drugs cannot today be classified as a "ghetto" problem as every section of every city

and suburb is confronted. However, the causes may be different.

Those elements which reportedly cause drug usage in the Model Neighborhood, such as persecution by the "man", no hope in life, frustrated by the only way of life known, no money, job or education may in fact be just those elements which the suburbia user has and is running away from.

Thus while much is written about the use of drugs and their causes, nothing really is known about the causes and how to alleviate those pressures.

The "Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972" defines effectively through the Congressional findings, the problems of drug abuse. Finding number 6, "The success of Federal drug abuse programs and activities requires a recognition that education, treatment, rehabilitation, research, training and law enforcement efforts are inter-related". Towards this end, the Rhode Island Statewide Drug Abuse Program financed under Section 256 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act has just been implemented in its early stages. Ultimately the multi-million dollar plan over a period of years hopes to create new residential treatment houses along the lines of the existing Marathon House and the House of Hope, create a residential rehabilitation center for young persons ages 15-21, a methadone maintenance center, an education and information center for teachers and others working in the drug abuse field, outpatient centers for drug users, and a center for biological and social research into drugs and drug use. Much of the service will be concentrated in the Model Neighborhood.

ALCOHOLISM

Alcoholism, although less frequently cited as a form of social deviance in comparison to drug addiction, is still classified as an hallucinogenic drug and remains a severe problem in the Model Neighborhood. Recently tabulated estimates of alcoholism give strong evidence that the Neighborhood's problems with alcoholics are the most serious in the state. The State Office of Mental Health Planning has produced evidence that the Model Cities Neighborhood has a much higher incidence of alcoholism than other comparable low-income areas in the state. Ranking these low-income areas according to the severity of alcoholism, in terms of actual numbers of identified alcoholics, illustrates the extreme problem now being experienced in the Model Neighborhood in 1971. It should be noted that in the following table, neighborhoods within cities are compared with the exception of East Providence which is reported in terms of the entire city:

TABLE VI ALCOHOLICS

<u>City</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>No. of Alcoholics</u>
Providence	Model Neighborhood	247
"	Federal Hill-Olneyville	95
"	West End	77
Pawtucket	Woodlawn-Downtown	72
Providence	Elmwood	72
East Providence	(Entire City)	72
Providence	Smith Hill-Lower Mt. Pleasant	65
"	Washington Park	54

Clearly the Model Neighborhood stands out as deeply affected by alcoholism. The accompanying problems that are related to this have been estimated to affect an average of four other persons in the alcoholics own family, as well as 16 friends and business

associates in the community. Using this formula, the 247 identified alcoholics in the Model Neighborhood in 1971 adversely affected some 4,900 persons in the area. This impact is a major threat to community stability and progress.

In terms of number of identified alcoholics per 10,000 population, the MN again far outpaces any other neighborhood in the State with 165/10,000. The next closest area is the Washington Park neighborhood with 72/10,000 identified alcoholics.

Not surprisingly, alcoholic-related death rates are high in the MN. A rate of 60 deaths per 100,000 population is significantly higher than the statewide rate of 16. Services to alcoholics are gradually developing through combined state and local efforts. But, service levels do not yet approach a level of significant impact on the problem itself.

Alcoholism is a disease apparently caused by any combination of many factors among which are paramount; family difficulty, unemployment, pressure from employment, loneliness, insecurity, depression periods, poor health, welfare dependency and quite possible ones overall life style and living environment.

Within the Model Neighborhood, however, there is a major treatment house. Talbot House, as its called, is a privately funded half way house which has 65 male residents. The predominately white occupants are usually from the alcoholic ward at Chapin Hospital. The House makes every attempt to utilize community services, many funded by the Model City Program.

In addition, the Hope Council on Alcoholism, a voluntary non-profit health agency, seeks to improve public understanding of alcoholism by providing information, maintaining a speakers bureau, assisting employers, providing guidance and referral and consulting with families.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Although there have been some significant advances made on the part of the CDA to bring a comprehensive scope of community services closer to the MN resident, there is still some difficulty in making those who might benefit from the available programs and services aware of their existence and accessibility. Coordination of agency and inter-agency activities is still a stumbling block for many residents. For this reason, the continued existence of the CDA's Social Service Centers is an absolute necessity to provide, in a convenient and effective manner, the mechanism and facility for the delivery of service. A Model Cities Agency survey in November 1971 indicated that some 67% of those polled knew of the Social Service Center. But although only 23% had ever used the Center, more and more residents are taking advantage of this comprehensive approach to the delivery of assistance.

The continued availability of convenient means of transportation by the CDA is essential for providing mobility to a substantial number of residents who are either functionally immobile, or otherwise lack the means of providing for their own transportation.

The Model Neighborhood Transportation Project initiated a year and a half ago has met a great part of the transportation need within the Model Neighborhood. It has developed to such a point, that by the end of this fiscal year (third year action program period) it will have become self-supporting. In addition the Urban League of R.I. through state funds has developed an elderly transportation service which is also augmented by Project SECAP. The two largest population age groups in the Model Neighborhood are the young and the over 65 group, both in dire need of transportation regularly.

The over 65 years of age group, representing 13% of the MN's population, offers one of the greatest challenges for the Agency. This group, dominated by elderly women, is by and large immobile, living below the poverty level on either welfare or social security payments or both, and afraid of going outdoors. According to the 1970 Census, of the 1,966 over 65 years, 675 or 34.4% live below the poverty level; 840 (42.8%) live alone, 501 (59.5%) of which have incomes below the poverty level. This substantial number of elderly citizens, confined to their homes or apartments, are highly dependent upon a readily accessible means of transportation to not only avail themselves of the social services offered by the CDA, but also for shopping, recreation and cultural activities. Many times special transportation service provided by the Agency is the only means and indeed opportunity for senior citizens to leave their residences. This means of transportation, however, is equally vital to youth and other age groups for recreational and cultural

experiences outside the Model Neighborhood. However, the Model City Funded Project SECAP has been meeting for the most part, those needs expressed by the elderly resident of the Model Neighborhood.

Of increasing importance is the growing number of Spanish speaking families in the Model Neighborhood. This presents a new challenge to the Agency in that this group can speak little if any English. According to the recent census, there were 294 "Spanish speaking" persons in the MN.

During the past year, an adequate amount of child day care facilities have been made available to residents with young children, particularly young mothers with children and caught in the welfare cycle. Day care will enable these mothers to consider going to work, but the problem remains that they are neither skilled nor have prior work experience. The CDA must redouble its efforts to make known the training programs that are available, encourage the resident to take advantage of the opportunity, and look to developing the necessary self-confidence within the person so that at least some first steps will be taken to move out of the welfare dependency syndrom.

The astonishingly high incidence of poverty among MN residents is reflected in the fact that an aggregate of 31.4% of the resident population, both living in families and alone, have incomes below the poverty level and are therefore dependent upon their social service agencies and programs.

The problem that the Model Cities program must persist in working at is making known the social services and programs that are

available to the residents, and once known, used by those who can benefit from them. Agency and program staff members must be constantly aware of the all pervasive problem of apathy on the part of the residents which is caused by their living environment and life's experiences leading to more apathy, loss of confidence and self-assurance.

Social Services offered by the Model Cities Program include a Credit Union, which is well on its way of becoming self-sufficient, a Social Service Center, which has brought into the Model Neighborhood eighteen social, health, religious and community organizations and agencies. Residents for the first time are receiving specialized therapeutic services, thus eliminating the need to travel out of the neighborhood and the problem of visiting several different locations for services. Residents for the first time are utilizing coordinated Social Services resulting in the elimination of a fragmentation of services.

Planned to take place during the coming year, will be the construction of a Neighborhood Facility, first cited as a priority need in the Model Cities First Year Action Plan. The Neighborhood Facility will provide day care services, health and dental services, elderly services through the expanded Model City sponsored SECAP elderly project, indoor and outdoor recreation, counseling services and a police outreach station.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

The major problem facing the recreation and cultural aspects lies in coordinated planning, programming and utilization of funds. Major inroads have been accomplished in providing through the Model Cities program, recreation and cultural activities for all age groups in the Model Cities Neighborhood, alleviating problems cited in the First, Second and Third Action Year Plans.

The following table represents just those activities financed in whole or in part by Model Cities Funds.

TABLE VII ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY MODEL CITIES

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>AGE SERVED</u>	<u>ACTIVITY FUNDED</u>
Afro Arts Center	All Ages	Education, Art & Culture instruction
Best Friend Program	5-16 Yrs.	Educational and Cultural trips
Girls Club	5-18 Yrs.	Education, Recreation, Arts & Crafts
Library	All	Reading, Audio Visual
SECAP	62+	Group Gatherings, Meals
Day Camp	6-14 Yrs.	Day Camp
Basketball League	8-30 Yrs.	Midget, Junior and Adult leagues
Summer Entertainment	All Ages	Outdoor Concerts
Boys Club	School Age	Capital Equipment
Roger Williams Youth Ctr.	7-18 Yrs.	Capital Equipment
Vest Pocket Parks	0-12 Yrs.	Active Outdoor Recreation
Neighborhood Facility	All Ages	Planned: Indoor & Outdoor passive and active Recreation Centers

In addition, the Department of Recreation maintains its level of effort through providing and supervising, playgrounds, swimming pool and elderly activities. It is therefore paramount that the major problem is that of coordination. The major cause of this problem is the rapid growth of all these projects in a relatively short period of time, each trying to establish their own identity and many times competing for the same clients groups. It is apparent that the Model Cities Program must during the coming fiscal year, initiate an active role in coordinated planning, programming and budgeting.

COMPONENT IMPACT

As described throughout the previous narrative, the Model Cities Program has expended approximately thirty percent of its third year budget or about \$650,000 for direct services in the Social Development Component. Those projects totaling fourteen are the: Credit Union, Halfway House for Ex-Felons, Project SECAP, Social Service Center, Transportation, Girls Club, Day Camp, Community Protection Officers, Best Friend, Afro Arts, Boys Club, Summer Entertainment, Basketball League, and Roger Williams Youth Center. The project assessment for each project is listed in the program section of this document. The sum total of these projects indicate thousands of residents have received direct services through these projects. There is no question that life has been improved in those areas in which these projects deal for their clients. However, the long term effect some of the projects like the Girls Club, Afro Arts Center, Credit Union, Half Way House, etc. will have on the attitudes and motivation of their members, will never be measured during the lifetime of the Model Cities Program.

Other projects such as SECAP, Social Service Center, Transportation and Community Protection Officers are in a sense providing maintenance services to resident lives which are not apparently comfortable but through these projects are perhaps made more bearable.

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
House of Hope	Same	110,000	LEAA
R.I. Comp. Drug Abuse	State	1,200,000	NIMH
R.I. Methadone Maintenance	State	120,000	LEAA
Food Stamp	State	Not Avail.	Agriculture
Marathon House	Same	Not Avail.	Multiple States Fed., Private
Boys Club	Same	@ 75,000/yr.	U.F.
AFDC	State	Statewide @ 45,000,000/yr.	State/HEW
Child Welfare	State	Statewide @ 5,000,000/yr.	State/HEW
Outreach Youth- ful Offenders	State	@ 25,000/yr.	State/HEW
General Public Assistance	State	Unavailable	State
Dr. O'Rourke Children Ctr.	State	Statewide @ 1,500,000/yr.	State
Youth Service Bureau	State	@ 100,000/yr.	HEW
Credit Union	Same	1st. yr. 4	CDA
		2nd. yr. 4	CDA
		3rd. yr. 4	CDA
		4th. yr. 55,000	CDA
Half Way House For Ex Felons	Challenge House, Inc.	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 0	
		3rd. yr. 71,524	CDA/LEAA
		4th. yr. 72,200	CDA/LEAA/State

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY (continued)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Project SECAP	State	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 46,000	CDA/State
		3rd. yr. 82,578	CDA/State
		4th. yr. 98,000	CDA/State
Social Service Center	Dio. Hum. Rel. Com.	1st. yr. 0	CDA
		2nd. yr. 101,309	CDA
		3rd. yr. 83,115	CDA
		4th yr. 66,000	CDA/fees
Transportation System	Urban League	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 41,103	CDA
		3rd. yr. 48,298	CDA
		4th. yr. 0	
Community Protection Officers	City	1st. yr. 24,040	CDA
		2nd. yr. 71,115	CDA/LEAA
		3rd. yr. 31,382	CDA/LEAA
		4th yr. 100,000	CDA/LEAA
Afro Art Ctr.	Same	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 128,859	CDA/UEF/HEW
		3rd. yr. 84,956	CDA/UEF/HEW
		4th. yr. CDA Share 60,000	CDA/UEF
Best Friend	City	1st. yr. 26,000	CDA
		2nd. yr. 44,376	CDA
		3rd. yr. 54,000	CDA
		4th. yr. 66,000	CDA

LEVEL OF EFFORT SUMMARY (Continued)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>SPONSOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FUNDING</u>	<u>FUNDING SOURCE</u>
Day Camp	Urban League	1st. yr. 39,000	CDA
		2nd. yr. 44,291	CDA
		3rd. yr. 50,000	CDA
		4th. yr. 50,000	CDA
Girls Club	Prov. Boys Club	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 63,323	CDA/
		3rd. yr. 95,591	CDA/Boys Club
		4th. yr. 105,000	CDA/Boys Club
Summer Entertainment	Circle of Afro Amer. Unity	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 15,000	CDA
		3rd. yr. 26,450	CDA
		4th. yr. 0	
Roger Williams Youth Ctr.	R.W. Tenants Association	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 0	
		3rd. yr. 8,600	CDA
		4th. yr. 0	
Summer Basket- ball	Prov. Boys Club	1st. yr. 0	
		2nd. yr. 8,606	CDA
		3rd. yr. 13,500	CDA
		4th. yr. 0	

B. OBJECTIVES

The Short Term Objectives, as listed in the Third Year Action Program for the Social Development Component, are listed below. Immediately following each objective, a brief measurement of the progress that was made in attaining the Third Year Objective is presented:

1. To provide services and alternative approaches in the treatment of 200 drug addicts.

Measurement: The Objective of treating 200 drug addicts from the Model Neighborhood has not been realized during FY 72. However, with the recent implementation of the Rhode Island Comprehensive Drug Abuse Program, statistical information and records should improve in order to trace Model Neighborhood addicts receiving service.

2. To limit the use of heroin in the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: See response number one above.

3. To reduce the crime rate in the Model Neighborhood to that of the rest of the city.

Measurement: The following criminal offenses contributed to alleged offenders from the Model Neighborhood, according to 1971 statistics as measured against 1969 statistics, are as follows. While the cases of murder decreased from 8 in 1969 to 2 in 1971, the 1971 total still, as in 1969, equalled 50% of the Citywide total. Rape decreased from 37.5% or 6 of the Citywide total in 1969, to 31.3% or 5 in 1971. Robbery increased from 29.3% or 148 of the Citywide total in 1969, to 32.2% or 100 in 1971. Assault decreased from 34.4% or 130 of the Citywide total in 1969, to 30.2% or 77 in 1971. Burglary increased percentage-wise from 15.9% or 608 in 1969, to 19% or 394 in 1971. Larceny increased percentage-wise from 10% or 721 in 1969, to 12% or 55 in 1971. Auto theft decreased from 14.9% or 693 in 1969, to 10.6% or 309 in 1971.

4. To provide drug education to all of the residents of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: See response number one above.

5. To limit the sale of drugs in the Model Neighborhood

Measurement: See response number one above.

6. To coordinate three existing drug programs to better serve the model neighborhood addict.

Measurement: See response number one above.

7. To provide expanded treatment and services for 100 alcoholics in the Model Neighborhood, and to coordinate the existing programs to better serve them.

Measurement: Sixty-five percent of the objective has been reached through the efforts of Talbot House Inc.

8. To coordinate communication, planning, and programming of twenty social services among public and private agencies, serving the residents of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: This objective has been realized, as evidenced by the success of the Social Service Center.

9. To encourage ten additional agencies to become positively involved in helping to solve the problems of the community.

Measurement: See response number eight above.

10. To encourage the coordination and planning of all the above agencies, to provide better services to the growing Spanish speaking population of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The Model Cities Agency retains a Spanish staff member as a liaison with the programs and Spanish Community. In addition, the Citizens Planning Committee Prairie Schooner also publishes its columns in Spanish.

11. To coordinate programs and projects serving the 1,966 elderly residents of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: Project SECAP has made an initial contact as of March 1, 1972, with 1,114 elderly residents, representing approximately 60% of the objective, many of which are currently receiving extended services.

12. To encourage coordination and cooperation among ten agencies involved in recreational and cultural activities.

Measurement: The Model Cities Agency has attempted to coordinate recreational planning and programming with little success to date.

13. To provide youth programming for 350 girls in the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The South Providence Girls Club, in and of itself, has a membership of 565 or 61% over the objective of 350 girls.

14. To provide an expanded opportunity for participation in recreational, educational, and cultural activities for 1,000 residents of the Model Neighborhood.

Measurement: The Girls Club has a membership of 565 girls. The Best Friend Project has served 4,200 youth during the past year, and in addition, the Library, Afro-Arts Center, Day Camp, Entertainment Program, and Boys Club have provided recreational, educational and cultural activities for many, far in excess of the objective of 1,000 residents.

15. To reduce the crime rate of the Model Neighborhood from 14% to 10% of the city total.

Measurement: The Crime rate in the Model Neighborhood increased from 14.2% of the Citywide total in 1969, to 15.6% of the Citywide total in 1971. However, the number of offenses decreased in the same time period from 2,314 to 942.

16. To reduce the juvenile delinquency in the Model Neighborhood from 25% to 15% of the city total.

Measurement: In 1969, the number of juveniles adjudicated as wayward or delinquent from the Model Neighborhood represented 25.0% of the Citywide total. In 1971, they represented 35.0% of the City total. While percentagewise, there was an increase of 10.0% numerically, there was a decrease from 73 juveniles in 1969 to 18 juveniles in 1971.

17. To lay the foundation to create a basis for the improvement of police-community relationships by employing, training, and supervising ten Community Service Officers.

Measurement: The Community Service Program and the Roger Williams Security Program were merged in FY 72 to one project; the Community Protection Officers Program, which has an authorized strength of 20 officers. To date, only four or 20% of the total have been hired, trained and assigned.

18. To increase the protection of residents of the Roger Williams Housing Project, by employing, training, and supervising ten Security Guards.

Measurement: See response number seventeen above.

19. To provide alternative rehabilitation facilities for the adult and juvenile offenders of the Model Neighborhood, by establishing two half-way houses to serve fifty Model Neighborhood Residents.

Measurement: Fifty percent of this objective has been realized through the creation of the Half-Way House for Ex-Felons.

20. To encourage coordination of all agencies working with the adult and juvenile offenders.

Measurement: The objective of coordinating all agencies working with the adult and juvenile offenders has not been accomplished.

21. To assist in providing and promoting the employment of 300 residents, which will result in reducing dependence on welfare programs, and to coordinate basic avocational and vocational training opportunities to support that number of people.

Measurement: The objective of providing and promoting the employment of 300 residents has been accomplished through the efforts of the Model City Program (226), Emergency Employment Act (36), O.I.C. (150 reported), C.E.P. (133 reported), N.Y.C. Out of School (10), N.Y.C. In-School (249 reported), Job Corp (10), Community Workshops (10), Roger Williams Housing Authority (10), Urban League (100 reported), and Providence Corp. (7). The total represents 942 residents placed in employment, or 214% over the objective of 300 residents.

The Objectives for the Social Development Component for Fiscal Year 1973, the Fourth Action Year, are as follows:

LONG TERM

To influence and contribute where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased, and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities, are improved.

SHORT TERM

To actively solicit, work with, and influence acceptance of the Rhode Island Drug Abuse Program.

To actively seek the cooperation and the coordination of social service planning, programming, and budgeting, for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

To assist in providing and promoting economic interests within the Model Neighborhood.

C. PROJECTS

PAGE

CONTINUING SUPPLEMENTAL FY 73 FUNDED

BEST FRIEND	V - 30
COMMUNITY PROTECTION OFFICERS	V - 35
CREDIT UNION	V - 41
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CARRYOVER SUPPLEMENTAL FY 72 FUNDED

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CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	V - 75
MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSPORTATION	V - 76
SUMMER BASKETBALL 72	V - 77
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PROJECT TITLE

Best Friend Project

PROJECT SPONSOR

Department of Recreation
Casino, Roger Williams Park
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

OPERATING AGENCY

Best Friend Project
c/o Social Service Center
25 Mystic Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide Model Neighborhood children aged 5 to 16 years old with the opportunity to participate in educational, cultural and recreational activities with adult supervision. Emphasis will be placed upon the personal relationship a chaperone can develop with a small group of children.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs including recreational opportunities are improved.

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To establish and maintain specific guidelines to enable the Project to operate with fiscal and programmatic accountability.

To average 400 monthly recreation/cultural trips, events or opportunities for model neighborhood youth.

To maintain a 5:1 children/chaperone ratio.

To maintain records on all project users in order to provide project services to the greatest amount of residents as possible.

To coordinate project activities with events as scheduled at the Providence Civic Center.

To give priority treatment towards educational/cultural recreation events where the greatest number of persons can participate at the least amount of expense.

BENEFICIARIES

Approximately 3,600 model neighborhood youth between the ages of 5 through 16 years are the target group. Of this group approximately 40% are White and 60% are Black, equally distributed among age group classifications.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

A Chaperone who appears on a Chaperone list compiled by the Coordinator of the Best Friend Program may volunteer to participate in cultural, recreational, or educational activity with a maximum of five (5) youths.

The program is designed to develop relationships between adults from within the Model Neighborhood and MN youths, who because of economic, social, or environmental restrictions would not form these relationships or participate in recreational, cultural, or educational activities. A Chaperone must submit an application personally to the Best Friend office. The application must contain all names and detail costs and locations of events.

The responsibility for operating the Best Friend Program lies with the Sponsor and Coordinator. They must review all applications at least three (3) weeks in advance and make a decision as to which applications will be accepted. There is also an Advisory Board composed of sixteen (16) members, eight (8) Model Neighborhood residents and eight (8) professionals. The Board assists in reviewing applications and may make recommendations to the Coordinator and Sponsor of the program at meetings which are held every other week throughout the year.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

The Best Friend Project has specific guidelines which were developed to guide the utilization and management of funds. The Staff of the Project is developing a tracking system in order that everyone has a chance to avail themselves of the services, rather than a few receiving assistance all the time.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	1/21/70	9/16/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	<u>26,000</u>	<u>44,376</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>
TOTAL	26,000	44,376	54,000	65,000

The Best Friend Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	7,385	7,385
Space	1,000	1,000
Consumable Supplies (Tickets, Food Travel)	57,320	57,320
Other	<u>295</u>	<u>295</u>
TOTAL	66,000	66,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Promote Project	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Screen Applications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Advisory Board Meeting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

Plans have been made to revamp and expand the Advisory Board and rewrite the guidelines. Consideration also is being given to making the position of the Coordinator a full-time position, pending the outcome of Evaluation of the workload of the Best Friend Program.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The C.P.C. continually will monitor and evaluate the Best Friend Program. In addition at least eight (8) members of the Advisory Board are MN residents. The CPC participation in evaluating the program will be through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for the Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB), following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the two staff members of the Best Friend Project, one or 50% is a model neighborhood resident.

PROJECT STAFFING

There will be no changes in FY' 73 in terms of numbers of personnel, the hours of the Coordinator may be increased from twenty (20) hours per week to thirty-five (35) hours per week, depending on the work-load demand.

There is one Coordinator at twenty (20) hours per week, and one (1) Secretary at seventeen and a half 17½ hours per week.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Best Friend Program is currently being sponsored by the Providence Recreation Department and the sponsor indicates that funding at a limited scale by that department is a possibility upon the loss of Model Cities Agency funds.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

An average of 350 resident youths and chaperones have been served each month by the project at an average trip cost of \$10.98 each. The heaviest periods of use are in the Summer-time and weekends. The Project Director feels that the project has resulted in a new role which has developed between the adult and child. Consumers feel that the project has provided events which have introduced enjoyment and relief into the lives of the community participants.

Parents and volunteers are accepting greater responsibility on their part, through exhibiting interest in disadvantaged and sometimes delinquent children. While it is not measurable, consumers, staff and the Agency alike feel that the project has contributed towards reducing the number of delinquent children in the model neighborhood.

The main problem the project faces is that the demand for services is always greater than available finances. Because of this, the allocation has been increased to \$66,000 for the fourth year, which represents a considerable increase from a \$27,000 budget experienced during the first year. The positive aspect of this project is that a majority of the funds (86%) will directly be utilized and benefited by the 4800 projected participants.

PROJECT TITLE

Community Protection Officers

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Police Department
209 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To maintain a safer and healthier environment, with emphasis placed in the Roger Williams Housing Development through visible police patrol and quicker response to requests for police calls. Also, to establish and maintain more productive police-community relations and community services.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute, where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased, and wherein the quality of social programs including recreational opportunities, are improved.

To actively seek the cooperation and coordination of social service planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To reduce the crime rate of the Model Neighborhood from 15.6% of the City total, as documented in 1971.

To reduce the juvenile delinquency rate of the Model Neighborhood from 35% of the City total as documented in 1971.

To increase the protection of model neighborhood residents with the emphasis placed in the Roger Williams Housing Development by employing, training, and assigning community protection officers to patrol the area of the Roger Williams Housing Development as security personnel who also have the job task of improving police-community relationships between the police and area residents, and of ascertaining and assisting in meeting the community service needs of the residents.

To reduce the incidence of non-reported crimes in the Model Neighborhood.

To increase the risk and difficulty of committing crime in the Roger Williams Housing Development and to increase the probability of apprehension of offenders.

To encourage coordination of all agencies working with the adult and juvenile offenders.

To improve police-community relationships between the police and area residents and to ascertain and assist in meeting the community service needs of the residents of other selected areas of the Model Neighborhood.

To ensure proportionately shorter police response time to all police emergency calls during peak crime periods in the Roger Williams Housing Development.

To recruit more minority group personnel in the law enforcement field.

BENEFICIARIES

The 14,966 residents of the model neighborhood, of which 41.9% are black and 58.1% are white, of which the median age for all males is 29.0 and all females is 31.3; of which 76.9% of all children under 18 years of age are receiving AFDC and of which 49.1% of all families, female headed, live on incomes below the poverty level.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

In cooperation with local citizens groups, employment programs and the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Administration, the Providence Police Department will recruit community protection officers. Said officers will include the personnel previously recruited, trained and deployed as security guards in the Roger Williams Housing Development since the inauguration of the CPO program in that area in June, 1961.

The additional personnel required to reach the authorized total strength will be trained at the Providence Police Academy, over a 12 week period with the training essentially the same as that afforded regular police recruits.

The police department is in an untenable position. Because of limitations in the manpower strength of the regular police patrol force and in the present CPO organization, it cannot meet all of the demands placed upon it all of the time. It cannot commit the manpower required for totally effective deterrent patrols and community services in housing development

areas without seriously damaging its capability to respond to calls for service throughout the city. The police department has tried to improve community relations but cannot expect full impact of its community relations programs if there is any community resentment over increasing crime in the same community wherein these programs are being operated.

The first and most important element in any police-community relations program must be performance inspiring credibility with the police having to establish its credibility through action. A substantial number of the residents of the Roger Williams Housing Development and the Model Neighborhood are minority group members. The police department has had only limited success in recruiting these residents for sworn police officer positions in the department. It has been somewhat more successful in recruiting minority group residents for its CPO program. Therefore, one primary objective of the project is the recruitment of more minority group residents for deployment in the model neighborhood whenever possible.

Community protection officers of the Providence Police Department are men between the ages of 19 and 30 years, recruited in Providence, preferably residents of public housing developments or the model neighborhood. (Such residency is not a minimum requirement.) They have been given law enforcement authority including arrest power, which is presently limited to on-duty status. They are assigned to patrol duties in uniform, patrolling on foot and in "Jeeps".

While on duty, they are equipped with sidearms (including firearms) and carry portable 2-way radios to keep them in constant contact with police headquarters. They are dispatched to calls for service within the housing developments and assist regular police officers in their response to calls. CPO's are responsible for the investigation of minor offenses and incidents occurring within their assigned posts. (Responsibility for the investigation of serious crimes and incidents rests with regular officers who are assisted by Community Protection Officers.)

While on duty, community protection officers are under the general supervision of the police department uniformed division's patrol lieutenants and sergeants in their respective geographic areas. One community protection officer has been elevated to the rank of CPO Sergeant who assists regular police superior officers in providing close supervision.

Community protection officers are paid a salary of \$105 weekly during the training period and \$135 weekly thereafter and receive fringe benefits. Uniforms and equipment are furnished. They are generally deployed between the hours of 6 P.M. and 2 A.M., this being the period of peak crime occurrence in the City. However, their hours may be flexible and subject to modification upon change in crime trends, for the attack of special crime problems, or for the policing of special community activities.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

The community protection officers will receive priority assignments in the Roger Williams Housing Development area. The primary function of this force will be the extension of the community services and community relations components of this project to model neighborhood residents, including the Roger Williams Housing Development.

FUNDING .

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	10/9/69	7/15/70	1/3/72	
Source	CDA/LEAA	CDA/LEAA	CDA/LEAA	CDA/LEAA
Amount CDA	24,000	26,000	31,382	100,000
Other	-	101,375	-	73,952
TOTAL	24,000	127,375	31,382	173,952

The Community Protection Officer Project Budget proposed for FY 73 by Cost Category is as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	155,250	100,000
Consumable Supplies	260	-0-
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	17,942	-0-
Other	500	-0-
	173,952	100,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recruiting Personnel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training Personnel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Field Operations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation & Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

None

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee, in recommended the allocations of funds for CPO's, provided the Model Cities Agency extend their efforts towards full implementation of the project.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providences implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. As of January 31, 1972, of the five CPO's on duty, three or 60% were model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

As of January 31, 1972, four (4) community Protection officers and one (1) community protection sergeant were assigned to this project. Remaining to be filled are fifteen positions.

FUTURE FUNDING

Alternative funding sources will be developed to continue this project after Model Cities Supplemental Funds are no longer available.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Community Protection Officer Project is an outgrowth of two previous projects, now defunct, supported by Model Cities and LEAA funds. These projects were the Community Service Organization and the Roger Williams Security Guards.

Taking the positive aspects of each project, and adding needed ingredients, the Community Protection Officer was developed.

The Project, as revised, took longer to implement than anyone anticipated. The question of requirements for recruits was negotiated over a lengthy period. The culmination of this negotiation period resulted in the lowering of recruit qualifications in order to attract minority members. The questions of arms, uniforms and support equipment were debated for a period of time with the result that, once trained, the C.P.O.'s would, while on duty, be equiped as any other policemen and have full arrest powers. The execution of Contracts with LEAA has been time consuming and slowed Project implementations. Finally, recruitment has and is still a major problem.

As a result, little money has been spent during the Third Action Year for the Project and the most staff employed at any one time, has been four officers and a sergeant.

The Community Protection Officers Project is also being operated in other selected housing projects of the City. As a result, the limited number of available recruits, once trained, have been deployed through-out the selected areas, enforcing the philosophy that a little is better than nothing. This deployment has seriously hindered the attaining of authorized staff levels in the Model Cities Program.

With the limited deployment, however, the Project has experienced success. Experiencing a rocky beginning, the CPO's ultimately gained Community respect and through their efforts crime and vandalism has been reduced in the Roger Williams Housing Project.

The need for this Project is still acute, and it is because of this need, that funds are being allocated in fiscal year 73, with the hope that the Project, if given enough time, will effectively realize its objectives.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Neighborhood Credit Union

PROJECT SPONSOR

South Providence Neighborhood Federal Credit Union
950 Broad Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Neighborhood Federal Credit Union
950 Broad Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide the people in the Model Neighborhood with a self sufficient credit union that will, through up-to-date full credit service and credit union facilities, attract community savings, provide low-interest loans, Christmas Clubs, money orders, home improvement loans, and mortgage loans.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute where possible to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities are improved.

To assist in providing and promoting economic interests within the Model Neighborhood.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To increase assets to \$450,000 by March 31, 1973, and to \$600,000 by September 30, 1973.

To increase membership from 1,034 as of March 31, 1972 by 738 members as of September 30, 1973 at an average growth rate of forty-one new members per month.

To increase Christmas Club membership from 210 as of March 31, 1972 to 300 as of September 30, 1973.

To maintain a delinquency rate on loans, no greater than is customary in the banking industry.

To provide a continuous banking atmosphere so that residents will become confident and knowledgeable savers and borrowers.

To actively seek institutional deposits, especially the private sector that are involved in the Model Neighborhood, in order to work towards self sufficiency and stability.

BENEFICIARIES

Model Neighborhood residents who have the need and desire to take advantage of the services of the Credit Union. Services of the Credit Union are also available to any other interested individuals and institutions. The resident beneficiaries will be all the residents of the area who wish to develop and maintain a relationship with a community-based financial institution.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Neighborhood Credit Union has, at the time of this writing, 1,393 members and \$303,000 in assets. The banking services offered are: credit counseling, money orders, auto loans, home loans, and savings plans. In the next fiscal year, hours of operation will include a half-day on Saturdays.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	9/4/69	9/16/70	10/1/71	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	<u>42,000</u>	<u>45,598</u>	<u>47,136</u>	<u>55,000</u>
TOTAL	42,000	45,598	47,136	55,000

The Credit Union Project FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	41,727	41,727
Consultant and Contract - Services	2,800	2,800
Space	5,520	5,520
Consumable Supplies	1,353	1,353
Other (Tel., Ins., Util., Adv.)	3,600	3,600
TOTAL	<u>55,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Program Operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outreach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Consumer Counsel.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CDA Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hire Teller	X											
Increase Member.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

An addition of a teller on the staff will allow the Credit Union to open for four (4) hours on Saturdays.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Ten citizens sit on the fifteen member Board of Directors which govern the activities of the Credit Union. Also, the Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency will have the opportunity to review and evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the four staff members currently employed, none are model neighborhood residents.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT STAFFING

One teller will be added to the staff, of one Manager, one Assistant Manager, one Administrative Assistant, and one Book-Teller.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Credit Union and the nature of its business makes it difficult to acquire outside funding. Model Cities funding must be received to continue the Credit Union towards self-sustainment. Assets must be increased in order to become self-sufficient, and future mergers, if developed, is an alternative for continued existence.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Credit Union's first office opened in September, 1966, at a desk in a neighborhood resource office. With the advent of Model Cities funds, it entered on May 18, 1970, its present quarters, the former "Old Stone Bank" building. The Credit Union truly became the Model Neighborhood Credit Union with the demise of the Roger Williams Credit Union of Lower South Providence. On August 31, 1971, the West End Credit Union merged with the Model Neighborhood Credit Union and in March, 1971, deposit insurance, up to \$20,000 per account, became available under the National Credit Union Administration. Money Orders have always been one of the Credit Union Services, and Christmas Clubs were started in January, 1967; and as of March 31, 1972, totalled 210. This is significant when one studies the economy of the Model Neighborhood and financial condition of many of its members. Twice (in 1970 and again in 1971) The Model Neighborhood Credit Union received the national Thrift Honor Award, given to only about 5% of the 12,500 federal credit unions country wide. In April, 1971, the Providence Bulletin headlined "An Urban Banking Success in South Providence". May and June of 1971 saw extensions of services including authorizing automobile loans, opening of a drive-up window, home improvement loans, selling of Travelers Cheques, approval of an application to make mortgage loans insured by FHA. The delinquency rate dropped from a figure of 30% in 1969, to a low of 5½% in December, 1971. The dividend rate, starting at 3%, reached its current level of 4½% in 1971. Membership has grown from 340 as of August 31, 1969 to 1,319 as of March 31, 1972. Most important assets have climbed from \$300 in 1966, to \$14,000 August 31, 1969, to over \$303,000 in March 31, 1972.

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Day Camp Experience '73

PROJECT SPONSOR

Urban League of Rhode Island
131 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Branch
Urban League of Rhode Island
237½ Prairie Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide an eight-week day camp experience for six hundred model neighborhood boys and girls who, because of financial restrictions, would not ordinarily have the camp opportunity.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute where possible to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities are improved.

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To enroll a minimum of 600 model neighborhood boys and girls, six to fourteen years of age, in various local accredited day camps for a period up to eight weeks.

To negotiate with the various day camps for the employment of 12 model neighborhood residents as counselors.

To recruit camper enrollees at a rate commensurate with the population distribution among the fourteen model neighborhood districts.

To maintain records for each enrollee.

BENEFICIARIES

600 Model Neighborhood boys and girls, six to fourteen years of age, and 12 Model Neighborhood students who will obtain employment as counselors at the various camps.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The South Providence branch of the Urban League will recruit, register and refer six hundred model neighborhood boys and girls, six to fourteen years of age, to various local accredited day camps. An effort will be made to provide all youngsters with an eight-week camp experience. Slots will be purchased from participating camps to allow the youngsters to participate.

The youngsters will be able to participate in a variety of experiences and activities that are not available in the model neighborhood such as nature lore, camping skills, swimming, boating, hiking, games, etc. They will have the opportunity to participate in a growth experience with boys and girls from other parts of the city and suburban areas. Existing camps will be utilized so that the youngsters can receive qualified instruction and counseling.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	6/18/70	5/15/71	5/12/72	
Source	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	<u>39,000</u>	<u>44,291</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL	39,000	44,291	50,000	50,000

The Day Camp Experience 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	2,200	2,200
Consultant and Contract Services	44,500	44,500
600 Day Camp Slots at an average cost of \$74/slot		
Other: Administrative Expenses	<u>3,300</u>	<u>3,300</u>
TOTAL	50,000	50,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contract Day Camps					X	X						
Recruit Campers						X						
Slot Campers						X						
Provide Camping Ex- perience							X	X				
Monitoring and Evaluation							X	X	X			
Final Review of Project										X		

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

There are no anticipated changes in this project.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Children from the model neighborhood will participate in this program. Referrals will be provided by various model neighborhood groups, including Citizens Planning Committee, Progress for Providence, South Side Boys Club, Urban League, Catholic Inner City Center, Roger Williams Tenant's Association, University of Rhode Island Extension, churches, etc.

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. will have the opportunity to evaluate this project through the Technical Evaluation Team process. In recommending the allocation of FY 73 funds for this project, the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. recommended that the Urban League extend a concentrated effort in recruiting campers from each of the model neighborhood voting districts.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

While this project itself does not employ neighborhood residents, the sponsoring agency does. An effort will be made by the Urban League to influence participating camps to hire neighborhood residents as counselors. The target for FY 73 is twelve campership slots.

PROJECT STAFFING

The project is paying the cost of one secretary during the time period of this project. The sponsor provides resident employees as back up personnel as needed.

FUTURE FUNDING

No provisions exist at present to provide alternative funds to continue the project after Model Cities supplemental funds are no longer available.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

During the past year, 513 children attended day camp activities at 8 regular daycamps, and 3 special day camps, two of which were for emotionally disturbed children. The median age of children attending was approximately 9½ years old and of the 513 children, 303 were male and 210 female.

The Urban League succeeded in negotiating the hiring of 10 Model Neighborhood residents for counselor positions for the Summer 1972 Project.

PROJECT TITLE

South Providence Girls Club

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Boys Club, Inc.
25 Dryden Lane
Providence, RI 02904

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Girls Club
1 Louisa Street
Providence, RI 02905

PURPOSE:

To provide a meaningful recreation, social and educational program to female residents of the Model Neighborhood between the ages of five (5) and eighteen (18) years of age. To provide individual and group counseling in personal matters, job counseling, academic counseling and to seek out the services of professional agencies wherever necessary for members of the South Providence Girls Club.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute where possible to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs including recreational opportunities are improved.

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To increase enrollment (memberships) from 565 to 750.

To provide members with the kind of facility in which they can exercise some decision making power about their involvement in community activities under advisement of adult staff.

To provide comprehensive programs in health care, drug abuse, and other social problems encountered in the Model Neighborhood.

To stimulate membership interest in activities outside their respective community through involvement in special events outside of the Model Neighborhood.

To provide structured instruction in classes of judo, sewing, dance, swimming, arts and crafts, homemaking, and social-cultural values.

To increase the average daily attendance by one third from 150 to 200 girls.

To incorporate into the delivery system, flexible scheduling and instructions to meet the changing needs of model neighborhood girls.

To increase coordination with other recreation, cultural, health, etc. programs.

To develop alternative funding resources.

BENEFICIARIES

There are approximately 2,000 females in the model neighborhood between the ages of 5 and 19 years old, of which roughly 66% are under 14 years of age. Approximately 90% of enrollees are black, all are in school and 80% of all enrollees are in elementary or middle schools and under 14 years of age. The socio-economic characteristics are typical; one parent households, poor or inadequate housing, minimum mobility, and beset with multi social problems.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

There are no other recreation establishments in the model neighborhood which deal exclusively with girls, or with as large a number of girls at any one given time, as the Girls Club. There is a need not only for an organization which provides leisure time activities, but one which also addresses itself to those types of social problems women encounter.

It is desired that the activities and existence of the South Providence Girls' Club will provide its members with a stimulating recreational facility, which also offers educational and vocational programs, that will aid in the development of confident and proud young women with some concrete, obtainable objectives to pursue.

An increased knowledge and availability of services, which would instruct teenagers in the use of contraceptive methods that would offer them protection from the hazards of pre-marital contacts, would be a reasonable and practical approach to the problem of undesirable pregnancy. The Girls Club will attempt, through an education program, to reduce undesirable pregnancies.

An ever increasing problem in the South Providence Community is one of drug abuse. There are no statistical figures available on the number of drug users in a community, but those living and working in the area know that the problem exists and to a large extent.

Although it would be almost impossible to measure the effectiveness of any program dealing with drugs, the fact that youngsters of elementary school age are being affected, necessitates making some attempt to deal with this problem.

Plans towards this end include monthly scheduled discussions making use of audio-visual aides, drama, and persons involved in local drug cure houses.

The Girls Club stimulates interest in activities outside of the community and also provides a means of educating Model Neighborhood female youth as to what is happening within their community.

Activities are now concentrated in the following areas:

1. Homemaking - Includes instruction in sewing, designing, cooking, nutrition and hygiene, and also the cultural aspects of society reflected in this area.
2. Athletics - Includes swimming, judo, and gym program.
3. Cultural and Social - Includes dance instruction, arts and crafts, painting and photography.

The Girls Club also takes numerous trips to events which are cultural and recreational in addition to sponsoring certain community events at its facility. There are speakers on drugs, economics and a variety of other subjects which are pertinent to the development of sound minds in youth.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	10/1/70	10/1/71	-
Source	-	CDA/Boys Club	CDA/ Boys Club	CDA/ Boys Club
Amount: Other	-	10,200	15,500	15,615
CDA	-	<u>63,323</u>	<u>80,091</u>	<u>90,000</u>
TOTAL		73,523	95,591	105,615

The Girls Club FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	52,910	52,910
Travel	8,000	8,000
Space	26,400	13,200
Consumable Supplies	8,560	8,560
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	1,930	1,930
Other: Heat & Electricity	1,915	-0-
Insurance	600	600
Telephone	750	750
Postage	100	100
Special Events	3,000	3,000
Staff Training	250	250
Printing	500	-0-
Bookkeeping	400	400
Renovations	300	300
TOTAL	105,615	90,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Program Operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Out-Reach to Girls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Coordination with Agencies of partic- ular interest to Girls Club	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The Program has added a social cultural program and also applied for and received ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) worth of equipment for a photography class.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee continually monitors and evaluates this program. In addition, Model Neighborhood female youth and on certain occasions, parents are invited to social functions at the Club. In recommending the approval of allocating funds to the Girls Club, the Citizens Planning Committee recommended that 1) birth control not be discussed with the girls unless previous parental consent is granted, 2) that the Girls Club apply to the United Fund for future money.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned. Of the twelve employees of the Girls Club, 6 or 50% are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

Staffing for FY 73 which will remain similar to FY 72 is comprised of a Director, Program Director, a Secretary, a Custodian and eight Instructors.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Girls Club will be encouraged to seek alternative funding sources during FY 73, specifically from the United Fund.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Girls Club Project became fully operational on February 8, 1971 and since that time, has attained a membership of 565 girls. When one considers that the majority of enrollees are Black, the Girls Club presently is probably affecting close to 50% of the eligible female black population. Of the structured instructional activities, statistics over a ten month period indicate that the Gymnasium activities are twice as popular as any other activity. The second most popular activity is Arts and Crafts with Homemaking, Swimming, Modern Dance and other activities following in that order. Attendance has been rising in all activities since the Girls Club began utilizing the Model Neighborhood Transportation System.

The Girls Club has developed a substantial base program of recreational activities. It is now beginning to expand towards a more encompassing girls program. To date, activities the Girls Club has been involved in, include placing talented youngsters with the Rhode Island School of design and Rhode Island Governor's School for Gifted Children in the Arts; development of a summer camp program; trips to museums, concerts and plays; public suppers utilizing food prepared by Girls Club members; Mother's Day Banquet; Fashion Show from their sewing class, dance exhibition for the public and arts and crafts exhibition.

The FY 72 Girls Club objective of enrolling 350 females has been more than exceeded, as evidenced by its current membership of 565.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

PROJECT TITLE

Halfway House for Adult Ex-Felons

PROJECT SPONSOR

Challenge House, Inc.
359 Blackstone Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To provide a residential treatment center for adult ex-felons, offering them rehabilitation to prepare them to function in a positive manner in their community. Forty percent (40%) will be Model Neighborhood residents.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute, where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities are improved.

To actively seek the cooperation and coordination of social service planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To serve 75 ex-felons during the FY 73 period.

To strive for a 40% enrollment of Model Neighborhood residents.

To maintain a daily residence quota of 15 ex-felons.

To provide rehabilitation services aimed at developing the physical, intellectual and emotional capabilities of ex-felons in order to eliminate the recidivism rate for those enrolled, or reduce substantially, the 70% rate which currently exists at the Adult Correctional Institution.

To develop and maintain an evaluation program to measure the physical, emotional and intellectual development of the staff.

To develop and maintain a comparable program to evaluate the progress of residents.

To recruit a representative number of Model Neighborhood residents for board membership.

BENEFICIARIES

The house can accomodate a maximum of 15 adult male ex-felons at any one time. In the course of a year, the goal is to process 75 male ex-felons. Presently, 80% of the enrollees are white, and range in age from their mid twenties to mid thirties.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Challenge House will admit ex-felons into the program after they are screened and granted parole.

New residents will be given a physical, psychiatric evaluation, and a general aptitude test. A counselor at the house will then attempt to place the resident in a vocational training program or employment. A free room will be provided until the new resident receives gainful imployment. Each new resident is allowed to keep his first paycheck for necessities, but commencing with his second paycheck, all residents pay weekly room and board, in accordance with the following sliding scale:

<u>Residents Weekly Income</u>	<u>Weekly Payment</u>
Under \$60.00	\$10.00
Between \$60. - \$80.	15.00
Over \$80.00	20.00

In an effort to help residents to learn how to manage their income wisely, counselors assist each man with his budgetary problems.

Each week, House residents meet with probation and parole counselors for a group "rap" session.

Inter-action group discussions between ex-offenders, who are on staff, and residents, are provided daily. These group discussions are influential in bringing about positive peer group insight into the problems that an ex-felon faces upon his release from prison.

Open House will be in operation each weekday night, until 11:00 P.M., and all day Saturday and Sunday. This will facilitate family visiting and encourage formation of friendships with private citizens from neighborhood groups.

To enhance the follow-up procedure, and help graduates of

Challenge House to make a smooth transition into the community, each man released from the house will be assigned an Advocate for one year. The Advocate is a community person, trained by Challenge House, that helps ex-offenders adjust to their community.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	5/12/71	10/1/71	
Source	-	CDA	CDA/LEAA	CDA/State/ LEAA/Private
Amount	Other CDA		51,000	57,200
		20,524	20,524	15,000
TOTAL		20,524	71,524	72,200

The Half Way House FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	58,035	7,130
Consultant & Contract Services	5,000	2,700
Travel	1,000	500
Consumable Supplies	1,200	500
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	3,000	794
Other	3,965	3,376
TOTAL	72,200	\$15,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provide Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation & Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Recruit & Train Advocates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fund Raising	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Recruit Additional Board Members	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The major changes within the next program year will be that of the recruitment of two (2) Federal Prisoners, hopefully Model Neighborhood residents. In addition, monies earmarked for Challenge House from the State of Rhode Island will be used to supplement the reduced funding level from CDA, and finally, the use of Advocates to counsel graduates of the project is a change from the Third Year.

CITIZEN PARTICIPTION

The Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency, through the CDA, will have the opportunity to review, monitor, and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

In recommending the allocation of funds for the Half-Way House Project, the Citizens Planning Committee also recommended that Challenge House, Inc. include as active members on their Board of Direcotrs, a representative number of Model Neighborhood residents.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the program's inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

As of April 1972, there were eight staff members employed by Challenge House, of which five, or 62%, were model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

Challenge House employs in the Half-Way House for Ex-Felons, a Coordinator, a House Director, two Counselors, an Administrative Assistant, a Junior Administrative Assistant, and two Supervisors.

FUTURE FUNDING

Alternative funding sources must be obtained to replace Model Cities funds. Presently, sources are being investigated.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

Approximately seven of ten men leaving the Adult Correctional Institution go back to prison. If the Half-Way House for Ex-Felons Program succeeds for men coming through the three months of residential treatment, these figures will be reversed. The treatment of the whole man -- emotional, intellectual, physical and social -- teaches the individual to deal with himself and the reality of his life. Thus, the Half-Way House aims at the man who would likely return to prison without help, and assists him in becoming a self-reliant member of the community.

The current recidivism rate indicates that prison apparently does not rehabilitate a man. The repeat offender is a repeat failure. Speaking just in financial terms, ACI officials have estimated that a year in prison cost \$6,000 per man. This does not include the cost of supporting his family, should they go on welfare in his absence. The loss to the community is not just in cost of imprisonment, but loss of the productive work the man might be doing in the community, the taxes he would be paying if he were employed, and other tangibles. There is the sociological impact on the family without a father as well as the loss of the contributions a healthy citizen can make to his community. Each repeat offender is another loss -- to society, to the family, and to himself.

In the limited time the program has been in operation, examples have come up which show that a man can be helped to adjust to the community through the Half-Way House aid. One resident, who has been dependent most of his 34 years, went for a job interview. "I had to take a lot of tests," he said, "and get interviewed. I overheard them say I was real open and honest. I never would have gone through it without that counseling. I would have been scared to death."

Another resident stated, "If it was not for Challenge House, I'd have my head back into a bag of glue."

A third resident stated, "Although I hate returning here after a weekend home, I realize this program is going to make me a leader and not a follower."

Currently, the Half-Way House has five residents and eight staff members -- a rather disproportionate ratio. However, at this time, it is too early to determine on a large scale the impact of the project. Unfortunately, enrollees are determined by the Probation and Parole Board, not by the Half-Way House efforts.

PROJECT TITLE

S.E.C.A.P. (Senior Citizens Action Program)

PROJECT SPONSOR

Department of Social and
Rehabilitative Services
600 New London Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02920

OPERATING AGENCY

S.E.C.A.P.
25 Mystic Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To serve as a focal point for reaching 1000 elderly in the Providence Model Cities area (an outreach, information and referral basis) to help them to take full advantage of the services provided by PROJECT SECAP and to make full use of other available community services and resources.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute, where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment, to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities, are improved.

To actively seek the cooperation and the coordination of social service planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

To encourage the coordination of and the cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

To assist in providing and promoting economic interests within the Model Neighborhood.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To reach an additional 1000 elderly over and above the 950 initially contacted on an outreach basis.

To redetermine the status of the 190 elderly persons who have

been contacted, but decided they did not presently need or desire services from SECAP.

To establish a "system" for maintaining a better on-going direct contact and/or active relationship with the 293 "banked" cases.

To provide for all elderly contacted: (1) knowledge, (2) counseling, (3) appropriate referrals, and (4) appropriate direct services in the areas of health, social, and financial problems, consumer and police protection, or any other concern of the elderly. This will include counseling and appropriate referrals pertaining to the rules and procedures of the Social Security Administration covering Medicare and social security benefits and of the Veterans Administration, and to the guidelines for Medicaid, Old Age Assistance, Food Stamps and other benefits administered through the Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.

To provide appropriate "follow-up" of referrals to insure that the delivery of the requested services has been made.

To provide (on a weekly basis) nutritious meals with necessary transportation in a social setting at a small fee of seventy-five cents (\$75¢) per meal (on a sliding scale based on ability to pay) for two hundred (200) elderly of the model cities area.

To provide, in conjunction with the group meals, nutrition education in an effort to improve the overall dietary and eating habits of the elderly.

To provide individualized appropriate transportation-on-demand to meet the immediate needs of the active caseload (i.e., for medical appointments, cashing checks, procuring food stamps and food, and paying bills.)

To increase direct services by 20% from 149 cases, to 180 elderly citizens.

To provide, on a bi-weekly basis, supervised educational, cultural and recreational activities and field trips for two hundred (200) elderly of the model cities area.

To provide (through the group meals and the recreational activities and field trips) part-time employment for some of the senior citizens and opportunities for volunteer employment for other senior citizens to fulfill their desire to make life meaningful through helping others.

To provide, where appropriate, one balanced meal a day in their own homes, to the physically handicapped homebound elderly of the model cities area through the Meals-on-Wheels Program.

To continue to seek alternative funding resources.

BENEFICIARIES

The facts and figures presented below serve as an indicator of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of all the elderly to be served by the project.

Of the four hundred and forty-two (442) senior citizens being served, on March 1, 1972, three hundred and forty-six (346) were over 65 and ninety-six (96) were 60 - 64 years of age. One hundred and thirty-two (132) were male and three hundred and ten (310) were female.

Of the number being served, one hundred and fourteen (114) were black, three hundred and twenty-seven (327) were white, and one (1) was other. Said caseload included forty-five (45) couples.

Three hundred and seventy-four (374) had an income of under \$2,000; and the income of the remainder (sixty-eight - 68) was under \$4,000.

Three hundred and six (306) received their income from Social Security; two hundred and three (203) received theirs from Public Assistance; twenty (20) received Veteran Administration benefits; and four (4) received income from other sources. The source of income was Unknown for one (1) person.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The basic philosophy and attitude of PROJECT SECAP encompasses the fact that having the means and opportunity to leave their homes will provide the elderly with physical, mental and emotional stimulation for their overall health and social well-being. This recognized that mobility is a crucial consideration in determining one's opportunities for human interaction -- i.e., transportation is one of the major problems and is the "glue" that holds the lives of the elderly together. It is recognized that for the elderly, like all other citizens, virtually all daily activities essential to living, depend on one's capacity to get from place to place - whether to a neighborhood grocery store around the corner, or to a hospital or doctor across town.

A major thrust in the services is socialization to lessen the isolation and accompanying deterioration which commonly befalls the elderly -- ie, to help the elderly maintain personal and social well-being by providing opportunities for social relationships and activities that are useful and give life meaning. Such activities are designed to be therapeutic, ie arts and crafts, including exercise of eyes, hands and fingers, and muscles weakened by misuse.

Further, the services and activities of PROJECT SECAP are designed to encourage the elderly of the model cities area to

preserve their ability to function in their community, to enrich their lives and to prevent emotional and social breakdown.

PROJECT SECAP is the only program in the state of Rhode Island designed to and actually meeting the immediate needs of the elderly, and where appropriate, providing individualized direct services. On a community-wide basis, it thereby focuses public awareness on the problems of the Senior Citizens and on the unique nature of social services required to meet the needs of the elderly.

PROJECT SECAP services and activities provide necessary assistance and social contact to get the older adults back into the mainstream of community life.

Some of the benefits to be received by beneficiaries from PROJECT SECAP are: (1) opportunities for passive or active participation in various group activities; (2) assistance to take advantage of all available community services and resources; (3) appropriate individualized and group transportation-on-demand for keeping medical appointments and securing prescriptions, for procuring food stamps, for shopping for food, etc; (4) direct personal services for cashing checks, procuring food stamps and food shopping for those elderly for whom transportation alone is not sufficient; (5) direct services to assist the elderly to fill out forms for redetermination of public assistance; for medicare, medicaid, securing food stamps; and (6) any other appropriate services required to meet the immediate needs of the elderly of the model cities area.

Project SECAP has secured an additional \$37,000 grant through the State Division of Aging to expand their service program and currently is developing a Department of Labor application for funds designed to employ elderly citizens.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	11/25/70	10/1/71	-
Source		CDA	CDA/State	CDA/State
Amount	Other CDA	- <u>46,400</u>	5,858 <u>76,737</u>	37,471 <u>98,000</u>
		46,400	82,595	135,471

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

The PROJECT SECAP FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>FY 73 CDA Funds</u>
Personnel	92,494	76,685
Consultant and Contract Services	2,400	2,400
Travel	11,926	9,312
Space	2,000	2,000
Consumable Supplies	5,188	5,188
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	1,215	1,215
Other: Food	20,248	1,200
TOTAL	135,471	98,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Provide Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outreach for Clients	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Staff Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hire												
Caseworker	X											
Driver	X											
Senior Citizen Aide	X											

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

To extend educational and recreational services and provide additional weekly group meals for the aged, as provided through the project grant of the Division of Aging.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency, through the CDA, will have the opportunity to review, monitor and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team.

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., in recommending the allocation of funds for the FY 73 SECAP Project, further recommended that an advisory board be established.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacan-

cies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

As of April 1972, Project SECAP employed twelve residents of which eleven or 92% are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

In addition to the existing twelve positions in FY 72, (a Project Manager, Assistant Project Manager, three (3) Senior Field Aides, three (3) Field Aides, three (3) Senior Citizen Field Aides, and a Clerk Typist), two (2) new positions, funded through the State will be added in FY 73 (Social Case Worker and Driver).

FUTURE FUNDING

Project SECAP has shown efforts in obtaining alternative funding sources through the State Division of Aging and D.O.L. Efforts will continue to secure funds in order to become independent of Model Cities support.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Project Manager was hired as of January 24, 1971 and the rest of the staff was hired as of February 8, 1971. Since March 1971, Project SECAP has been providing outreach, information and referral, and direct services for the elderly in the Providence Model Cities area. This has included a group activity on a monthly basis.

An "outreach system" was established by April 1971. Through this system, persons have been contacted by mail and/or a house visit basis by the six field aides.

As of March 1, 1972, the total caseload was four hundred and forty-two (442), of this total, one hundred and forty-nine (149) were being served on a direct services basis. This caseload includes forty-five (45) couples. The rest of the caseload (293) has been "banked" for direct services-on-request. Thirty-seven (37) cases have been closed (death or moving out of area). Of the persons contacted through "outreach", one hundred and ninety-nine (199) have moved out of area; one hundred and ninety (190) decided that, although eligible, they did not presently desire services from SECAP; and seventy (70) were removed from the Outreach Record. The Field Aides have been unable (through mail and/or telephone calls and home visits) to contact eighty-nine (89); and there are eighty-nine (89) outreach cases which have been assigned, but lack of time has made initial outreach contacts impossible. Too, there are three hundred and ten (310) unassigned cases in the Outreach File.

The accumulative figure of persons served (including those cases being served on a recurring basis) as of March 1, 1972 is four thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight (4,358). The nature of contacts involved includes: telephone calls - 2777; office visits - 104; home visits - 9020 (including 1114 initial outreach contacts); and direct mail - 4002 pieces.

A summary of the "Special Services" provided as of March 1, 1972 includes trips (either by the Field Aide alone, or with the client) for the following: (1) food shopping - 271; (2) medical services - 1312; (3) special hospital trips - 117; (4) cashing checks - 553; (5) picking up food stamps - 1980; (6) paying bills - 122; (7) public assistance shopping estimates - 44; and (8) locating housing - 74. Attendance at the monthly group meals program is an accumulative total of one thousand four hundred and eighty-two (1,482). The total number of trips involving personal transportation of the elderly is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four (1964).

"Meals-on-wheels" have been provided on a limited basis to some of the physically handicapped, homebound elderly. Where appropriate, SECAP has arranged with the Department of S.R.S. to have the budgets of persons on old age assistance increased or to have others placed on the old age assistance program so that payments for meals-on-wheels could be made through this state program. SECAP assumes responsibility for payment of meals for only those persons who could not qualify for welfare and could not afford to pay for meals out of their limited incomes.

Project SECAP's services are designed to help the elderly remain vital, active and independent citizens of the model cities area. Where able, the elderly are encouraged to leave their own homes to take care of their own personal needs and to participate in available SECAP and community activities. When physically or otherwise (i.e. lack of transportation) unable to take care of their needs, appropriate direct services are provided the elderly of the Model Cities Area.

"The program is designed to ease the present social and physical barriers encountered by the senior citizens of the Model Cities Area," and to make life more interesting and productive for the elderly who are in good health and physically active. Towards this end, the project has more than achieved its FY 72 objectives.

PROJECT TITLE

Social Service Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

Diocesan Human Relations Commission
19 Davis Street
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Social Service Center
25 Mystic Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE

To provide a local center where Model Neighborhood residents can obtain information about available social service programs, facilities, and opportunities.

The Social Service Center will promote coordinated planning and programming among agencies serving the Model Neighborhood residents. Transportation will be provided for those individuals needing it to contact service agencies not in the Model Neighborhood area.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To influence and contribute, where possible, to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased and wherein the quality of social programs including recreational opportunities are improved.

To actively solicit, work with and influence acceptance of the Rhode Island Drug Abuse Program.

To actively seek the cooperation and the coordination of social service planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

To encourage the coordination and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

To assist in providing and promoting economic interests within the Model Neighborhood.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To increase the number of persons served by the center by 20%, from an average of 800 per month to an average of 960 per month.

To increase referrals to participating Social Service Agencies by 20%, from an average of 540 to 650 per month.

To provide group therapy for 18 unwed mothers each month or a projected 216 persons during the year.

To provide counseling and guidance to one hundred, one-parent families on a continual basis.

To serve 144 AFDC families each month or a projected 1,728 families during the year.

To provide "fair hearings" to 32 cases or a projected 389 cases during the year.

To provide employment referrals to 169 persons on welfare each month or projected 2,030 persons during the year.

To arrange counselling for 27 potentially delinquent youngsters each month or projecting 331 during the year.

To arrange on-going child welfare service to projected 619 individuals and 216 families during the year.

To solicit other funds to continue the project.

BENEFICIARIES

An examination of Social Service Center records of a random three month period, indicate that 71% of persons served are under eighteen years of age; that 81% of those served have less than a high school education; that 69% are male; 57% Black and 52% from families earning less than \$5,300 per year. These statistics appear to present a fair demographic characterization of Center clients, potential, present and future.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The Social Service Center is designed to become a focal point of the Model Cities neighborhood by re-dedicating its primary aim to reach 50% of Model Neighborhood residents; to assist those residents to be responsive to services; to reduce the over dependency on Public Assistance; to encourage 50% of the population to seek gainful employment, to help individuals become responsive to coordinated counseling and to improve the quality of living standards of the Model Neighborhood by assisting Agencies to become more responsive to resident needs.

Case aids will provide information, referrals, follow-up out-

reach services, and initial interviewing. The participating agencies hold informational and planning seminars in order to coordinate programming. An answering service, which provided information and referrals during evening hours when crises occur and appropriate agencies are closed, is being discontinued in its present form; however, a new system will be developed to provide the same function at a lesser cost.

It is planned that the following agencies will participate:

- Best Friend
- Children's Friend and Service
- Community Workshops
- Consumer Protection Service
- R.I. Department of Employment Security
- Diocesan Human Relations Commission
- Family Services, Inc.
- Fair Welfare Organization
- Providence Human Relations Commission
- Providence Mental Health Center
- Social and Rehabilitative Services
 - Child Welfare
 - Family Assistance
 - Senior Citizens Action Program (Project SECAP)
 - Vocational Rehabilitation
- United Black Businessmen Association
- Urban Housing Corporation
- Youth Planner Organizer (Progress for Providence)
- Youth Service Bureau
- Metropolitan Nursing & Health Services Association of R.I.
- Family & Business Relocation
- Roger Williams Neighborhood Corporation

The Social Service Center is a program demonstrating that a multitude of social service agencies can co-exist in one structure, coordinate services and cooperate with citizens, religious, health and welfare organizations and agencies and deliver to those residents needing and/or desiring services, qualitative social services. This project further demonstrates that residents, long unaware of some of the existing services, are receptive and acceptive to the project and are daily utilizing services.

Techniques to be utilized in accomplishing the Center's objectives include; service coordination, maintenance of records on clients, monthly staff meetings, dissemination of literature, public information programs, door to door outreach activity, involvement in community projects, and an establishment of a referral and information program.

STATUS: Continuing
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 73

FUNDING

		FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		10/2/69	7/16/70	10/1/71	
Source		CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA/Fees
Amount	CDA	56,706	101,309	83,115	66,000
	Other				15,164
TOTAL		56,706	101,309	83,115	81,164

The Social Service Center FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is presented as follows:

Cost Category	Total Cost	FY 73 CDA Funds
Personnel	56,580	56,580
Constultant and Contract Services	900	900
Travel	500	500
Space	6,600	-0-
Consumable Supplies	9,978	1,414
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	2,657	2,657
Other:	949	949
Answering Service	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	81,164	66,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Coordinate Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Information Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide Outreach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reporting & Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Encouraged 20 more Agencies to utilize meeting room	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Recapture Overhead Cost from Participating Agencies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

The participating agencies within the Social Service Center will be requested to pay a pro-rata share of space and consumable expenses and the answering service staff will be deleted.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Six Model Neighborhood residents are members of the Social Service Advisory Board and the Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency will have the opportunity to review, monitor, and evaluate the project through the Technical Evaluation Team process.

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., in recommending the allocation of funds for FY 73, further recommended that the Social Service Center make a concentrated effort to secure alternative funding resources including recapturing a pro-rata share of space and consumable costs from participating agencies.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to model neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA-11, all employment vacancies are filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

As of May, 1972, eleven staff members were employed directly in the administration of the Social Service Center and ten or 90% are model neighborhood residents.

PROJECT STAFFING

The answering service supervisor and aide will be deleted from the staff in FY 73. The FY 73 staff will be comprised of a Director, Administrative Aide, Outreach Worker, Stenographer, Clerk/Typist, Clerk/Receptionist, two (2) Welfare Aides and a Custodian.

FUTURE FUNDING

A Funding Committee is currently being organized; however, there has been no formal meeting to date. There is currently no commitment for other funding but requests for possible future funding will be submitted to the State, City, Urban Emergency Fund, Ford Foundation, Diocese of Providence, and Private Foundations. The Model Cities Program, during FY 73,

is requesting that the Social Service Center pro-rate the rental, utilities and certain consumable costs among the participating center agencies.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The Social Service Center operates as a non-profit organization as filed with the State of Rhode Island by the Diocese of Providence.

The Social Service Center began operations during November, 1969 and has been a continuous operation since its inception; demonstrating that a multitude of Social Agencies, integrated and coordinated are responsive to the needs of those persons having socio-economic problems. The Social Service Center has eliminated duplication and fragmentation of services while demonstrating the value of centralization of services. In addition to "on the spot" services, the Center has operated an Outreach Program and Child Care Room. Mini-transportation, Audio-Visual Supplies, Conference and Meeting Room space and Lounge Rooms are available.

The Center has, for the eight month period between October and May, serviced 6,400 residents. It has clearly demonstrated the need for qualitative and quantitative services. It has provided a program structured to the needs of the Model Neighborhood and has increased the awareness of existing agencies for resident needs. It has, for the initial time, introduced centralized services to the residents of the Model Neighborhood.

Through the first eight months of FY 72, 5,170 model neighborhood residents (including repeaters) have contacted the Center. This represents a monthly average of 646 contacts, as measured in relationship to the FY 71 monthly average of 395 contacts. The number of clients serviced by the Center, including repeat services averaged 804 during each of the first eight months of FY 72, or a total serviced of 6,437. In FY 71, the monthly service average was 645. This indicates that, for the original contacts, many of whom were repeaters, multiple services are being extended.

The number of calls received through the answering service averaged 71.5 calls per month in FY 72. Because of the high cost of the service in its present form, the system will be revised in FY 73.

During FY 72, child care was provided to an average of 19 children per month, compared to 25 children per month in FY 71. As this service does not cost additional money, it will be continued.

PROJECT TITLE

Roger Williams Youth Center

PROJECT SPONSOR

Roger Williams Tenant's Association
202 Thurbers Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

PURPOSE

To provide within the Administration Building of the Roger Williams Housing Project, recreational equipment and a staff person in order to establish a recreation and social center for the Housing Project youth. The youth center will operate concurrently with the Modernization Program.

COMPONENT OBJECTIVES

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide, through Model Cities supplemental funds, basic elements which will allow the Youth Center to operate and attract additional funding from other sources. As the center achieves full operation, the following objectives should be realized.

Provide indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities for 800 resident youth, between the ages of 7 through 18 years.

Reduce loitering of youth in the apartment hallways.

Reduce useless vandalism caused by idle wandering.

Develop respect for property.

Develop pride and positive attitudes towards the environment by the Youth Center participants.

Provide an identifiable place where Roger Williams Housing youth can relate.

Develop responsibilities through maintaining their center.

STATUS: Reprogram 72
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover

Coordinate activities of other recreational centers and events with the Youth Center.

BENEFICIARIES

The Youth Center is aimed at ultimately offering services for 800 resident youth between the ages of 7 through 18 years, and all from families with income less than \$3,000 per year.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

In order to serve as a catalytic force in the development of the Youth Center, the Model Cities Agency will supply supplemental funds for a one year period. These funds will be utilized for a center supervisor, consumable and capital equipment as described in the budget forms. This money will establish the Youth Center as a viable function and will aide the Tenants' Association in securing other funding to continue the Center's operation. The Youth Center as envisioned, will be an initial step in providing long range recreational and social activities, as envisioned in the ultimate plans of the Roger Williams Modernization Program. The Youth Center is reinforced by other model cities funded projects within the Housing Project. These projects include the Community Protection Officers, Basketball League, Day Care Center and Summer Entertainment.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			7/72	
Source			CDA	
Amount			<u>8,600</u>	Carryover
Total			8,600	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Months</u>											
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sign CDA Contract	X											
Recruit and Hire Supervisor	X											
Advertise for Equip.		X										
Purchase Equipment			X									
Develop Program, Schedules			X	X								
Seek Additional Funding					X	X	X					
Operation of Facility					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

STATUS: Reprogram 72
FUNDING: Supplemental FY 72
Carryover.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM THIRD YEAR

None

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Citizens Planning Committee approved this project as part of the FY 72 Reprogramming package and will continue to monitor the project's progress through the Technical Evaluation Team process.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

Services for the Providence Model Cities Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 were officially started on June 1, 1971. However, hiring preferences had been extended to Model Neighborhood residents since the programs inception. From the outset of Providence's implementation of CDA - 11, all employment vacancies were filled in accordance with the Plan in which employment preference and training opportunities are made available to neighborhood applicants. The hiring of non-residents can only be authorized by recommendation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) following a hearing containing all parties concerned.

PROJECT STAFFING

Staff for the project will consist of the recreation supervisor.

FUTURE FUNDING

The Providence Public Housing Authority has submitted an application to HEW to secure funds for the operation of projects of this type.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION

The project has not been in operation as of the date of this writing.

PROJECT TITLE

Capital Equipment, South Providence Boys Club

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Boys Club
25 Dryden Lane
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Boys Club
1 Louisa Street
Providence, Rhode Island

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The project is designed to fill a gap which now exists in the game activities at the Boys Club. Six new pool tables, three for seniors and three models for juniors, as well as two shuffle boards will be purchased under this program. Currently, the Boys Club have only two pool tables, which are in poor physical condition and the demand for their use is excessive. It is anticipated that through the purchase of this equipment, the Boys Club will become a more attractive environment for neighborhood youth and young adults. The equipment will be purchased according to the City of Providence system of bidding.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			6/72	
Source			CDA Re- program Funds	
Amount			<u>5,868</u>	
TOTAL			5,868	

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The purchasing of equipment for the Boys Club was a single purpose capital improvement project funded out of fiscal year 1972 reprogram funds.

PROJECT TITLE

Model Neighborhood Transportation Project

PROJECT SPONSOR

Urban League of Rhode Island
 131 Washington Street
 Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Branch
 Urban League of Rhode Island
 237½ Prairie Avenue
 Providence, Rhode Island

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Utilizing Model Cities Funds, the Urban League purchased two large school busses (44 adults) and two small school busses (24 adults). In addition, the Model Cities Program provided operational costs for one year's operation. Commencing May 1, 1972, contracts were and are being executed with various agencies and programs for transportation services.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date		6/70	10/1/71	
Source		CDA	CDA	
Amount		<u>41,103</u>	<u>48,298</u>	Closed
TOTAL		41,103	48,298	

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The reasons for discontinuing Model Cities funding support is based upon the fact that the project has reached its objective of becoming self supporting through Contract fees for transportation services. In supplying the funds to implement this project, the Model Cities Program, at that time, assumed the proof of the projects effectiveness would be its ability to become self sustaining after a year of operation. The project has been so successful, that it has had to turn down requests for services. It is the ultimate hope of the Urban League, that additional busses and a coach can be purchased to meet increased demands, and that a responsible neighborhood corporation will phase in as sponsor of the project.

PROJECT TITLE

Model Cities Summer Basketball League 72

PROJECT SPONSOR

Providence Boys' Club
25 Dryden Lane
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

South Providence Boys' Club
1 Louisa Street
Providence, Rhode Island

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The purpose of the Project is to afford the opportunity to 240 Model Neighborhood Pre-Teens, Teenagers and Young Adults to participate in organized summer basketball leagues during the 1972 summer period.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date			6/72	
Source			CDA Re-program funds	
Amount			<u>13,500</u>	
TOTALS			13,500	

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The Summer Basketball League 1972 was a single purpose recreational event funded from FY 71 reprogram funds, and anticipated 72 lag funds. This was the second summer this project was operated. If funds are available next year, this event may be considered again.

PROJECT TITLE

Summer Entertainment 72

PROJECT SPONSOR

Circle of Afro American Unity
Providence, Rhode Island

OPERATING AGENCY

Same

NOTE

While the Circle of Afro American Unity is the Sponsor and Operating Agency, the Providence Model Cities Agency maintains fiscal and contractual control of this program.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

The purpose of the project was to fund six different summer musical concerts to be enjoyed by an estimated 3000-5000 persons per show during the Summer of 1972.

All concerts were held on Saturday afternoons, running every other Saturday during the summer vacation period, and free admission was offered everyone.

Neighborhood residents acted as crowd control monitors in the absence of police, managed the stage, moderated the shows, prepared publicity and even constructed the stage. During the first year, the Summer of 1971, headline performers at each concert included; Voices of East Harlem, Curtis Mayfield; Earth, Wind and Fire; Chicago; and Sister Rose and Cornelius Borthers. During the second year, the Summer of 1972, headline performers included; Jimmy Castor Bunch; Dramatics; Kool and the Gang; Stylistics; Moments; and the Nite Lighters. All of the aforementioned groups represent national importance and all had records in the "top 10" around the time they were scheduled to perform. As a result, the quality of music was an important element contribution to the success of the Music Festivals.

FUNDING

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Contract Date	-	6/71	6/8/72	-
Source	-	CDA Re- Program Funds	CDA Re- Program Funds	-
Amount		<u>15,000</u>	<u>26,450</u>	
TOTAL		15,000	26,450	

STATUS: Discontinued

REASON FOR DISCONTINUING

The Summer Entertainment Project has been funded each of the two summers from reprogram funds. It is a single purpose event; however, it may be considered for funding in the future if reprogram funds become available.

CHAPTER VI

STRATEGY

A. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The following discussion highlights the basic methods the Providence Model Cities Agency shall utilize to carry out its Fourth Year Action Plan.

UTILIZATION AND MONITORING OF LINE AGENCY OPERATIONS.

The Providence Model Cities Agency implements its action projects through Contract/Cooperation Agreements with its delegate agencies. The Contract/Cooperation Agreement consists of four parts, Part I, Cooperation Agreement/Contract; Part II, Terms and Conditions, Project Description and Project Grant Budget; Part III, Administrative and Legal Policies and Procedures for the Execution Phase (CDA Letter No. 8 as amended), and Providence Model City Agency Transmittal Notices; Part IV, Accounting and Financial Management Procedures for the Execution Phase (CDA Letter No. 8 Part II, as amended). A major function of the Providence Model Cities Agency is to perform continuous monitoring and evaluation of the fiscal, employment and project operation activities. Toward this end, detailed performance standards are incorporated into Part II of the Cooperation Agreement/Contract. Most projects funded by the Model Cities Agency have been providing out put data for two to three years. During this period, the Model Cities Agency has sophisticated its requirements and the delegate agencies have sophisticated their reporting mechanisms and data. As a result, the decision making basis has vastly improved for both parties.

The success of the Providence Model Cities Program depends largely upon a continued capacity to; 1) identify needs and develop and carry out methods to meet these needs; 2) to maintain fully analyzed resources and redirect resources to determine priorities toward meeting associated needs; 3) to continuously monitor and evaluate line agency operations; 4) insure that citizen participation structures are maintained representative of the Model Neighborhood as well as the greater community, in order that an effective impact can be made in the total Model Cities process, and 5) to maintain confidence of program clients, public and private agencies and the City government.

The Providence Model Cities Agency does not operate projects as a rule; however, if a project is related to the Agency's basic responsibility, and is temporary or minor in nature, the Agency will sponsor such activity.

In the selection of operating agencies, the Providence Model Cities Agency delegates according to the following priority:

1. Previously established Public Agencies with experience in the field of operation.
2. Previously established Private Agencies with experience in the field of operation.
3. New corporations shall be formed or inexperienced agencies shall be used only when:
 - a. There is no existing acceptable experienced agencies capable of carrying out the project;
 - b. after goodfaith negotiations, the only experienced agency is unable to respond or declines to participate;
 - c. new agencies created or inexperienced agencies utilized shall have sufficient expertise in the proposed field to provide a substantial prospect of success.

DECENTRALIZATION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Mayor of the City of Providence and the City Council, the governing body, assumes continuous and ultimate responsibility for all phases of the Model City Program. The Mayor and City Council have established an administrative structure, the Model Cities Agency, to carry out the Program. The Administrative Structure and its Program process is designed to promote responsiveness to Model Neighborhood residents needs and priorities through maintaining continuous communication between residents, the Agency, and city-wide officials. The Model Cities Agency encourages active Citizen Participation in its process. Citizen Participation, in Providence, is defined as a continued process of citizen interaction in the development, execution and evaluation of policies, plans, and programs. However, in Providence, interaction does not mean ultimate authority as this lies with the Mayor and local governing bodies through the Model Cities Agency.

The interaction process takes place at various levels. Interaction takes place with the various Model City Agency Staff levels; at various committee levels; in Component Task Forces; in various public meetings and ultimately takes place at the formalized structure of the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., the democratically elected representatives of the community.

This process thus insures that resident views become essential inputs to the planning and programming cycle. A further mechanism to promote implementation in a manner which is responsive to the needs of model neighborhood residents is the assignment of Model Cities Agency staff members to Component Task Forces for the purpose of coordination and technical assistance. In cases when a conflict of interest does not occur, a Model City Agency staff member will maintain a vote on various policy boards or advisory boards and/or other committees. In the manner described above, then, decentralized program and policy recommendations are coordinated under the overall direction of the Model Cities Agency.

CONTINUING PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The Providence Model Cities Agency is organized to maintain continuous planning, monitoring and evaluation of project activities and Component impact, with emphasis placed towards introducing changes, when necessary, in order that activities may become more responsive to stated objectives and priority needs. As a resultant factor of continual planning, monitoring, and evaluation, the importance of maintaining project information to support local decision making has been realized.

The Model Cities administrative structure contains a fiscal division, data management and evaluation division, and program management division. Keeping in mind that responsibilities interface and at times overlap, the fiscal division is mainly responsible for continual fiscal planning, fiscal monitoring and evaluation; and the data management/evaluation division for continual project monitoring (out put data), project evaluation and component input. The program management division utilizing data management information is responsible for continual sophistication of the project's concept, continual planning and programmatic preparation.

In addition, the program management division is responsible for the Component Task Forces, technical assistance and maintaining coordination with other Citizen groups, technical committees, etc.

The Model Cities administrative staff, therefore, has demonstrated increased capabilities to perform continuous planning, monitoring and evaluation tasks, and shall continue to build upon their experiences gained through the first three action years, during the fourth year.

B. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The following mechanisms have been utilized by Providence and emphasis will continue during the fourth year to coordinate Model Cities Program efforts:

MODEL CITIES PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Model Cities Agency, as a direct extension of the Office of the Mayor with the Model Cities Director serving as a Special Assistant to the Mayor, is responsible for coordinating all efforts targeted for impact within the Model Neighborhood. The Model Cities Agency and its program has been catalytic in coordinating major actions as defined within the following components:

Physical

Within the physical component, all housing starts within the confines of model neighborhood urban renewal or neighborhood development program areas, are coordinated with the Agency through an agreement with the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development. All other housing starts, including FHA 235, in renewal areas, are reviewed by the Agency prior to construction commencing. The Local Public Housing Authority also coordinates its activities with the Agency, most noticeably, the Roger Williams Home Modernization Program. All urban renewal activities, including neighborhood development projects, are coordinated through the Agency. In fact, the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., is the official Project Advisory Committee for renewal related activities.

Education

The Agency works cooperatively with all pre-school programs in the model neighborhood in coordinating their activities most effectively through the Agency funded Pre-School Clinic Project, which for the fourth year, has been incorporated into the Mental Health Project. The Model Cities Agency and its program work in close cooperation with the Providence School Department and their Title I Advisory Committee, and Adult Education Task Force. The Agency utilizes its staff members on various advisory committees in the education related fields to effectuate coordination.

Manpower

Within the manpower component, the Model Cities Agency has effectively coordinated all manpower employment and training programs within Agency funded projects through the CDA No. 11 mechanism. (See Employment Component, Chapter III and Chapter VII Resident Employment for details). The Agency has played a major role in coordinating the Emergency Employment Act (EEA) recruitment in the Model Neighborhood. The Agency has maintained a working relationship with O.I.C. which has assumed the major "inner city" role of manpower development and training.

The Agency's concern with Economic and Business Development is shown by our support of P.A.E.D. (Progress Association for Economic Development), and by our acting as a moving force in laying plans now, for the future economic and business redevelopment of designated commercial space in the now deficient Martin Luther King Shopping Center.

Social Services

The Agency has continued to attempt to coordinate all recreation and cultural activities affecting the Model Neighborhood. Towards this end, the Agency maintains regularly scheduled meetings with all agencies offering recreation and cultural activities to coordinate services and schedules. Social Service referrals in the Model Neighborhood are mainly coordinated through the Model Cities funded Social Service Center. The Agency has also assumed a major role in supporting a Neighborhood Facilities Application to provide direct services. The Agency has also assumed early and continuous coordination in the health field, through our constant interaction with the two major hospitals servicing the community; the Providence Health Centers, Inc., and the Rhode Island Group Health Plan.

MODEL CITIES AGENCY/MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENT RELATIONSHIPS

Model Cities Agency staff members are assigned to specific Component Task Forces and provide assistance in the development of problem analysis statements, objectives, strategies, and project recommendations. The Citizen Planning Committee meets on a regularly scheduled basis and has developed its own identity, initiative, and momentum, therefore affording itself the opportunity to advance program ideas on the basis of community needs. These ideas are often generated through CPC meetings with the Model Cities Agency and involved community groups. The interchange of ideas, suggestions, and comments advanced by the CPC to the Model Cities Agency was a major input to the Fourth Year Action Plan. All task force meetings and Citizens Planning Committee meetings are open to the public and have offered the opportunity for residents not officially elected to committees to participate, in a non-voting manner, in all discussions. The Agency also encourages staff members to meet with model neighborhood groups to interchange ideas about plans, projects etc. As it is important to the success of the program that neighborhood residents have easy access to the decision making process, the Model Cities Agency maintains an open door policy which permits neighborhood residents to converse with the Director at their wishes.

FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCY LIAISON

Liaison with federal agencies (HUD, HEW, OEO, and DOL,) is maintained through RICC (Regional Interagency Coordinating Committees) and through departmental sign-off procedures. H.E.W. has maintained faithfully its commitment to allow the Agency sign-off privileges. HUD, less diligently, and OEO and Labor, seldom coordinate their activities with the Model Cities Agency, nor do OEO and Labor participate in Providence RICC meetings. However, with the renovated A-95 process, the Agency may, at a minimum, at least have the opportunity to become familiar with other projects affecting the neighborhood. At the local level, however, an opportunity did arise whereby O.E.O. would recognize the Citizens Planning Committee, as its Area Advisory Council, which would have effectuated greater coordinative control between Model Cities and Community Action Programs. However, the Citizens Planning Committee declined to accept the added responsibility.

On the state level, the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs is serving as a central state clearinghouse for data collection, program coordination and review, and state-directed funds utilization through the activities of a specifically assigned Model Cities Coordinator. The Rhode Island Department of Statewide Planning is responsible for the Project Notification and Review System established by the U. S. Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95. A positive relationship has existed between the Agency and Statewide Planning.

C. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following section highlights the roles being performed by concerned parties in planning and implementing the Providence Model Cities Program:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Mayor of Providence utilizes his office to ensure the overall coordination of, and cooperation with, the Model Cities effort by various city agencies. The Mayor represents the Model Cities Program in its dealings with the City Council and, with their concurrence, has the final responsibility for all action program planning and implementation. As previously noted, the Mayor has delegated a Specific Assistant to serve as Model Cities Director thereby creating a direct line of communication and access to his office at all times.

CITY AND STATE AGENCIES

Agencies of the City of Providence, serve as operating bodies of Model Cities projects under third party contractual agreements with the Model Cities Agency. Representatives of local, state and private agencies serve on Component Task Forces, and have participated in all planning and programming activities.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Providence's private sector involvement in the Model Cities effort is highlighted by the following examples:

- (1) The United Fund and the United Emergency Fund have continued to maintain close cooperation with the Agency in jointly funding certain projects in the Model Neighborhood.
- (2) The Agency staff maintains membership on various committees of the Urban Coalition and Chamber of Commerce, thereby affording a level of coordination.
- (3) Various members of the private sector maintain membership of numerous Model City Agency committees, thereby a continual relationship exists between the private and public sector.

D. SUCSESSES IN INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

Institutional change not only is difficult to define, but exceedingly difficult to measure. Politically, in the one year of planning and the three years of action, residents of the Model Neighborhood who, prior to this time, were outside the political process within the neighborhood and within the City, have entered the process. Through this time period, residents have become more sophisticated in effecting political decision making, whether it be used in the loose term of neighborhood politics, or the formal term of City government. As a result, the political institution has become more aware of neighborhood desires, and in most cases, more responsive.

Programmatic institutional change is somewhat nebulous, as change in many cases depends upon availability of federal funds. The HEW sign-off procedures have forced Agencies, which in the past developed projects with projected impact for Model Neighborhood residents, to come out in the open and discuss their ideas with residents and consequently, in some cases, become responsive to resident needs. Another example of institution change, patterned after the Model Cities Program, is the method of goal setting, accountability and assessment, being developed by the United Fund, Catholic Diocese and School Department.

A further example of institutional change is exhibited by the Providence School Department, which sponsored a demonstration reading project in the Model Neighborhood during the Third Action Year. This project mainly was a management support design. Because of its effect, the School Department, in cooperation with Title I Committee, is contemplating expanding the project "inner city" wide.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS UTILIZATION

During the 3rd Action Year, the utilization of supplemental funds was related to the establishment of a priority-based problem analysis and corresponding objectives and strategies. The Providence Model Cities Agency attempted to achieve four major objectives through supplemental funds allocation:

- (1) the funding of new innovative programs which have a widespread effect and provide comprehensive services and which cannot be funded from other sources;
- (2) to enable agencies to expand upon programmatic efforts which have previously proven successful in meeting the needs of model neighborhood residents;
- (3) to enable agencies to continue programs which have achieved past success in meeting the needs of model neighborhood residents, but which are no longer fundable through other sources; and
- (4) to generate other funding sources through the utilization of categorical program grants and cost-sharing with other city agencies.

Commencing with the Fourth Action Year, use of supplemental funds will begin to take on a different scope. Those projects which the Agency feels are long term and will effect neighborhood conditions long after the Model Cities program has ceased, will be encouraged to become self-sufficient. Towards this end, supplemental funds will gradually be reduced as other funds become available and utilized mainly as a basis for attracting other funds. Examples of projects in this category by Component are:

1. Education: Model Cities Reading Project, Model Cities Teacher Aides, Comprehensive Child Development Day Care Center, South Providence Library.
2. Social Services: Credit Union, Social Service Center, Project SECAP, Community Protection Officers, Health Centers, Girls Club.

3. Environmental: Housing Maintenance.

4. Manpower, Economic Development: Progress Association for Economic Development.

An example of a project which has become self sufficient during the 3rd Action Year is the Model Neighborhood Transportation Project. As supplemental funds become available, two priority areas will receive prime consideration:

1. Physical Environmental Improvement: As funds become available, priority use of supplemental funds will be extended towards housing subsidies, consequently stimulating new construction, home improvement loans and grants, and capital improvement projects.

2. Short Term Projects: Projects in this category would include summer work, recreation, and cultural activities.

The Agency will continue to utilize supplemental funds to sophisticate previously funded projects which are having an impact in improving neighborhood conditions. However, it is unlikely that new projects of a non-capital improvement nature will be started.

F. LOCAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The City of Providence is heavily committed to allocating resources to the Model Cities effort; both in kind contribution and cash offerings. (See level of effort summaries of all components). City Departments, such as the Department of Public Works, the Department of Planning and Urban Development, the Department of Building Inspection, the Department of Public Property, the Department of Recreation and the City Legal Department have all donated manpower and equipment on a continued basis to support the Model Cities Effort. Outright cash has been contributed during the 3rd year or will be contributed during the 4th year to meet the City share of such projects as; Demolition Grant M-4; Interim Assistance Grant Program; Neighborhood Development Project Area 2; Proposed Comstock Urban Renewal Area; Proposed Upper South Providence NDP Area; and the Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project. Other projects affecting the Model Neighborhood also have received City cash appropriations towards their operations. These projects include the Providence School Department, the Providence Mental Health Center and the Providence Public Library.

G. MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT

As stated in the beginning of this Section, the success of the Providence Program depends upon many factors; however, of utmost importance is the continual maintenance of close involvement with and coordination of existing agencies, decision-making groups and citizen participation structures.

Furthermore, the confidence of the users of services, the public and private agencies and the general public must be maintained. The Model Cities Agency will continue to sophisticate its staff and Program in order to increase the effectiveness of community support.

**NON-PROGRAMMATIC
COMPONENTS**

CHAPTER VII

NON-PROGRAMMATIC COMPONENTS

A. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Administrative structure of the Model Cities Program in Providence, for the Fourth Year Action Period, will be basically similar to that of the Third Year Action Period.

No major changes are anticipated in the organization and structure of the Agency during the Fourth Action Year. The Agency will continue to have four major divisions reporting to the Office of the Director. These divisions are 1) Administrative, 2) Fiscal, 3) Data Management and Evaluation, and 4) Program Management. At this point no major changes are anticipated in the configuration of these divisions.

The CDA Director, appointed by the Mayor as his Special Assistant, is responsible for the execution and administration of the total Model Cities Program. Policy and decision making authority rests with the Mayor and City Council. However, to aid the Mayor and City Council, various groups and organizations participate in the Model Cities process. These basic elements are highlighted by the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. (elected model neighborhood residents). The Model Cities Agency and the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. maintain offices in the model neighborhood, thereby remaining identifiable and accessible to the residents of the neighborhood.

B. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizen Participation for the Providence Model Cities Program is defined as the continual process of citizen interaction with the Model Cities Agency and the Program. Citizen interaction means that residents of the model neighborhood have the opportunity to participate in the development of problems, setting of goals and performance objectives, developing approaches to impact those problems identified and assessing the impact such approaches have. However, the ultimate responsibility lies with the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor, in designating the Model Cities Agency as his administering body, provides a staff capable of coordinating citizen interaction with the Program.

Further, citizen interaction provides the opportunity for Model Neighborhood residents to influence the decision making process through early and continual involvement in planning, programming, and data-management and evaluation assessments.

Lastly, citizen interaction in Providence allows the Agency, the Program and the City Government to better assess and respond in light of Citywide priorities and commitments to the collective needs and desires of the Model Neighborhood.

Citizen interaction in Providence, has as its formal mechanism, the twenty-eight resident member elected body incorporated as the Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. The Planning Committee, with its supplement budget of \$110,000, has the financial resources to assure that citizen involvement in Providence is citizen interaction.

The Providence Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. does not operate supplemental funded projects or projects funded by other sources, due to an obvious conflict of interest. Not more than one CPC Inc. member is allowed to maintain a board member position in any operating agency, nor can an elected CPC, Inc. member serve as an employee of any supplemental funded operating agency or the CPC, Inc. Staff.

CITIZENS PLANNING COMMITTEE, INC. (CPC)

The CPC, Inc. is a 28 member advisory board elected by Model Neighborhood residents, two members each, representing fourteen districts. The Citizens Planning Committee holds open meetings on regular scheduled dates at least twice a month, year-round. The public is welcome at the meetings and have the opportunity to voice their opinions. The Citizens Planning Committee also has major subcommittees, such as Education, Health, Environment, Employment and Social Development. Each CPC member is assigned to a component subcommittee. The Subcommittee member and professionals from each component area meet frequently. These subcommittees are called Task Forces and are advisory to both the Model Cities Agency and the full body of the CPC, Inc. At the Task Force level, problems, causes, levels of effort, objectives and project plans are formulated. Each CPC component subcommittee elects at least one representative, usually its chairman, to participate with professionals on the Technical Evaluation Advisory Team (TET). The TET Team is advisory to both the Model Cities Agency and CPC, Inc.; it is at the TET level where project monitoring and evaluation are discussed and reviewed.

Another important subcommittee of the CPC, Inc., is the Program Review Task Force which is made up of representative CPC subcommittee component members. This Task Force, advisory to the full CPC Inc. membership, participates full-time during the last three months on program preparation in the review, formulation and initiation of all elements of the Fourth Year Plan.

In addition to its programmatic responsibilities, the CPC has its own staff of field consultants and advisors. The CPC, Inc. field consultants maintain liaison between the general community and the CPC Inc., and assist Model Cities funded agencies in their outreach activities.

All planning committee members maintain contact with their constituencies and make themselves available to a multitude of model neighborhood groups and organizations who might request their presence.

Thus, Citizens Planning Committee participation is complex, but involved in all levels of the Model Cities Program process.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

In accordance with the Demonstration Cities Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, the Providence Model Cities Agency has employed model neighborhood residents in all phases of the program and enlarged opportunities for work and training during its first three years of operation. As of May 25, 1971, 302 people were employees of Second Year Model Cities funded projects of which 185 or 61% were model neighborhood residents and 186 were Black. As of March 1, 1972, or through the end of the fifth month of the Third Year Action Program, 333 persons were employees of supplemental funded projects. Of the 333 employees, 212 or 65.2% are model neighborhood residents. Thus, in nine months, the number of resident employees has increased from 185 to 212. Of the 333 employees in the program, 72.3% or 241 are Black. This indicates that while some agencies have been unable to recruit neighborhood residents, they have reached outside the neighborhood and hired minority members.

In support of resident employment objectives, the Model Cities Agency originated a project titled CDA #11 Vocational and Educational Training Program. A consultant firm with a field office in the Model Neighborhood manages the operation. During the Third Action Year, the following activities have been performed in accordance with the Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA #11:

1. Dissimilated agency job projections.
2. Revised job specifications for positions funded by the Model Cities Program.
3. Redesignated position titles.
4. Established an employee personnel filing system.
5. Established a job bank.
6. Tested and referred applicants to operating agencies.
7. Prepared courses of study for participants.
8. Provided measuring instruments for employment and education purposes.
9. Provided career upgrade training for Model Cities employees.

In the initial seven months of the Consultant's operation, 590 applicants were interviewed for 61 positions. In addition, approximately 90 resident employees were provided educational assistance at the five institutions of higher learning in the State of Rhode Island. Career upgrade training for approximately 30 Model Neighborhood employees was provided, who, when pre-and post-tested, demonstrated positive attitudinal gains.

In addition to this phase of the CDA #11 Providence Plan, the Model Cities Agency has during the first seven months of the third action year:

1. Underwritten the performance/payment bond of a Model Neighborhood Contractor in order to construct a \$110,000 Day-Care Center in the Model Neighborhood,
2. Issued on March 9, 1972, a directive that henceforth, contractors or developers who construct FHA 235 houses in the model neighborhood who do not first agree to hire and maintain a work force of one-third Model Neighborhood residents, will be unable to sell their house to a purchaser incorporating the Model Cities \$4,800 purchase subsidy grant. In effect, it is difficult to market a house unless the \$4,800 grant is first applied to the purchase price as a write-off. Without this write-off, a developer may find a closed market.

3. The Providence Redevelopment Agency, at their March 14, 1972 meeting, agreed that the Agency would, in good faith, attempt to implement whatever steps it deemed necessary to insure that potential developers and/or contractors, scheduled to undertake contracts within the Model Neighborhood in conjunction with Providence Redevelopment Agency activity, attempt to recruit thirty-three percent (33%) of its work force from residents of the Model Neighborhood.
4. Attempted to negotiate with FHA to gain their cooperation in participating in the CDA #11 plan. A June 16, 1972 letter from HUD/FHA assures CDA of sign off privileges.
5. Received a commitment from the Local Public Housing Authority that, in any construction activity associated with public housing in the Model Neighborhood, an attempt will be made to comply to CDA #11 objectives.
6. Placed forty-five (45) other model neighborhood residents in full-time public and private employment, of which approximately ten (10) placed in construction and related trades. Six of the ten have already earned their union cards.

PROVIDENCE PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CDA #11: FOURTH YEAR ACTION AMENDMENT.

Goals and Reporting Procedures

The Providence Model Cities Agency has established an educational and training development goal of sixty (60) Model Neighborhood resident employees for each of the two semesters co-terminous with the Fourth Year Action Program. During the third year, the amended goal was 35, and approximately 50 resident employees were enrolled during the second semester. In addition, during the third year, the goal of providing in-service staff training opportunities for 110 resident employees was only achieved by approximately 33%. As Contract Agencies do not seem able to participate in this activity, the in-service training phase will not be repeated. However, in its place, an in-service counseling phase will take over. Thus, the objectives for the Fourth Action Year will be:

1. To enroll sixty (60) model neighborhood resident employees for each of the two semesters co-terminous with the fourth year action program for the purpose of upgrading their job capabilities at Progress Association for Economic Development,

Urban Education Center, University of Rhode Island Extension School, Sawyer School of Business, Johnson and Wales College, Providence College, Rhode Island College, Rhode Island Junior College, etc..

2. To provide personnel in-take services for all prospective Model Cities Program employees.
3. To test and correlate findings relative to employability and educational needs of all new Model Cities Employees.
4. To conduct follow-ups of those persons designated to attend educational activities.
5. To provide on-the-job counseling for all new Model City Program employees.
6. To continue standardization of job specifications and salary schedules with built-in entry level qualifications and salary scales.
7. To continue the employee personnel filing system.
8. To continue the job bank and develop a skills bank.
9. To continue resident employment objectives on all Model Cities construction projects of 33 1/3% resident employment.
10. To phase-in Model City Agency staff into the consultant work schedule, during the first six months, to enable the Agency to assume total responsibility of the operation by month seven.

Progress towards these goals is demonstrated through specific reports submitted monthly on all program participants to the Model Cities Agency by all contract agencies.

Contract/Cooperation Agreement Provisions

Contract/Cooperation Agreements between the Providence Model Cities Agency and third party delegate agencies, contain the following provisions:

SEC 13 Model Neighborhood Residents Employment.

(A) In all employment or training positions generated by this COOPERATION AGREEMENT/CONTRACT, qualified Model Neighborhood Residents shall be given preference.

The Grantee hereby agrees that _____% of personnel employed under this project, reside in the Model Neighborhood. Failure to comply shall result in loss of COOPERATION AGREEMENT/CONTRACT and forfeiture of funds. If the above minimum percentage cannot be met by the Grantee, proper justification prior to filling said position(s) must be submitted to the CDA requesting exception to said percentage and such exception must be approved by CDA prior to filling said position(s).

(B) Job Vacancies. All Model Cities Agencies are mandated by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to implement CDA Letter #11, which in effect says "each Model City Program provide improved and maximum employment and training opportunities for residents of the Model Neighborhood." An Employment Consultant Firm, has been contracted by Providence Model Cities Agency to implement and operate the CDA-11 Program. All job vacancies must be referred to the Consultant at least two (2) weeks prior to scheduled advertising. The Employment Consultant has established a Job Bank and therefore is the focal point for recruiting and placement of personnel, including assisting in the writing and coordination of personnel advertising. A copy of "Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA-11" as amended, is attached. Such plan and any subsequent amendment shall be required procedure and constitute part of this contract. Advanced Transmittal Notices will be sent to each Operating Agency or Citizen Participation Organization under contract, stating administrative procedure in carrying out the required procedure under the Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA-11.

Transmittal Notices which support this section and are on file at the Model Cities Agency are Providence Model City Agency, P.M.C.A. 7, issued October 26, 1971, and P.M.C.A. 8, issued November 9, 1971. P.M.C.A. 7 outlines mandatory instructions relative to employment opportunities and process towards filling such. P.M.C.A. 8 transmits instructions relative to the educational development training program.

For the fourth year, a new Subsection "C" will be added to SECTION 13 of the COOPERATION AGREEMENT/CONTRACT cited above.

(C) Employment opportunities which effect the project operation but are not funded by Model Cities supplemental funds in whole or in part shall be considered applicable to CDA #11 requirements.

Implementation

The Providence Model Cities Agency Plan for compliance with CDA #11, as amended, is divided into two sections. The first section, Operating Agency Resident Employment and Counseling Section, is administered by a Providence Employment Consultant organization. The Model Cities Agency will hire two (2) additional staff members and phase them into the consultant work program with the ultimate objective, that after the sixth month, the Agency can fully take over management of the system. The second section, Construction Employment, is administered by the Employment Specialist of the Model Cities Staff. The Employment Consultant, which has previously provided extensive vocational training for Model Neighborhood residents, has also participated in the preparation of members of minority groups for matriculation at local colleges. As the only minority owned and operated consultant organization in Rhode Island, it has demonstrated the capacity to provide relevant training opportunities for neighborhood residents.

The Model Cities Employment Consultant will continue supervising recruiting, selection, pre-employment testing and counseling of future Model Neighborhood resident employees. An initial target of 50 unfilled positions will be filled through this employment mechanism for the remainder of the third year and during the fourth year, along with an estimated 15 vacancies anticipated through normal staff turnover. Recruitment for available professional, para-professional and middle management slots is being aimed particularly at capable area residents, already employed by CDA contract agencies, in semi or sub-professional positions.

The Model Cities Employment Consultant has established, and will continue to maintain a neighborhood job bank, operating on a monthly basis for all existing and anticipated vacancies. Files of residents seeking jobs and a list of recent graduates of neighborhood vocational training programs are maintained and continuously updated by the Employment Consultant. A skills bank, will, during the fourth year, be added to the job bank.

The Employment Consultant is exclusively responsible for recruitment. All applications are channeled through the Consultant. Operating agency personnel officers accept and consider only those applications that have been referred by the Employment Consultant.

The Employment Consultant authorizes the expenditure of funds for advertising job openings. Initial advertising is targeted exclusively at neighborhood residents. Only after an initial two weeks of such selective advertising may this requirement be dropped. In the absence of acceptable neighborhood applicants during the initial two week period, the employment recruitment may be opened to include non-residents with the provision that preference must still be given to neighborhood applicants.

Employment Tenure And Mobility

The functional goals of the Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 for the third action year was to achieve 90% Model Neighborhood resident employment in non-professional positions. Through the first six months of the Third Year Action Program, eighty-three percent (83%) of all non-professional positions were held by model neighborhood resident employees. Through natural attrition, the Agency's goal is to achieve 90% during the fourth year. Approximately thirty percent (30%) of all professional positions are, through the first six months of the third year, filled by model neighborhood residents. However, sixty-six percent (66%) of all professional positions are filled by Blacks. During the remainder of the third year, and during the fourth year, through natural attrition, the Agency's objective is to increase the percentage of residents in professional employment positions by ten percent (10%).

In the absence of Civil Service and merit systems within the City of Providence, the maximum achievable degree of job security and occupational mobility has been provided by a redesignation of CDA-related job titles to facilitate assimilation into the existing personnel structure of the City. Job specifications for CDA-related positions have been revamped to facilitate movement of neighborhood residents into the existing pay and grade level structure, and thus encourage inter-agency transfer among existing city departments.

The Providence Model Cities Agency has negotiated with other City Departments and private units contracting with the City, to encourage their participation in the program.

Maximum effort is being made to assure "maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program and enlarged opportunities for training under the provisions of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966".

Implementation Schedules

Redesignation of position titles and revamping of job specifications has been completed and will continue to be updated. All CDA-related employment opportunities generated since completion of these actions, are being filled in compliance with recruitment and training policies.

The Providence Model Cities Agency has consistently established standards for the employment of model neighborhood residents with all third party-contract agencies. Contract documents have established percentages of neighborhood residents that must be employed within each project.

Contracts signed since the effective implementation date of the CDA-11 Vocational and Educational Development Program must continue to contain the percentage provisions. Additionally, they bind delegate operating agencies to utilize the Employment Consultant in the filling of all available positions.

In-House Counseling

In addition to implementing education and employment preference activities, the Employment Consultant retained, will commence in-house counseling actions with all new resident employees hired by model city delegate contract agencies. Counseling activities will center around work habits, development of skills, attitudes, relationship with superiors etc. Counseling will last approximately one month, so as not to impinge upon the operating agency directors authority. It is designed mainly to insure that new employees start a new job with positive values.

Timetable

The CDA #11 Employment Consultant, in carrying out their scope of services, will attempt to schedule their activities according to the following time table:

	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>
Complete testing selection and enrollment of existing M.N. Resident Employees in Education Development Courses.		X										
Conduct in School Follow-up	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Se

Complete Updating of
job specs. and com-
mence advertisement
process

X

Advertise, Screen, Test,
refer and provide coun-
seling

X X X X X X X X X X X X

Complete testing, selec-
tion and enrollment of newly
hired M.N. residents in Ed-
ucational development
courses

X

Evaluate 1st Semester
performance of enroll-
ees, and enroll those
eligible in second
semester

X

Continue job bank,
referrals, and devel-
op skills bank

X X X X X X X X X X X X

Continue employee
filing system

X X X X X X X X X X X X

Phase-in of CDA
staff

X X X X X

CDA responsible
for system

X X X X X X

Budgets

Those budgets which, since its inception, have been directly
supportative to the CDA #11 program are:

	FY 71	FY 72	FY.73
1. Early implementa- tion of CDA #11	13,500		
2. CDA #11 Vocational and Educationl De- velopment project		60,212	23,000 6 months
3. M.C. Construction Employment Subsidy Project		20,000	Carry over

Reporting Procedures

Each CDA Operating Agency, in cooperation with the Employment Consultant, reports on the hiring of Model Neighborhood residents to the CDA Employment Specialist. The initial report of employment details the form and extent of training deemed appropriate for the individual. Progress towards these goals is detailed monthly on the forms and submitted to HUD by CDA in quarterly reports.

Additional Information

1. Adequate space for the CDA #11 Employment Consultant has been obtained at the South Providence Library, located at 441 Prairie Avenue in the Model Neighborhood. The first floor of the Library is the general public library area; however, the Employment Consultant is housed in renovated offices in the basement of the building.

2. A resident who may be hired without full qualifications, will be paid at less than the full position pay grade level. He will receive salary level increases at a commensurate rate, upon successful completion of required educational courses directly related to fulfillment of the job specification requirements. This procedure would enable the resident to reach the pay grade level proportionate to the experience required in such a position.

A Model Neighborhood resident employee may receive education subsidization and work release, if, in the opinion of the operating agency director, such courses would enable him to perform in his present tasks more successfully.

3. The Model Cities Employment Consultant reports directly to the Employment Specialist of the Providence Model Cities Agency. Both the Consultant and the Employment Specialist report frequently to the Model City Director.

Citizen Participation

The Citizens Planning Committee will periodically review and evaluate the performance of the CDA #11 Employment Consultant, relative to those services to be extended, as indicated in the Scope of Services of the Contract between the Model Cities Agency and the Consultant. Any CPC member may submit a complaint or commendation in writing to the CDA #11 Consultant through either of the following channels:

- (1) Administrative Review Board (ARB)
- (2) Technical Evaluation Team (TET)
- (3) CDA Employment Specialist (EMS)

C.P.C. members will be active members of the following groups:

Technical Evaluation Team

The Technical Evaluation Team (TET), in part, is made up of eight (8) members from the Citizens Planning Committee and additional professional expertise. The CPC representatives on the Technical Evaluation Team are the chairman or his designee of the CPC sub-committee on Employment, Health, Education, Social Development and Environment, plus at large selections; thus assuring that the program evaluation is performed by CPC members thoroughly familiar with the individual CDA component areas. CDA evaluation personnel and professionals from the private sector make up the balance of TET. The role of TET is one of program evaluation and recommendation; not of policy making. TET meetings are usually held bi-monthly.

Administrative Review Board

For all contracts to be signed with each CDA Operating Agency for implementation of the 4th Year Action Plan, the requirements and objectives of HUD CDA Letter #11 and the "Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA - 11", as amended, must be incorporated and clearly defined.

The Administrative Review Board's roles and responsibilities consist of arbitration and recommendation. It deals with complaints from resident employees or job applicants who feel they have a reasonable complaint concerning employment and/or training and educational practices of an operating agency. The complainant must make his complaint in writing to the ARB within ten (10) working days of the situation that is fostering his action. The ARB then acts as the arbitrator between the complainant and the operating agency. The ARB, after hearing both sides of the case, makes its recommendation within five working days to all parties involved.

The ARB membership consists of five (5) representatives. Two (2) have been designated by the Citizens Planning Committee and three (3) by the CDA Director. One of the three is the CDA Employment Specialist, another a director of a CDA operating agency, while the third is a representative of a non-CDA funded unit serving the interests of minority or disadvantaged persons within the Greater Providence Area.

Administrative Review Board meetings are held on an as-needed basis, but with a minimum of at least once a month.

In addition to the ARB grievance hearing duties, the Board performs another very important task: That of hearing reason(s) why the Operating Agencies (O/A) or the CDA is requesting to hire personnel from outside the perimeters of the area designated as Model Cities. The procedure generally follows the following steps:

- 1.) O/A advertises job openings through CDA-11 Employment Consultant.
- 2.) O/A, along with Employment Consultant, reviews applications, resumes, and interviews, etc..
- 3.) Should O/A decide to hire a Model Neighborhood resident, no ARB involvement is necessary. However, should the O/A decide to hire a non-resident over a resident applicant, or if no residents apply and the O/A wishes to hire a non-resident, the following ARB action transpires:

- a) ARB hearing is scheduled
- b) O/A Director or his designee must attend the hearing

NOTE: (The "request to hire outside the Model Neighborhood area" procedures, stated herein, also apply to hiring procedures within the CDA.)

- c) ARB five member committee must also be present at the hearing. The CDA-11 Employment Consultant will also be in attendance for general and specific information concerning the case.
- d) The hearing takes place. Following the hearing, the ARB will render its decision in writing, no later than five days, to the O/A and the CDA simultaneously.
- e) Should the O/A feel the ARB's decision is not favorable, they may, within five days of the ARB's decision, in writing, appeal the decision to the Director of the CDA.

Local Approval

The Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 was approved by the Providence City Council in May, 1971. This amendment, as part of the Fourth Year Action Plan, will receive approval at the same time as the entire Fourth Year Action Plan and will be so noted in the legal documents that will accompany the Fourth Year Plan.

Construction Employment

The Affirmative Action Plan, which the Model Cities Agency has attempted to utilize during the past two years, has proven cumbersome and ineffective. The Model Cities Agency has, consequently, greatly simplified procedures which are easily understood, and are infact workable. Simply stated, the Agency's objective is to have a sufficient number of model neighborhood residents employed to equal a ratio of one third of the total project work force. Towards this end, the Agency has received official communication from the Providence Redevelopment Agency that "... the Agency would, in good faith, attempt to implement whatever steps it deems necessary to insure that potential developers and/or contractors scheduled to undertake contracts with the Model Neighborhood in conjunction with Providence Redevelopment Agency activity, attempt to recruit 33% of its work force from residents of the Model Cities Neighborhood".

This declaration by the Providence Redevelopment Agency has wide reaching effects; as presently, there are within the Model Cities Neighborhood, the following projects in execution or pending.

- a. Neighborhood Development Program 2, in the second action year: 20 acres.
- b. Neighborhood Development Program 2, expansion for a third year action project: approximately 15 acres. Plan has been submitted to H.U.D. for review.
- c. Comstock Urban Renewal Project: 5 acres. Project should be in execution during the model city Fourth Year Action Period.
- d. Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project: S and P approved, Part I; Part II Combined Application under HUD review: 11 net acres.

- e. Upper South Providence Neighborhood Development Program Application Plan has been submitted for HUD review: 287 acres.

In support of Providence Redevelopment Agency activities, the Providence Public Housing Authority (PPHA) has also agreed to cooperate with the CDA #11 Plan. The PPHA has inserted in its bidding requirements for the first year modernization project for the Roger Williams Public Housing Project, located in the Model Neighborhood, requirements of Providence's CDA-11 construction.

Providence also has an application pending for a million dollar neighborhood facility project in the model neighborhood. In addition to construction employment, as related to the aforementioned projects, there is other scattered site housing activity by private developers taking place. The Model Cities Agency has notified these developers that unless they include 33% of their workforce as model neighborhood residents in their housing construction, the purchaser of such house will not receive the \$4,800 model cities subsidy, thus, for all intent and purposes, removing such house from the "market".

The Agency received from the Department of Housing and Urban Development an affirmation, dated June 16, 1972, that all future developers of FHA 235, and 236 Insurance Program must receive CDA Sign-Off before final processing of their applications. Consequently, this ruling gives CDA leverage in negotiating resident employment quotas.

Towards supplying said Model Neighborhood construction workers, the Model Cities Agency Employment Specialist maintains a job and skills bank and tracking records of employable residents. In addition, the Concentrated Employment Program Skills Center Program is cooperating as a referral mechanism.

An affirmative Action Board will be established, towards which developers, contractors or employees can present grievances. The Affirmative Action Board will attempt to serve as an adjudication board, however, if final agreements cannot be reached, the Model Cities Agency will be responsible for the ultimate decision.

Implementation of Construction Training

The CDA Employment Specialist will assure that neighborhood resident construction trainees are thoroughly informed in all available opportunities for advanced training in various facets of the construction trades. The Employment Specialist will also assure that qualified construction trainees are able to avail themselves of appropriate academic courses at educational institutions in the Greater Providence Area.

A construction trainee may utilize the Administrative Review Board to appeal grievances on educational policies or the Affirmative Action Board to review problems arising from the condition or circumstances of employment.

Specifications

Agencies will be encouraged to incorporate within their bidding documents, the Model Cities requirement that 33% of the work force be Model Neighborhood residents.

Neighborhood Resident Preference

The CDA encourages contracts with neighborhood-based contractors within the framework of the limitations and specifications of the City's existing bidding procedures.

The CDA, through the Mayor, has notified and encouraged all city agencies and departments to place policies for resident employment in all bid specifications for construction work to be performed in the Model Neighborhood.

Supportive Services

The CDA Employment Specialist and Consultant have been instructed to utilize the services of other CDA - funded agencies in the operation of the Providence Resident Employment Training Plan.

The resident employee, in the course of in-house counseling sessions, learns of the comprehensive service facilities available in the target area. The CDA Employment Consultant has been instructed to inform all potential employees of these supportive services as a part of his role in providing sound counseling.

All resident employees and their families are eligible for complete physical examinations at the Model Cities funded Providence Health Centers. Additionally, the facilities of the Model Neighborhood Transportation Project are used to assist resident employees in moving between place of employment and local institutions of higher learning. Also, the South Providence Library (where the CDA - 11 Contractor is housed) is available for research and study to the resident employees.

Equal Opportunity

All supplemental funded agencies practice equal opportunities. All employment advertisements include equal opportunity statements. Evidence of the fact, is the racial, age, sex, ethnic, and religious characteristics of model cities program employees. In the future, the Model Cities Agency will continue to stress equal opportunity requirements.

Relocation

According to CDA Letter #5, November 1968, a Comprehensive City Demonstration Program must include a plan for the relocation of individuals, families, businesses and non profit organizations displaced by the Program. City Demonstration Agency relocation plans will be evaluated in light of six criteria which is listed in CDA Letter #5.

For the purposes of satisfying this requirement, the following Relocation Plan and Workload is presented. However, please be advised that the Division of Business Relocation and Management and Division of Family Relocation Services of the Department of Planning and Urban Development is responsible to handle all relocation activities in the City of Providence, not the CDA. Towards this end, an individual detailed relocation plan is submitted with each grant request for federal funds which requires relocation. This plan is prepared by and executed by the Department of Planning and Urban Development.

Historically, the Department of Planning and Urban Development has extensive experience in relocation actions and has been recognized nationally for its endeavors. What is presented, summarizes the Department's Plan.

The Model Cities Agency and its Citizens Planning Committee, Inc., sees its responsibility as monitoring the Plan and insuring that the execution of Relocation Activities conform to the Plan.

Organization For Relocation Administration

The Family Relocation Service, a division of the Department of Planning and Urban Development, hereinafter referred to as PUD, is responsible for the administration of all residential relocation activities in the City of Providence. Public agencies, including the Model Cities Agency, meet their relocation responsibilities through the vehicle of PUD.

The Family Relocation Service, (hereinafter referred to as FRS) has supervised residential relocation within such urban renewal projects as Willard Center I and II, West River, Point Street, Lippit Hill, Central-Classical, East Side, Mt. Hope, West Broadway, Lower South Providence Neighborhood Development Program 2, and Weybosset Hill, plus all Federal Highway and City takings for more than twenty years.

Organization of Residential Relocation Staff

The staff of the FRS consists of a Relocation Supervisor; a Casework Supervisor; an Intergroup Specialist; an Elderly Specialist; six professionally trained social caseworkers; a qualified housing inspector thoroughly trained in the field and office procedures related to the American Public Health Association Survey; two clerk-stenographers; and a clerk who serves as a receptionist at the FRS field office and also maintains relocation records.

Non-Residential Relocation Agency

Under the supervision of PUD, the Division of Business Relocation and Management (herein referred to as "the DBRM"), an agency within the Department of Planning and Urban Development of the City of Providence, will directly administer non-residential relocation activities.

Non-residential relocation activities were originally conducted by the same agency that handled residential relocation, until the DBRM was formed several years ago. Since that time, the DBRM has supervised non-residential relocation activities in such urban renewal projects as Central-Classical, Weybossett Hill, East Side, Mt. Hope, and West Broadway, plus all Federal Highway and City takings.

Organization of Non-Residential Relocation Staff

The DBRM staff involved in non-residential relocation consists of the following: the Supervisor of Business Relocation and Management; a Business Relocation Officer and two clerk-stenographers. The Supervisor and the Relocation Officer are both trained and experienced in non-residential relocation procedures and will work with the concerns to be displaced. These personnel will be available for consultations at field offices by appointment.

Coordination of Relocation Activities

The FRS and the DBRM act as centralized relocation agencies, in that for many years they have been responsible for all relocation resulting from HUD, Federal Highway, and City activity in the City of Providence. In this capacity, they are continuously aware of the relocation workloads of the various projects underway in the City, as well as the various relocation resources.

The staging of various projects in the City will be planned with the assistance of the FRS and the DBRM in order to assure adequate relocation resources for households and businesses anticipated to be displaced. The FRS will also act to encourage, assist, and advise existing or potential developers of new or rehabilitated housing in order to provide adequate relocation resources.

Residential Relocation Standards

Standards to be utilized in evaluating the suitability of relocation housing and the ability of families to pay for such housing are set forth below.

Physical Standards

All housing units to be referred to displacees will be inspected prior to their listing as resources. In addition, units located by households without FRS assistance will be inspected by the FRS whenever possible.

Only comparable housing (as defined in Appendix 2 of Chapter 1 of the Relocation Handbook) which is decent, safe, and sanitary will be listed by the FRS for referral to displacees.

Decent, safe, and sanitary housing is housing which is in sound, clean, and weathertight condition, in conformance with the Building, Plumbing, Electrical, Fire, and Minimum Standards Housing Codes of the City of Providence.

Occupancy Standards

In accordance with the Housing Code of the City of Providence, a unit must be large enough to house the family in adequate proportion to provide privacy and avoid overcrowding. Generally, families of the following sizes will require housing units with the indicated number of bedrooms.

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Bedroom Required</u>
1 and 2 persons	1 bedroom
3 and 4 persons	2 bedrooms
5 and 6 persons	3 bedrooms
7 and 8 persons	4 bedrooms
9 or more persons	5 bedrooms

Occupancy requirements for specific households will be determined through surveys and interviews with individual households. The age and sex of family members, as well as each household's present occupancy and their desires for relocation housing, will be the final determinants.

Ability-to-Pay-Standards

The FRS will utilize residential survey data (such as household income, size, indebtedness, etc.), as well as meetings with individual households to be relocated, in order to determine each household's rent-paying or home purchase price-paying ability.

The FRS will establish overall standards for housing expense-to-adjusted income ratios which will be applied to the relocation of all households. No household shall be referred to a comparable relocation unit which involves costs in excess of these standards, except by that household's choice.

In order to establish these standards, the FRS will consider the full range of cost-of-living components in Providence, as well as the effect of available relocation payments and other programs on this consideration. The standards established are not expected to exceed a ratio of twenty-five percent of adjusted income to be spent for rent or carrying charges in the purchase of a home.

Environmental Standards

Comparable relocation housing must be in a location not subjected to unreasonable adverse environmental conditions, natural or manmade, not generally less desirable than the acquired dwelling with respect to public utilities and services, schools, churches, recreation, transportation, and other public and commercial facilities, and accessible to the displaced person's present or potential place of employment.

The following are examples of adverse environmental conditions: mudslides; open dumps; undermining; flood plains; air pollution odors; smoke or dust; major air pollution generators; septic tank back-ups or sewage hazards (including poorly drained soil or polluted drinking water); rodent or vermin infestation; fire hazards; excessive traffic; and high vibration or impact noises.

Equal Opportunity Standards

All relocation housing used in the FRS housing listings and for referrals to relocatees must be demonstrated to be open to all, regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin, in a manner consistent with Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, and available without discrimination based on source of income (e.g., welfare).

PUD will require that all real estate owners, brokers and agents must certify in writing to PUD that their real estate activities comply with all Federal and State Fair Housing Laws, and that their listings are available without discrimination based on source of income. PUD must be in receipt of this certification before it will list any relocation resources offered by these owners, brokers, or agents.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELOCATION RESOURCES, LISTINGS, REFERRALS,
INSPECTION OF RELOCATION HOUSING AND ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING
HOUSING

Development of Relocation Resources

PUD and the FRS will actively promote the development and rehabilitation of relocation housing units. They will act to have developed within the City such housing as is needed for relocation resources, in relation to their knowledge of existing housing stock and the needs of displacees, and in accordance with their knowledge of the timing constraints programmed in activity staging plans.

In order to accomplish this, PUD will assign staff to contact, assist, advise, and cooperate with all local housing developers, including limited-profit, and non-profit corporations, and any other organizations or persons as are potential sponsors of new housing construction or rehabilitation.

Listings

Low-Income Housing

The Providence Housing Authority will list all available existing units with the FRS and will notify the FRS as units become vacant.

Private Housing

Homeowners, landlords, real estate agents, housing developers, and managers of apartments will be encouraged to list all vacancies with the FRS. Real estate ads in the local newspaper will also be listed and screened by the staff. The FRS will be in constant touch with the Providence Real Estate Board, the Urban League, churches, utility companies, household moving firms and hand delivery companies, and all other sources of information with regard to possible vacancies. The FRS will go out into the various neighborhoods and seek out housing that may not be advertised other than by a sign on the premises, and will maintain lists of all FHA-and VA-acquired properties for sale or for rent.

Each vacant unit will be inspected prior to listing it as a relocation resource to insure its compliance with all standards for relocation housing including prior assurances of compliance with Fair Housing Laws.

An index file has been instituted and will be continued to file listings of units meeting all of the above-listed criteria. These listings will indicate availability, prices, and rentals of the housing units, and will be kept up to date by the FRS.

Referrals

Compliance with PUD Standards

All units listed with or by the FRS will be inspected by FRS or Building Department staff to determine compliance with PUD standards as set forth in the Section on Residential Relocation Standards. Only units in compliance will then be referred to relocating households, in reasonable accordance with each household's needs, desires, ability to pay, size, etc.

Private Market Referral Procedures

- a. Listed units which meet the FRS standard for occupancy will be referred to displaced households according to their needs and desires as determined by interviews and meetings with the staff.
- b. Referrals will be based on needs and preferences determined by surveys and meetings with site residents. The referral procedures will be essentially one of personal contact and assistance by the FRS staff. Those individuals and families who expect to relocate in the private housing market will be notified of vacancy listings by the FRS, and arrangements will be made for the inspection of the vacancy by the individual or family. Transportation will be provided for the inspection, and a member of the staff will accompany the individual or the family, if these services are requested, or if they are deemed advisable.
- c. The FRS will continue to provide further referrals when the reasons for a family's rejection of a housing unit are reasonable or when they are unable to obtain the unit. Complete and accurate records of referrals of individuals and families, and the results thereof, will be maintained in the Site Occupant Relocation Record.

- d. The FRS will continue to carry out this same referral procedure for households who have been temporarily relocated.

Referrals to Assisted Housing Units

Priority of Admission

The Providence Housing Authority and all developers of FHA-assisted sales and rental housing have granted or will be encouraged to grant first admission priority to households displaced by governmental action.

Application Assistance

The FRS will assist all households in making applications for housing to the Housing Authority or to FHA-assisted sponsors. Such assistance will include referral by the FRS of the names of possibly eligible households to the Tenant Selection Office of the Providence Housing Authority; providing application forms; aid in locating required documents, such as birth certificates, death certificates, income documentation, etc.; and provision of transportation to inspect available housing units, with the company of FRS staff if requested or if deemed necessary.

Inspection of Relocation Housing

Inspection will be made by the FRS or the Building Department of each dwelling unit proposed for referral to relocatees, with the exception of low-income housing or of housing approved for FHA or VA mortgage insurance, to see that it complies with the physical standards set forth in the Section on Residential Relocation Standards. In addition, the inspection will verify that the unit is not slated for clearance in any project, or by other governmental activity, and is not in a blighted or deteriorating area not expected to be improved within a short period of time. Only units which meet these criteria will be listed by the FRS as a relocation resource. The inspection of units of self-relocatees will be performed by the FRS prior to the move when possible, or within thirty days after the family has been rehoused, if the dwelling is found to be substandard, the family will be considered to have been temporarily relocated and will be so informed, and will be retained on the Vacancy Referral List.

Unless further assistance is refused, the family will be given continued aid in finding a standard dwelling. The FRS has established a well-coordinated program involving the FRS, the Division of Code Enforcement, and the Department of Building Inspection through this program. Code violation detected by the FRS housing inspector are referred to these agencies for enforcement and correction. The FRS is informed when a unit's deficiencies have been corrected.

Assistance in Obtaining Housing

Problems Encountered by Relocates

Households seeking relocation housing will be advised to refer to the FRS any problems they experience in obtaining housing. The FRS will assist in resolving any such problems that may arise, regardless of whether the household was referred to the housing unit by that agency.

Information on Available Housing

The FRS will add available vacant units to, and will remove occupied units from, the listings as soon as it is informed of them. The FRS will also act to insure that relocatees are informed of listings changes as soon as possible after changes are made, to assist households in being able to consider the widest range of available housing units.

Assistance to Prospective Homeowners

The FRS will provide assistance to prospective homeowners in obtaining mortgage financing, including aid in the preparation and submission of purchase offers, obtaining credit reports, and verifying employment where this is necessary to effect the purchase. The FRS will arrange appointments and provide transportation for households who wish to discuss various home financing plans with local offices of lending institutions or the FHA. It will also aid in making any other arrangements with lending institutions to facilitate the obtaining of loans, particularly for minority group and low-income households. Households who desire to become homeowners will be advised of their priority to purchase HUD-acquired properties.

Homeownership Counseling

The FRS will provide counseling to prospective homeowners in accordance with HUD guidelines under Sections 235 and 237 of the National Housing Act. If necessary, requests for assistance will be made of the Housing Counselor in the HUD Area Office.

Tracing Self-Relocates

The FRS will make every possible effort to trace any families or individuals who might have moved without notification of a new address. Sources of information to be utilized will include: U. S Post Office service, utility companies, governmental agencies, churches, the Board of Education, etc. A record of tracing efforts will be kept. Upon finding a relocatee, the staff will follow the same procedures outlined for relocation in this report, including housing inspections (and referrals in the case of substandard units), and delayed relocation claims where required, except where a relocatee has voluntarily moved a substantial distance outside the City and the cost of tracing and inspection is unwarranted.

RELOCATION SERVICES FOR BUSINESS CONCERNS AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

PUD compiles a list of all commercial and industrial business establishments located within any proposed project site. Through personal interviews, space requirements are ascertained. Each business site occupant is also solicited for information relative to the completion of the Business Relocation Record.

A constant systematic review of all advertised vacancies in the Providence commercial and industrial market area is maintained by PUD. A direct appeal is also made by the DBRM for vacancy listings. The cooperation of the Providence Real Estate Board, utility companies, moving firms, etc., is encouraged in order to maintain as complete a listing of current vacancies as possible. An index file has been set up to catalogue and classify all existing and anticipated vacancies. Commercial and industrial space is identified by general community location, total floor space available, sale or lease, date of availability, general condition of plan, building dimensions, land dimensions, zoning and off-street parking facilities. Site business occupants will be notified of suitable vacancy listings by letter or through personal interview. A request will be made

that information on this decision be returned promptly by the site occupant to the DBRM.

SOCIAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE

The FRS maintains a staff of several social case-workers, a Casework Supervisor, all professionally trained, as well as an Intergroup Specialist and an Elderly Specialist. This staff works in conjunction with various private and public social agencies throughout the City and State.

All families and individuals will be provided with easy access to needed social services and counseling, both prior to and subsequent to relocation. Necessary services and counseling shall also be made available to those residents who do not move, whenever the need exists.

Social services will be designed to meet individual needs, and programs of services will be established for common or widespread needs. Such services will include aid and counseling in such areas as job training, job placement, educational, financial, health, psychological, and legal needs.

Special programs will be continued or instituted, such as:

a.) A specialized program for elderly displacees, in which the FRS utilizes the services of a specially trained social caseworker who works exclusively with elderly displacees within PUD projects. The development of close liaison with the Rhode Island Commission on Aging, the Providence District Nursing Association, and various other Model Neighborhood medical and social organizations, permits the FRS' elderly specialist to offer needed additional social and health services to our aged clients.

b.) A program for referring handicapped site occupants to the Rhode Island Bureau for the Handicapped so that they may avail themselves of the special services the Bureau offers.

The special programs for minority group residents of project or program areas which have been developed by PUD and the staff Intergroup Specialist, in connection with the PUD's renewal efforts, will be continued so as to provide more frequent and individual attention to the problems of these households.

PROCEDURES FOR MAKING RELOCATION PAYMENTS

Eligibility

Relocation payments will be made to all eligible projects or program area occupants under the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and in accordance with the policies, procedures, and requirements promulgated by HUD.

Notification to Persons in Area

PUD will notify, in person or by mail at the earliest possible time, all households and non-residential concerns who may be displaced by project or program activities of the availability of relocation payments, the office where detailed information about the program may be obtained and the dates governing eligibility for the payments.

Assistance in Making Claims

Upon request of a claimant; PUD will provide assistance in the preparation of claims for relocation payments.

Time Limit For Submission of Claims

Claims for relocation payments (other than claims for a Replacement Housing Project for Homeowners) must be submitted by the displaced family, individual, business concern, or non-profit institution, within six months of the date of the claimant's displacement.

A claim for a Replacement Housing Payment for Homeowners may be submitted within six months following purchase and occupancy of a standard replacement home.

Review

Determining Eligibility

PUD will be responsible for determining the eligibility of a claim for, and the amount of, payment in accordance with HUD regulations and procedures. Once the final determination is made, there will be no adjustment of the amount for any reason unless an error is detected, or PUD is directed by HUD, or a court, to make an adjustment as a result of a review of a claimant's grievance.

Ineligible Claimants

Ineligible claimants shall be given written notice of the reasons for rejection of a claim. If ineligibility is solely because of a move to substandard housing, a claimant will be so notified and given time (tenants, 90 days, and owners, up to one year) in which to either move to a suitable standard dwelling unit or bring the unit into conformance with the FRS relocation standards.

Relocation Payments Documentation

PUD will maintain in its files complete and proper documentation supporting the determination made with respect to each claim. The determination will be made or approved by the Executive Director of PUD or his duly authorized designee.

Prior HUD Approval

If a claim for a relocation payment for a household, business, or non-profit institution exceeds or may exceed \$10,000, written concurrence must be obtained from HUD before PUD may make payment in whole or in part.

Payment of Claims

Timing of Payment

A payment will be made by PUD as promptly as possible after a claimant's eligibility has been determined. Advance payments may be made in hardship cases if PUD determines such advances to be appropriate (e.g., the claimant needs money for security deposits on a replacement dwelling).

PUD Setoff Against Claim

In instances where otherwise eligible claimants have unpaid financial obligations to PUD, PUD may set off these obligations against the claimant's relocation payments. All HUD policies and procedures will be observed in any setoff action.

Procedures to Avoid Duplicate Payments

Not Applicable. Rhode Island Laws of eminent domain do not include provisions for relocation payments similar to those mandated by HUD.

Payments Not To Be Considered as Income

HUD regulations provide that relocation payments are not to be considered as income for Federal income tax purposes or for determining eligibility or extent of eligibility of a person under the Social Security Act or any other Federal Law. For eligibility for HUD-assisted housing programs, including but not limited to low-rent public housing, these payments shall not be considered as assets.

Residential Relocation Payments

All residential relocation payments will be made in accordance with the regulations, guidelines, and procedures promulgated by HUD, pursuant to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Properties Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended.

Moving Expenses

A household may choose to claim either reimbursement for actual moving and related expenses, or a fixed payment with a dislocation allowance.

a. Real Moving Expenses

Reimbursement for real moving and related expenses will be made in an amount equal to the claimant's eligible expenditures.

b. Fixed Payment and Dislocation Allowance

Households which choose to claim a fixed payment in lieu of reimbursement for real moving expenses may be paid the total of:

- i. an amount, not to exceed \$300, to be determined in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration-approved Moving Expense Schedule for the State of Rhode Island, and a \$200 dislocation allowance.

Replacement Housing Payment for Homeowners

Displaced homeowners who choose to purchase and occupy a comparable, standard replacement dwelling, may be eligible to receive an amount not to exceed \$15,000. This payment will include:

- a. A factor equal to the difference between PUD's approved purchase price for the on-site dwelling and the real or average price for a comparable, standard replacement dwelling;
- b. A factor to compensate for the present worth of any loss of favorable mortgage financing; and
- c. A factor to compensate for any eligible incidental expenses.

The HUD Form, "Schedule of Average Prices of Comparable Sales Housing in Locality," will be prepared and approved by PUD and will be submitted separately, with each activity requiring relocation.

Replacement Housing Payments for Tenants and Certain Others

Displaced tenants and certain other displaced households may be eligible for a payment which is designed to assist in renting or purchasing comparable, standard dwelling units. This payment may not exceed \$4,000 and may be equal to:

Placement housing - the difference between a tenant's on-site rental costs for a suitable, standard dwelling unit in the Providence area, to be determined for a period of 48 months (the HUD Form, "Schedule of Average Prices of Comparable Rental Housing in Locality," will be prepared and approved by PUD, and will be submitted separately with each relocation activity);

For a tenant who chooses to purchase replacement housing - the amount of the down payment required of, and the incidental expenses incurred by, the tenant who elects to purchase (in this instance, however, the claimant must match, dollar for dollar, any part of a claim for more than \$2,000); or

For a homeowner temporarily displaced as a result of Code Enforcement or voluntary rehabilitation - the difference between the economic rent of the homeowner's dwelling unit and the average rental costs for a suitable, standard dwelling unit in the Providence area, to be determined for the period of the homeowner's displacement, but for not less than three months.

Non-Residential Relocation Payments

All non-residential relocation payments will be made in accordance with the regulations, guidelines, and procedures promulgated by HUD, pursuant to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Properties Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended.

Eligible business may choose to claim either reimbursement for real moving and related expenses, and real property loss, or a fixed payment in lieu of real moving expenses. The fixed payment will not exceed \$10,000.

Eligible non-profit institutions may claim only actual moving and related expenses and real property loss.

EVICTIION POLICY

Site occupants will be evicted only as a last resort. Eviction in no way affects the eligibility of evicted displaced persons or non-residential concerns for relocation payments. Every effort shall be made to prevent eviction by a private landlord. Relocation records will be documented to reflect the specific circumstances surrounding the eviction from acquired property. Eviction shall be undertaken only for one or more of the following reasons:

- a. The failure to pay rent except in those cases where the failure to pay is based upon PUD's failure to keep the premises in habitable condition;
- b. Maintenance of a nuisance or use of the premises for illegal purposes;
- c. A material breach of the rental agreement;
- d. Refusal to accept one of a reasonable number of offers of accomodations meeting PUD's relocation standards;
- e. The eviction is required by State or local law, and cannot be prevented by PUD

PUD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

PUD will establish procedures with the assistance of interested relocatees, to provide for review of relocatees' grievances as to eligibility for, amounts of, or schedules used in the determination of relocation payments when HUD policies and procedures are promulgated.

PUD's policy is that such grievances should receive a full and fair review by PUD, with provision for redetermination by HUD.

PROCEDURES FOR RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT

Through the Citizens Planning Committee of the Model Cities Agency, PUD involves project or program area residents extensively in the development, publicizing, and execution of project and program plans. This involvement includes considerations as to amount and location of displacement, amount and nature of relocation resources, and the acceptability and workability of the relocation plan.

PUD will establish such additional or different procedures as are mandated by HUD in the future, in relation to direct resident involvement in the formulation and establishment of specific relocation plans and procedures.

RELOCATION WORKLOAD

The following is the current and projected relocation workload for all activities and projects taking place or scheduled to take place in the Providence Model Cities Neighborhood.

Displacement Period: 12 months. From 1971 to 1972

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE DISPLACED

	White		Black		Spanish		Total	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
Families								
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Individuals								
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 5

INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Annual Income	Household Size									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
Under 1000										0
1000-1999										0
2000-2999										0
3000-3999										0
4000-4999										0
5000-5999							1		1	2
6000-6999										0
7000-7999					1	1				2
8000-8999										0
9000-9999										0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	5

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM LOWER SOUTH PROVIDENCE THIRD ACTION YEAR

Displacement Period: 12 months. From 1972 to 1973

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE DISPLACED

	White		Black		Spanish		Total	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
Families								
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	7	0	4	0	0	2	11
Individuals								
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total 2 7 0 4 0 0 0 13

INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Annual Income	Household Size									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
Under 1000										
1000-1999										
2000-2999										
3000-3999										
4000-4999		1			1					2
5000-5999				1	1					2
6000-6999		1	1							2
7000-7999							1			1
8000-8999		1							1	2
9000-9999										
Total	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	9*

*Income information on four families was not available at the time of this printing.

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UPPER SOUTH PROVIDENCE

Displacement Period: 12 months. From 1972 to 1973

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE DISPLACED

	White		Black		Spanish		Total	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
Families								
Elderly	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Other	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	6
Individuals								
Elderly								
Other	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	7
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6

Total

INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Annual Income	Household Size									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
Under 1000										0
1000-1999										2
2000-2999	2									2
3000-3999	3	1								4
4000-4999	5					1				6
5000-5999	1	1	1	1						4
6000-6999	1			1	1					3
7000-7999	2				1					3
8000-8999										0
9000-9999		1								1
										0
Total	14	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	23

Displacement Period: 12 months. From 1972 to 1973

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE DISPLACED

	White		Black		Spanish		Total	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
<u>Families</u>								
Elderly	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other	0	2	2	17	0	0	2	19
<u>Individuals</u>								
Elderly	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3

Total	0	3	3	23	0	0	3	26
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INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Annual Income	Household Size									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
Under 1000										0
1000-1999										1
2000-2999		1								1
3000-3999		3								3
4000-4999	3	3		1			1			8
5000-5999		1							1	2
6000-6999										
7000-7999	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1		15*
8000-8999										
9000-9999										
Total	6	13	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	29

*All incomes above \$6,000 are shown on this line as a further breakdown was not available at this time.

LOCKWOOD STREET RENEWAL PROJECT RI R-27

Displacement Period: 36 months. From 1973 to 1976

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO BE DISPLACED

Families	White		Black		Spanish		Total	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
Elderly	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	7
Other	0	20	0	24	0	4	0	48
Individuals								
Elderly	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	19
Other	1	8	1	3	0	0	2	11

Total

INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Annual Income	Household Size									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
Under 1000	2									2
1000-1999	22	2								24
2000-2999	4	10	5		2					21
3000-3999	4	1	3	2	2				1	13
4000-4999		7	3		2	1		1	3	17
5000-5999		2	1					1		4
6000-6999		4								4
7000-7999									2	2
8000-8999									1	1
9000-9999										
Total	32	26	12	2	6	1	0	2	7	88

BUSINESS AND NONPROFIT RELOCATION WORKLOAD

NDP-UPPER SOUTH PROVIDENCE One small business and one storage facility will be relocated.

LOCKWOOD STREET RENEWAL PROJECT Four small businesses and one heavy commercial concern will be relocated.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITY Two small businesses and two nonprofit organizations will be relocated.

REPLACEMENT HOUSING SCHEDULE*

Project	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76
NDP-Lower South Providence 2nd Yr.	5/13				
NDP-Lower South Providence 3rd Yr.		13/23			
NDP Upper South Providence 1st Yr.	<div> <div> <div>23/290**</div> <div>1st Year</div> </div> <div> <div>540/610</div> <div>Rest of Project Life</div> </div> </div>				
Comstock Renewal Project		29/60			
Lockwood Renewal Project	<div> <div>88/140</div> <div>Project will take place over period of years</div> </div>				

KEY: Displaced Households/Replacement Units

*Actual time sequence may vary from the above schedule due to the differing starting dates of the projects.

**Included in the scheduled housing is a 250 unit high rise elderly public housing development.

E. CONTINUING PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The information and evaluation systems outlined in the 3RD Year Action Plan will be utilized during the 4TH Year Action Plan with some changes and refinements.

I THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

The system consists of the following elements:

1. Monthly Reports
 - a. Project Status Report
 - b. Project Assessment Report
2. Quarterly Report
3. Project Evaluation Report
4. Component Evaluation Report

Using the 2nd and 3rd year projects as base from which to work, a comprehensive goal-related 4th year plan has been developed which, when implemented, will require sound information on economic and social costs and project impact. Strong administrative relations are established between the information system and the financial management function so that the project fiscal information can be intergrated with non-financial data. Concentration of efforts will be in the following areas - 1) measurement of baseline condition in the neighborhood to determine the extent to which baseline condition have changed, 2) to determine the extent to which performance objectives have been obtained, 3) measurement of each project effort in order to provide information concerning project feasibility, efficiency and process.

II ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

Cost-Benefit Analysis - It is inherent in public enterprises that market price cannot be used in appraising the social contribution. Still, some economic basis is needed for judging which undertakings are worthwhile and which are not. Cost-Benefit analysis provides this basis. It is closely related to the methods of investment project appraisal used by businessmen. The only difference is that estimates of social value are used in place of estimates of sales value when appropriate. Inputs and outputs are used to compare alternative, but not to determine which alternative is good enough. This question is answered on qualitative grounds.

Performance Budgeting

The performance classification for each project emphasizes accomplishment itself rather than the means of accomplishment. The approach used, calls for specifying concretely the objectives of the project and for determining the least costly methods of achieving those objectives. Determination of minimum cost methods is designed to assure that expenditures are no more than necessary to achieve given project goals. Precise specification of objectives is necessary if alternative methods of attaining the same goals are to be considered. In some cases, the dollar value of benefits, as well as costs, have been quantified, and marginal benefit and marginal cost have been compared to assure that only expenditures producing marginal benefits equal to or greater than marginal costs are undertaken. That is, the projects would be judged in terms of their social profitability. It should be noted, however, this approach is limited because economic analysis has not yet developed tools to discover satisfactory ways to value many of the benefits of public expenditures.

Citizen Participation

The "Technical Evaluation Team", an advisory committee, which includes model neighborhood residents, has been involved in project analysis. It has the responsibility of reviewing and making suggestions about the project monitoring and evaluations made by the staff. There are 15 members on the team including eight representing the Citizens' Planning Committee. Other members of the team are the representatives of the public and private sectors. The discussions at these meetings have given direction to the staff in their evaluation and monitoring process. The team will continue to be primarily concerned with how well a specific project has progressed in relationship to project objectives, what reasons have been indicated for any discrepancies in the operation of the project and recommendations for corrective action. Activities the team will engage in will include the following:

- review and analysis of monthly monitoring reports
- review and discussion of project evaluation reports
- formal hearings with operating agencies project coordinators
- make recommendations to the task force and the CDA regarding project direction and possible modification.

- redirect evaluation priorities
- conduct site visits to verify delivery of services

To implement a realistic programmed role for the team, it is planned that meetings will be held on a monthly basis with quarterly meetings devoted to the review of specific project evaluation reports. It is also intended that a staff member will act as a resource person for the team.

Relationship of Evaluation to Planning

To facilitate toward a goal-oriented program, continuing planning and evaluation during the fourth action year will place emphasis on project implementation and coordination, evaluation and management information. It has become apparent that the process of goal and objective refinement is never ending, as goals or objectives are not to be interpreted as final statements, but regarded as subject to reinterpretation or change. The process of objective identification and re-identification will continue to demand evaluation input, while the achievement of those objectives will be directly related to the planning process. The evaluation process has provided meaningful input to these individuals and committees concerned with formulating the action plan. The procedure will be expanded and improved during the next year, and joint planning - evaluation activities will include:

- monthly project analysis will be distributed to the planners
- T.E.T. members of the CPC will discuss those findings and make recommendations to the planning bodies, such as task forces as well as all other decision makers.
- the task forces, in turn, may use this information in working with the staff planners to determine strategy, project changes and forward their findings to the CDA for approval.
- evaluation inputs will be used for effective planning, and planning outputs will be used by project implementation, coordination and evaluation functions.

Organization and Work Program

The Data Management and Evaluation Division, with 6 full-time personnel, has been continuously reviewing the project information system which is vital for sophisticated assessment and evaluation process. A staff member has been acting as a budget analyst who works closely with the Fiscal Division.

All supplemental projects have been monitored, and assessments of their activities have been made. The findings of the evaluation of several projects have resulted in major changes to improve the delivery of services. During the fourth year, more emphasis will be given to the following area:

- accuracy of data gathered from projects and reliability of source of information
- project implementation which includes activities involved in translating the plan into results.
- project coordination which will insure contract compliance through on-site visits, meetings, review of reports.
- financial data will be fed into the information system in order to produce the desired results.

III ORGANIZATION

During the period when program goals have been translated into operational projects in the Model Neighborhood, the information and evaluation system and procedure have been of limited value for the management decision making. Since the CDA's role is not to administer projects directly, the need for project implementation and coordination function has become extremely obvious. It has been recognized that during the implementation period, the organization needs structural and procedural modifications to give appropriate emphasis to the new functions which will increase the program effectiveness. The CDA has initiated and will adopt the following pattern of interfunctional relationships designed to improve the contributions of each function to over-all performance:

1. Project Implementation and Coordination -
 - a. Study and interpret operating agency organizational structures
 - b. Make on-site visitation to operating agencies and assist them in preparing monitoring reports.
 - c. Insure the accuracy of reports prepared by

operating agencies.

- d. Prepare reports concerning the effectiveness of projects to be used for the evaluation of projects.
- e. Analyze administrative problems and make recommendations for their solutions.

2. Project Research and Evaluation

- a. Design measurement units to evaluate project effectiveness
- b. Analyze and interpret evaluative information and prepare reports for the CDA
- c. Prepare reports required by Federal agencies.

3. Management Information

- a. Design methods by which information can be obtained and distributed
- b. Devise information collection tools based on needs of the planning and evaluation process
- c. Assist operating agencies in defining their information needs and methods of collection

4. Project Budgeting

- a. Analyze the project budget classification in terms of the things which project does, rather than the things which project buys
- b. Provide factual evidence which may be of assistance to all levels of management in determining effectiveness of projects
- c. Undertake cost-benefit studies as a basis for the evaluation process
- d. Seek to measure the cost and accomplishment of detailed activities of projects and by so doing, improve the project implementation

F. FISCAL MONITORING SYSTEM

The fiscal division of the Model Cities Agency is comprised of a Chief, Assistant, and Accountant. In addition, the Fiscal Division utilizes the services of a Certified Public Accountant firm in performing various audit functions of operating agencies. The Fiscal Division has principally ten basic responsibilities and are presented as follows:

1. Insure Agencies supported in whole or in part with Model Cities supplemental funds, implement, follow and maintain fiscal "systems" in conformance with Federal, State, City and Agency laws, policies and guidelines.
2. Continual monitoring of supplemental funded project financial records.
3. Technical assistance to Operating Agencies.
4. Maintain financial management of Operating Agencies during crisis situations or who are unable to do so with available staff.
5. Annual audits of all Operating Agencies.
6. Monthly Cost Control Statements: Operating Agencies.
7. Monthly Financial and Cost Control Statements: HUD.
8. Quarterly Financial Statements: HUD
9. Maintain all fiscal records for the Model Cities Agency
10. Prepare payroll accounts for Model Cities Employees.

G. STATEMENT OF BASE ENTITLEMENT

HUD has informed the Providence Model Cities Agency that there is sufficient carry-over of base entitlement from the Third Year Plan to cover the Fourth Year base entitlement requirements. Therefore, HUD has stated that the Model Cities Agency will not have to re-submit a base entitlement this year.

H. CHARTS AND BUDGETS

Presented are:

CHART 1. Model Cities Agency Administrative Staff

CHART 2. Model Cities Administrative Organization

CHART 3. Program Administration Budget

CHART 4. Evaluation Budget

CHART 5. Citizen Participation Project and Budget

CHART #1

MODEL CITIES AGENCY
STAFF ORGANIZATION

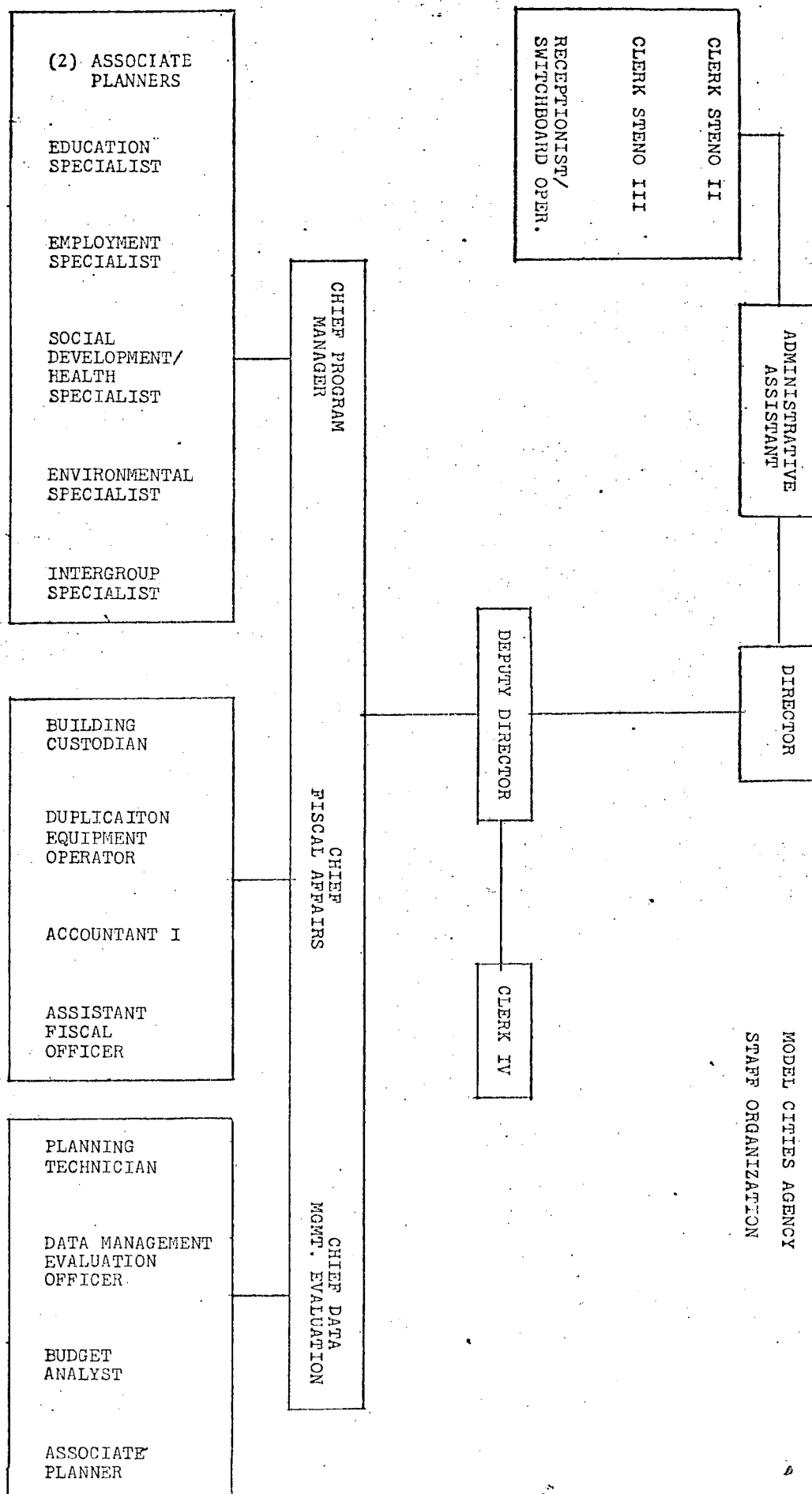


CHART #2

MODEL CITIES ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

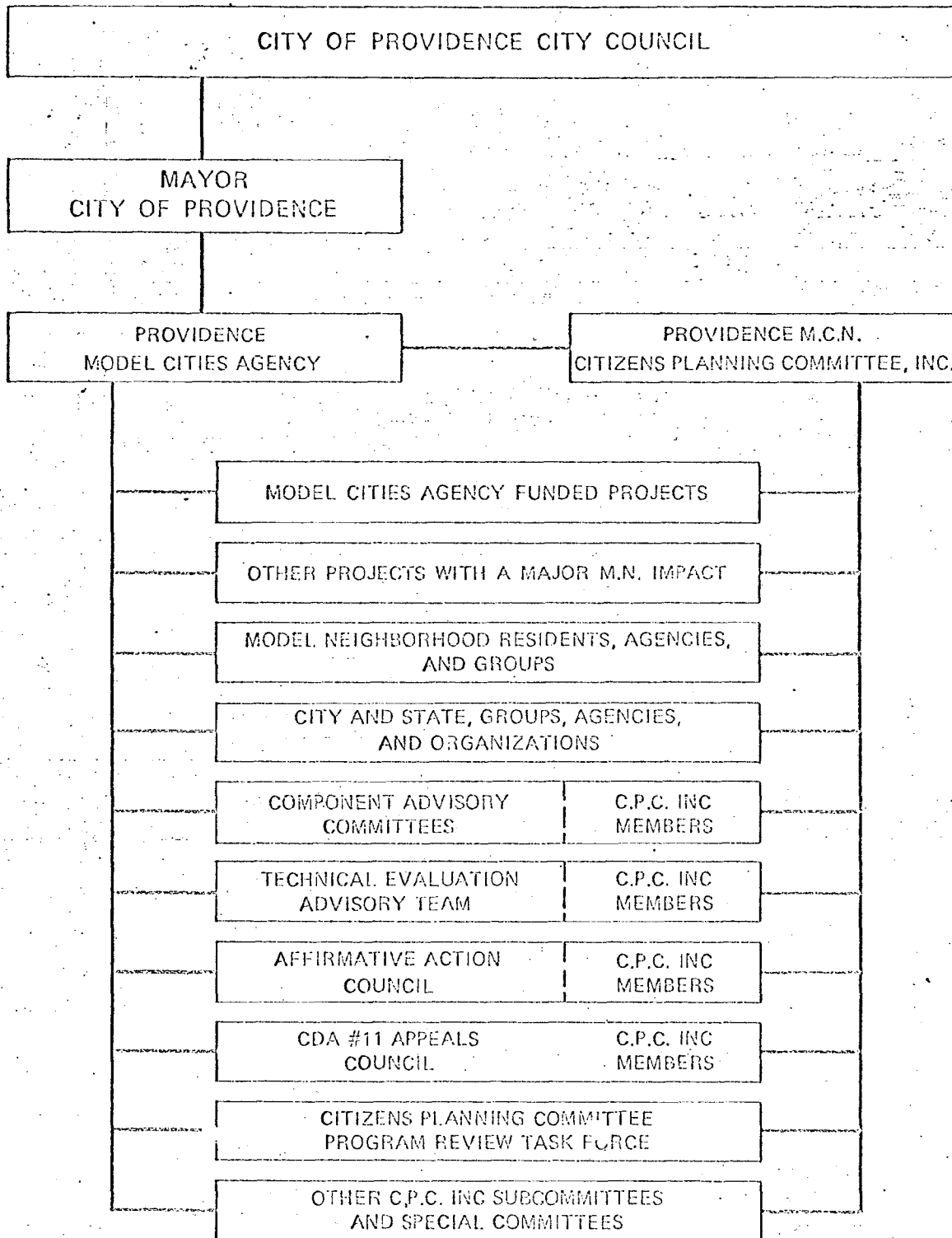


CHART # 3

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Program Administration Budget, as allocated during the past three fiscal years and as proposed for the fourth fiscal period, is tabulated as:

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
HUD	\$273,831	\$269,239	\$217,270	\$236,000
CITY	<u>68,459</u>	<u>67,310</u>	<u>54,317</u>	<u>59,000</u>
TOTAL	\$342,290	\$336,549	\$271,587	\$295,000

The consistant decrease from FY 70 through FY 72 was based upon the fact that project evaluation expenses were, by FY 72, charged to a separate evaluation budget. The FY 73 total budget request has increased. By Cost Category line items FY 73 measured in relationship to FY 72 is as follows:

Personnel	: Increased in FY 73
Consultant/Contract	: Increased in FY 73
Travel	: Decreased in FY 73
Space	: Increased in FY 73
Consumables	: Decreased in FY 73
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	: No Change in FY 73
Telephone	: No Change in FY 73
Xerox	: New Category in FY 73

The major FY 73 increase has occurred in the Consultant and Contract line item based upon transferring "reproduction expenses" for the fifth year plan from consumables (caused a decrease there) to Consultant and Contract Services; and including "invoice and payroll processing" expenses at an increased sum; and including a "program analysis consultant"; the latter item did not appear in the FY 72 budget.

The Program Administration FY 73 Budget by Cost Category is as follows:

COST CATEGORY:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MCA SHARE</u>
Personnel	204,495	163,586
Consultant & Contract Services	50,065	40,052
a. 5th Yr. Plan Reproduction Costs 5500x80%		
b. Legal Fees: Program Matters 9000x80%		
c. City Invoice & Payroll Process- ing 4400x80%		
d. Audit Fees: 12000x80%		
e. Annual Rept. & Public Rela- tions 9000x80%		
f. Program Analysis Consultant 10165x80%		
Travel	2,440	1,952
Space Rental	14,700	11,760
Consumable Supplies	10,500	8,410
Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	2,000	1,600
Telephone	4,800	3,840
Xerox	6,000	4,800
TOTAL	\$295,000	\$236,000

CHART # 4

EVALUATION

The Model Cities Agency project evaluation costs, as allocated during FY 72 and as proposed in FY 73, is tabulated as:

	FY 72	FY 73
HUD	57,434	87,000
CITY	0	0
TOTAL	57,434	87,000

The increase is attributed in FY 73 primarily because of including a project evaluation line item for the Model Cities Reading Program and by including a Computer Processing of project data for project evaluation. Neither of these cost categories were included in the FY 72 Evaluation Budget.

The Evaluation Budget by Cost Category for FY 73 is as follows:

<u>COST CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MCA SHARE</u>
Personnel	61,814	0
Consultant & Contract Services	25,186	0
a. M.C. Reading Project	15,186	
b. Computer Processing of Project Data	10,000	
TOTAL	87,000	0

The Personnel assigned to project evaluation are all staff members of the Model Cities Agency. Those members assigned based upon a percentage of time assigned, receive part of their salary from Program Administration and part of their salary from Evaluation.

The Agency Staff Personnel assigned and their percentage of time is as follows:

Deputy Director	5%
Chief Program Manager	10%
Chief Data Management/Evaluation	80%

Education Specialist	5%
Employment Specialist	5%
Social/Health Specialist	5%
Environmental Specialist	5%
Budget Analyst	50%
Data Management/Evaluation Officer	90%
Chief Fiscal Affairs	20%
Assistant Fiscal Officer	15%
Associate Planner	90%
Planning Technician	90%
Duplication Equipment Operator	10%
Reception/Switchboard Operator	20%
Clerk Steno III	90%
Clerk IV	10%
Employment Associate Planner	20%

PROJECT TITLE:

Citizen Participation

PROJECT SPONSOR & OPERATING AGENCY:

Citizens Planning Committee, Inc.
830 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island

PURPOSE:

The purpose of citizen participation in the Providence Program is to allow for the continued process of citizen interaction with the Model Cities Agency and in all phases of the Program.

OBJECTIVES:

To maintain a twenty-eight member Citizens Planning Committee at all times.

To maintain a Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. staff as stipulated in the Personnel Section of the Budget.

To provide, through the CPC, Inc. staff and the CPC, Inc. membership, the opportunity for model neighborhood residents to influence the decision making process by early and continuing participation in planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of the Model Cities Program.

To provide, through the CPC, Inc. staff and the CPC, Inc. council, the opportunity for the Model Cities Agency, City Government, city-wide interest groups, and program agencies to better assess and respond to the needs and desires of the model neighborhood community.

To exert early and continuing influence and leadership in assuring the purpose and intent of the Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA-11 is fully carried out.

To exert early and continuing influence and leadership in assuring the intent and purpose of the various urban renewal and neighborhood development programs are fully carried out.

To exert early and continuing influence and leadership in assuring the intent and purposes of the model city supported projects are fully carried out.

BENEFICIARIES

All residents of the model cities neighborhood without constraint of age, sex, race, religion, ethnic group, or income, can participate in one or many Model City sponsored projects, if they so choose.

CONTENT AND OPERATION:

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. strategy towards meeting its objectives, centers around the ability of the CPC, Inc. to carry out its roles and responsibilities and the ability of the CPC, Inc. staff to respond as directed. The CPC, Inc. is a twenty-eight (28) member elected body of delegates from fourteen Model Neighborhood districts. The planning committee meets at a minimum of twice a month and meetings are open to the public and the public have an opportunity to express their views. In order to become involved in all phases of the Model Cities Program, the CPC, Inc. have various functioning sub-committees; e.g. Education, Physical Environment, Employment, Health and Social Development. A minimum of five members are assigned to each committee. These committees meet a minimum of twice a month, many times with corresponding Model City Agency sub-committees. It is within these Component sub-committees that the citizens exert their early and continuing influence and leadership, to assure the intents and purposes of the Program are carried out. In addition, CPC, Inc. delegates maintain voting privileges on the Administrative Review Board, Technical Evaluation Team, and the Affirmative Action Committee. Outside of the model cities program framework, the CPC, Inc. delegates maintain voting privileges on various community wide policy and advisory committees such as: The Community Action Agency, the Providence Public Housing Authority, and various public school sub-committees. Thus, outside interests can better respond to the needs of model neighborhood residents. Administratively, the CPC, Inc. maintains Finance, Personnel, By-Laws, and Youth Committees. The CPC, Inc. also maintain a special program review working committee, made up of representatives of each component sub-committee. This committee has the main responsibility to review, in depth, the succeeding year model city program and formulate comments and recommendations to aid the CPC, Inc. in forming their recommendations to the Model Cities Agency.

The CPC, Inc. also participate as the Project Advisory Committee for all Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Development Program activities in the Model Neighborhood.

The CPC staff is comprised of a Coordinator and two (2) Advisors who function in programmatic areas, and a Supervisor and three (3) Field Consultants who function in outreach activities. The Coordinator and two Advisor's main responsibility will be that of supporting the CPC, Inc. component sub-committees in increasing their knowledge about various projects in order to enlarge the sub-committee's decision making base. The outreach group will assist various agencies, CPC and Model Cities, in performing surveys, outreach activities and some direct services to model neighborhood residents.

The staff will also contribute information about projects and activities for inclusion in the CPC, Inc. sponsored neighborhood newspaper: "The Prairie Schooner".

FUNDING:

	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
Initial Contract Date	10/1/69	7/15/70	9/1/71	
Source:	CDA	CDA	CDA	CDA
Amount	34,000	74,049	78,995	110,000

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. FY 73 Budget by Cost Category, has been developed as follows:

(1) Personnel	\$60,577
(2) Consultant & Contract Services	43,600
a) Legal Counsel	2,000
b) Bookkeeping/Audit	
\$40/wk x 52 wks	2,080
c) Compensation for CPC meetings	
28 members x 12 months x 2	
regular meetings/ mon. x \$15	
per meeting	10,080
28 members x 12 months x 2	
Task Force or sub-com. meet-	
ings x \$10/meeting	6,720
28 members x 6 special CPC	
meetings x \$15./meeting	2,520
Secretarial Service for CPC	
meeting: 30 meetings x \$25/	
meeting	750

Special Program Review (5th Yr)
 Committee: \$140/wk x 10 wks
 x 6 members plus Secretarial
 service at \$105/wk x 10 wks. 9,450
 d) Preparation, Printing, Mailing
 "Prairie Schooner". 10,000

(3) Travel	750
(4) Space	600
(5) Consumable Supplies	1,713
(6) Rental/Lease/Purchase of Equipment	1,000
(7) Other: Telephone	360
(8) Xerox	1,000
(9) Vehicle Insurance	400
TOTAL	110,000

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Activity	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CPC Regular Meeting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CPC Special Meetings							X	X	X			
CPC Sub-Committee Meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Forums	X			X			X			X		
Training Staff	X	X	X									
Publication of "Prairie Schooner"	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Special Program Review Committee						X	X	X				
Review and make 4th Year Plan Recommendations						X	X	X				

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION:

The Citizens Planning Committee, Inc. recognizes the importance of maintaining early and continuous wide spread citizen participation in the Model Cities program and will continue to emphasize this importance throughout the Fourth Year Program Period.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT:

All resident employment practices will be in conformance with the Providence Plan for Compliance with CDA # 11, as amended. The CPC, Inc. staff, during the Third Year, were allocated funds to staff eight (8) positions. At the time of this writing, five (5) positions were filled, all by model neighborhood residents.

MAJOR CHANGES:

In order for the CPC, Inc. staff to increase its capability to become more responsive to the needs of the planning committee, increased technical capacity will be added, through a Coordinator and two advisors, replacing the three (3) vacant field consultant positions. The technical staff will operate in programmatic areas, supporting each CPC Inc. component sub-committee in providing background information about projects to provide a broader base for decision making.

PROJECT STAFFING:

The staff for the project totals eight (8) members; a Coordinator of Advisors; 2 Advisors, a Supervisor of Field Consultants; 3 Field Consultants and a secretary.

FUTURE FUNDING:

No mechanism exists to provide operational funds for the CPC, Inc., once the funding of Model Cities ceases.

ASSESSMENT:

The assessment of the Third Year CPC, Inc. activities measured in relationship to the program objectives of the Third Year Project is as follows:

Objectives:

To increase the capability and effectiveness of CPC members in their total efforts in the development and evaluation of Model Cities Programs and, where appropriate, in the evaluation of other related programs.

Assessment:

C.P.C. Inc. members have actively participated in the various CDA sponsored Component Task Forces, through the CPC, Inc. Component sub-committees; have actively participated in the Technical Evaluation Team and are members of other project boards not funded by CDA.

Objective:

To increase the capability of CPC members and personnel in the effective use of various communication media and of community organization principles, techniques and methods in fulfilling their obligations, authority, and responsibilities as elected representatives of their respective neighborhood districts.

Assessment:

CPC, Inc. is responsible to publish and distribute the "Prairie Schooner", the neighborhood newspaper. The current CPC, Inc. budget contains appropriations for Technical Assistance, however, except for legal council, the CPC, Inc. has not deemed it a need to retain additional Technical Assistance.

Objective:

To use the expertise, where appropriate, in the areas of education, health, employment, housing, crime and juvenile delinquency, and social welfare to assist CPC members and personnel to develop some competency in the context of the various program components.

Assessment:

The CPC, Inc. have diligently, through their Component Sub-Committees, actively participated in CDA Task Forces, where outside expertise cooperatively lend CPC, Inc. assistance.

Objective:

To provide the CPC with its own staff, where appropriate, to complement (not duplicate) the work of the CDA staff, and to improve the nature of grass roots involvement in the planning and implementation of Model Cities Programs.

Assessment:

The CPC, Inc. have an authorized staff level of eight (8) persons, with five (5) positions currently filled.

Objective:

To increase the impact of CPC activities within the model neighborhood.

Assessment:

The CPC, Inc. have accepted the responsibility to act as the Project Advisory Committee for all Urban Renewal, Neighborhood Development Program activities in the Model Neighborhood. In addition, the CPC, Inc. turned down the opportunity to assume the responsibility of the Community Action Program area advisory committee; however, some members of the CPC, Inc., as individuals, hold voting privileges on the Community Action Program committee.

Objective:

To provide CPC members with training and technical assistance in the various areas of evaluation.

Assessment:

CPC, Inc., through their active participation in the CDA sponsored Technical Evaluation Team, have experienced the opportunity to increase their knowledge through interaction with professional Technical Evaluation Team members.

Objective:

To facilitate the full participation of model neighborhood residents in the economic, social, and political affairs of their community, city and state.

Assessment:

The CPC, Inc. assumed early and continuous leadership in involving model neighborhood residents in issues which effect high impact upon conditions of the model neighborhood.

Objective:

To evaluate the range and effectiveness of model neighborhood residents involvement in the Model Cities Program.

Assessment:

Has not been measured.

Objective:

To provide appropriate training and technical assistance for CPC members and personnel to increase their capability in the performance of various duties and responsibilities.

Assessment:

CPC, Inc. staff have participated in the CDA #11 In-Staff Training program, as well as having taken advantage of Educational courses offered at various institutions of higher learning. CPC, Inc., outside of legal council, have not utilized additional technical assistance.

Objective:

To establish adequate methods and means to reimburse model neighborhood residents for the costs of participation and where appropriate, to compensate them for services rendered.

Assessment:

CPC, Inc. members receive fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per CPC meeting, and ten dollars (\$10.00) per Task Force or sub-committee meetings. CPC, Inc. members, who serve on the Special Working Committee, receive \$140.00 per week, during program review time.

Objective:

To assure maximum opportunities for employing model neighborhood residents in all phases of the Model Cities Program.

Assessment:

The CPC, Inc. through their participation on the CDA # 11 associated Administrative Review Board, assure maximum opportunities are extended for model neighborhood residents..

PROJECT BUDGET SUMMARIES
Providence Model Cities Program

FY 73 SUPPLEMENTARY FUND UTILIZATION

	Total FY 73 Project Allocation	Personnel	Consultant & Contract Ser.	Travel	Space	Consumables	Rental/Lease Purchase Equip.	Other
Increased Inorganic Waste Collection	\$ 13,000	\$ 11,474	0	0	0	0	\$ 1,526	0
Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal	6,000	0	\$ 6,000	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Assistance	96,000	11,500		\$ 540	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,160	0	\$ 31,800
Housing Maintenance	119,000	79,687		3,000	6,000	2,400	1,613	26,300
Afro Arts Center	60,000	42,195*	1,400*	0	0	4,540*	0	11,865*
CCDC Day Care	125,000	103,863	6,276	3,800	5,141	2,100	2,250	1,570
Reading Project	88,000	35,975	4,500	4,162	0	0	8,280	35,083
S. P. Library	53,000	36,599	850	300	0	1,226	11,425	2,600
S. P. Tutorial	44,000	34,596	1,585	1,905	3,428	830	0	1,656
Talent Development	63,000	7,180	55,820	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher Aides	18,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Work Study	74,000	70,592	0	3,000	0	408	0	0
CDA 11 Vocation Ed. Dev.	23,000	12,057	6,290	90	0	550	0	4,013
Summer Work	47,000	35,903	0	0	0	0	10,040	1,057
P.A.E.D.	54,000	0	54,000	0	0	0	0	0
M.N. Health Centers	\$ 249,000	\$ 123,004	\$ 99,339	\$ 300	\$ 6,696	\$ 13,301	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,360
Providence Mental Health Center	100,000	71,300	16,900	600	9,600	1,200	0	400
Best Friend	66,000	7,385	0	0	1,000	57,320	0	295
Community Protection Officers	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day Camp 73	50,000	2,200	44,500	0	0	0	0	3,300
Girls Club	90,000	52,910	0	8,000	13,200	8,560	1,930	5,400
Half-Way House for Ex-Felons	15,000	7,130	2,700	500	0	500	794	3,376
S.E.C.A.P.	98,000	76,685	2,400	9,312	2,000	5,188	1,215	1,200
Social Service Ctr.	66,000	56,580	900	500	0	1,414	2,657	3,949
South Providence Credit Union	55,000	41,727	2,800	0	5,520	1,353	0	3,600
Citizen Participation	110,000	60,577	43,600	750	600	1,713	1,000	1,760
Evaluation	87,000	61,314	25,186	0	0	0	0	0
Program Admin- stration	236,000	163,586	40,052	1,952	11,760	8,410	1,600	8,640
TOTALS	\$2,205,000	\$1,324,519	\$415,098	\$38,711	\$65,945	\$112,173	\$45,350	\$203,224

* For Budget Estimation Only: See Project Narrative

Note See individual project descriptions for explanation of Consultant and Contract appropriations and Other appropriations

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

No.

Approved

RESOLUTION OF THE PROVIDENCE CITY COUNCIL APPROVING THE FOURTH YEAR COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM AND AUTHORIZING AGREEMENTS

WHEREAS, The First Year Comprehensive City Demonstration Program for the Providence Model Neighborhood was approved by Resolution No. 35, adopted January 20, 1969;

WHEREAS, The Second Year Comprehensive City Demonstration Program for the Providence Model Neighborhood was approved by Resolution No. 284, adopted July 8, 1970;

WHEREAS, The Third Year Comprehensive City Demonstration Program for the Providence Model Neighborhood, and Amendments to the Second Year Program, was approved by Resolution No. 413, adopted September 8, 1971;

WHEREAS, A Grant Agreement with the United States of America was executed to carry out the First Year Program on July 15, 1969, providing for Federal Financial Assistance under Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (hereinafter called the "Act"), and said Grant Agreement was amended to provide Federal Financial Assistance for the Second Year Program on September 1, 1970; and said Grant Agreement was amended to provide Federal Financial Assistance for the Third Year Program on October 1, 1971;

WHEREAS, The City of Providence desires to carry out a Fourth Year Comprehensive City Demonstration Program (herein called the "Program", and attached hereto and made a part hereof) with Federal Financial Assistance under the Act;

WHEREAS, The Act requires local governing body approval of the Program as a condition for eligibility for continued Federal Financial Assistance;

WHEREAS, The Mayor of the City of Providence must be authorized to submit the Fourth Year Action Program and to accept and execute the amended Grant Budget.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the PROVIDENCE CITY COUNCIL that:

SEC. 1. The Fourth Year Action Program including the projects and/or activities described herein and set forth in the revised Grant Budget is hereby approved.

SEC. 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to submit the Fourth Year Action Program and to accept and execute the revised Grant Budgets (attached hereto and made a part hereof), with the United States of America, and to do all things necessary in order to carry out the Program, including the execution of Contracts with each operating agency or public body, the submission of such reports, certifications and other material as the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall require.

SEC. 3. The Providence City Council assumes full responsibility for assuring that all Grant Funds will be used in an economic and efficient manner in carrying out the Program and the Program as amended, and assures the necessary non-Federal share of the cost of Program Administration.

SEC. 4 The Finance Director of the City of Providence, or his successor or delegate, may do all things required to be done in order to obtain payment of the Grant, including but not limited to the selection of a commercial bank to receive payment vouchers, the submission of signature specimens and the filing of requests for payment.

SEC. 5 This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

A TRUE COPY

ATTEST:

Vincent Vespia
City Clerk

FORM OF CERTIFICATION

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. He is the duly qualified and acting City Clerk of the City of Providence (herein called the "Applicant"), and the keeper of its records.

2. The attached resolution is a true and correct copy of the resolution as finally adopted at a meeting of the Applicant held on the _____ day of _____, 19__.

3. The meeting was duly convened and held in all respects in accordance with law and, to the extent required by law, due and proper notice of the meeting, and a legally sufficient number of members of the Applicant voted in the proper manner for the adoption of the resolution. All other requirements and proceedings under law incident to the proper adoption or passage of the resolution have been duly fulfilled, carried out, and otherwise observed.

4. If an impression of the seal has been affixed below, it constitutes the official seal of the Applicant, and this certificate is hereby executed under the official seal. If no seal has been affixed below, the Applicant does not have and is not legally required to have an official seal.

5. The undersigned is duly authorized to execute this certificate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has hereunto set his hand this _____ day _____, 19__.

(SEAL)

VINCENT VESPIA

CITY CLERK & CLERK OF THE
CITY COUNCIL

ATTEST:

FORM OF OPINION OF ATTORNEY

Mr. Frank V. DelVecchio
ARA for Community Development
Department of Housing and Urban Development
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: FOURTH YEAR COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATION
PROGRAM, CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Dear Sir:

I am the City Solicitor for the City of Providence, Rhode Island. I have examined the City's Fourth Year Action Program and the revised grant budget which has been tendered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and I have also reviewed all pertinent Federal, State and local laws.

1. The Fourth Year Action Program, amending the comprehensive city demonstration program (hereinafter referred to as "Comprehensive Program"), has been approved by the local governing body by resolution dated _____ and numbered _____ and this resolution has not been amended or modified by any subsequent action of the local governing body.

2. It is my opinion that (a) the revised grant budget has been properly and lawfully accepted by the Mayor on behalf of the City, and (b) there is no legal objection to the carrying out of the projects and activities set forth in the revised grant budget and more fully described in the Fourth Year Action Program.

3. I have made appropriate inquiry and am satisfied that there is no pending or threatened litigation challenging the City's authority to undertake the administration and carrying out of a Comprehensive Program.

4. I agree to submit promptly to you information with regard to any legislation, referendum, or litigation affecting the Comprehensive Program that may occur subsequent to this date.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. McOsker
City Solicitor

RJM/rvf

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET
BUDGET SUMMARY

CITY
Providence
CONTRACT NUMBER
ME-38-001
DATE
October 1, 1972
REVISED ACTION YEARS
FROM
July 1969
TO
Sept. 1973

☐ Original Submission ☐ Revision No:

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)

CATEGORY CODE NUMBER	PROGRAM CATEGORY	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)							
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col. 5+6)	CUMULA- TIVE TOTAL MC GRANT FUNDS (Col. 3+4+5)
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)	(8)
10	Education	617	578	465					1660
11	Health	420	303	349					1072
15	Social Services	352	228	234					814
16	Recreation - Culture	396	258	266					920
17	Crime - Delinquency	106	30	100					236
20	Manpower and Job Development	90	130	70					290
21	Economic and Business Development	58	71	54					183
30	Housing	895	102	215					1212
31	Relocation	178							178
32	Transportation - Communication	42	48						90
33	Environmental Protection and Development	587	102	19					708
40	Citizen Participation	108	80	110					298
50	Evaluation and Information	77	58	87					222
	SUBTOTAL	3926	1988	1969					7883
50	Program Administration	484	217	236					937
	GRAND TOTAL	4410	2205	2205					8820

CLEARANCE SECTION

CITY

HUD APPROVAL

Approved Total
Grant Amount: \$

It is hereby certified that City budgeting practices have been followed and that all justifications and back-up material required by City practice and by HUD is on file with the City and is available for inspection pursuant to the Grant Agreement.

DATE SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CITY'S CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

(Signature)

SUBMISSION AUTHORIZATION

DATE SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CITY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

(Date)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET FUNDING				REQUESTED ACTION YEAR FROM: TO: October 1972 September 1973		
CITY Providence						
TABLE A - SUMMARY OF LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS						
FUNDING SUMMARY	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION			OTHER (\$000)	HUD MC FUNDS (\$000)	TOTAL (\$000)
	CASH (\$000)	IN-KIND (\$000)	TOTAL (\$000)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Program Administration	59,000	0	59,000	0	236,000	295,000
Capital Projects and Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	59,000	0	59,000	0	236,000	295,000
TABLE B (Status of MC Grant Funds Cumulative through the Requested Action Year)						
OBLIGATIONS ¹				MC GRANT AMOUNTS		
PRIOR YEAR CUMULATIVE ACTUAL	CURRENT YEAR ESTIMATE	REQUESTED ACTION YEAR ESTIMATE	TOTAL (Cols. 1+2+3)	CUMULATIVE THROUGH LATEST MC GRANT BUDGET	ADDITIONAL MC GRANT REQUESTED ACTION YEAR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
4410	2205	2205	8820	6615	2205	
RECAPITULATION: 7. Cumulative MC Grants through requested action year (cols. 5+6) ... \$ 8820 8. Total obligations through requested action year (col. 4) 8820 9. Estimated unobligated balances at end of requested action year ... 0						
TABLE C (Comparison of Obligations and Expenditures of Model Cities Grant Funds Through Requested Action Year)						
EXPENDITURES ²				MC GRANT OBLIGATIONS		
PRIOR YEARS CUMULATIVE ACTUAL	CURRENT YEAR ESTIMATE	REQUESTED ACTION-YEAR ESTIMATE	TOTAL (Cols. 1+2+3)	CUMULATIVE THOROUGH REQUESTED ACTION YEAR (From table B, Col. 4)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
4410	2205	2205	8820	8820		
RECAPITULATION: 6. Cumulative MC Grant obligations through requested action year (Col. 5) \$ 8820 7. MC Grant expenditures through requested action year (Col. 4) 8820 8. Estimated unexpended obligations at end of requested action year ... 0						
¹ Obligations. The term "Obligation" used herein refers to firm commitments by the City to an expenditure of funds. It refers to amount of funds committed under all executed contracts (or memorandums of understanding) with third party operating agencies. With respect to administration expenses and projects operated by the CDA staff, it refers to the funds budgeted and earmarked for expenditure for such activities. ² Expenditures. The term "expenditures" as used herein refers to disbursements of Model Cities Grant funds made by the City to an operating agency or contractor or payments made for other eligible expenses incurred in operating the approved Comprehensive Demonstration Program in accordance with an approved Grant Budget.						

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET					CITY Providence			
PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					PROGRAM CATEGORY Education			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (6a)	STATE (6b)	LOCAL (6c)	(7)
	Comp. Child Dev.	100	192	125				125
	South Prov. Tutorial	37	44	44				44
	Work Study	94	92	74				74
	Drama Education	1						
	Pre. Mat.	81	59	63				63
	Adult Learning	71						
	R.W. Day Care	108						
	Guar. Student Learning	66						
	M.C. Reading Program		120	88				88
	Upward Bound	22						
	M.N. Community Schools	37						
	So. Prov. Library		51	53				53
	M.N. Teachers Aides		20	18				18
GRAND TOTAL		617	578	465				465

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

² Any proposed use to contract and consultant services in an activity shall be justified by a narrative statement setting forth the service to be rendered under the contract and the basis for the cost estimate. The statement shall be included as part of the appropriate work program.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET					CITY Providence			
PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					PROGRAM CATEGORY Social Service			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (6a)	STATE (6b)	LOCAL (6c)	(7)
	Credit Union	88	47	55				55
	Social Service Center	197	83	66				66
	Half-Way House for Ex-Felons	21	21	15				15
	Project SECAP	46	77	98				98
	GRAND TOTAL	352	228	234				234

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET					CITY Providence			
PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					PROGRAM CATEGORY Recreation & Culture			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (6a)	STATE (6b)	LOCAL (6c)	(7)
	Afro-Arts Ctr.	75	60	60				60
	Best Friend	83	40	66				66
	M.N. Girls Club	63	80	90				90
	<u>Capital Equip.</u>	6						
	Day Camp 70	39						
	Day Camp 71	44						
	Day Camp 72		50					
	Day Camp 73			50				50
	Summertime/Rec.	50						
	Summertime/Ent.	15	26					
	R.W. Youth Ctr.	7	2					
	Summertime Basketball	14						
GRAND TOTAL		396	258	266				266

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET					CITY Providence			
PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					PROGRAM CATEGORY Crime & Delinquency			
(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)								
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)
	Community Service Org.	36						
	R.W. Security Guards	15						
	Comm. Protection Officers		30	100				100
	<u>Communication Equipment</u>	55						
	GRAND TOTAL	106	30	100				100

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

² Any proposed use to contract and consultant services in an activity shall be justified by a narrative statement setting forth the service to be rendered under the contract and the basis for the cost estimate. The statement shall be included as part of the appropriate work program.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET PROGRAM CATEGORY -- PROJECT BUDGET					CITY Providence PROGRAM CATEGORY Manpower & Job Development			
(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)								
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (6a)	STATE (6b)	LOCAL (6c)	(7)
	Summer Work Project	58	46	47				47
	Early Implemen- tation of CDA 11	15						
	CDA 11 Voc. & Ed. Training		64	23				23
	M.N. Construction Emp. Sub.		20					
	Summer Paint Project 72	17						
	GRAND TOTAL	90	130	70				70

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

² Any proposed use to contract and consultant services in an activity shall be justified by a narrative statement setting forth the service to be rendered under the contract and the basis for the cost estimate. The statement shall be included as part of the appropriate work program.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					CITY Providence PROGRAM CATEGORY Housing			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)
	M.N. Rental Inspection	30						
	M.N. Emergency Housing	34						
	M.N. Int. 3% Home Imp.	115						
	M.N. Housing Development	308						
	Housing Assistance			96				96
	<u>Comstock Urban Renewal Project</u>	380						
	M.N. Housing Maintenance		102	119				119
	<u>Demo. Grant M-4 Amendatory</u>	28						
	GRAND TOTAL	895	102	215				215

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET

CITY

Providence

PROGRAM CATEGORY

Relocation

PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)

HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)
	Relocation	178						

¹ Capital Projects must be identified by underlining the Project Title. Prior to start of construction, the CDA must have on file for possible HUD review a detailed capital acquisition and construction cost budget for each project supported by specifications and drawings (and any subsequent change orders) which must have been reviewed and approved by the City's Engineer, a qualified engineering consultant, or the Operating Agency's Technical Staff. At the time of submission of this budget schedule, it is necessary to have budget estimates developed in accordance with local capital budgeting practice, and these estimates shall be retained on file by the City for possible HUD review.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					CITY Providence PROGRAM CATEGORY Transportation			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (5a)	STATE (5b)	LOCAL (5c)	(7)
	M.N. Transportation	42	48					
GRAND TOTAL		42	48					

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					CITY Providence PROGRAM CATEGORY Environmental Protection			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					NON MC GRANT FUNDS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	FEDERAL (6a)	STATE (6b)	LOCAL (6c)	(7)
	Increased Inorg. Waste Collection	14	10	13				13
	Inner Neigh. Waste Disposal	5	3	6				6
	U.S.P. Urban Plan	176						
	<u>Polycarbonate Glass</u>	52						
	Private Fee Junk Car	1						
	Interim Assistance	33	89					
	U.R.I. Co-op	4						
	<u>Model Cities Neigh. Facility</u>	302						
	GRAND TOTAL	587	102	19				19

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET					CITY Providence				
PROGRAM CATEGORY -- PROJECT BUDGET					PROGRAM CATEGORY Evaluation				
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND)					
				MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)	
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)
	Evaluation	77	58	87					87
GRAND TOTAL		77	58	87					87

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY BUDGET PROGRAM CATEGORY - PROJECT BUDGET					CITY Providence PROGRAM CATEGORY Program Administration			
HUD USE ONLY	PROJECT TITLE ¹	ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND						
		PRIOR YEARS MC GRANT FUNDS	CURRENT APPROVED BUDGET, MC GRANT FUNDS	MC GRANT ²	REQUESTED FUNDS			TOTAL (Col 5 + 6)
					FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7)
	Program Administration	484	217	236				236
GRAND TOTAL		484	217	236				236

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CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY OF THE ACTION PLAN

A. MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Pertinent existing demographic conditions in the Providence Model Neighborhood, as tabulated by the Bureau of Census 1970 Report, are presented below. The statistics, as presented, take precedent over statistics which may vary throughout the text of the Fourth Year Plan.

1970 CENSUS

Total Model Neighborhood Population		14,966
Black	6,259	
White	8,384	
Other	323	
Ages		
0-2	859	
3-4	543	
5-9	1,407	
10-13	1,167	
14-17	1,053	
18-21	1,094	
22-54	5,288	
55-61	1,087	
62+	2,468	
Median Male Age		29.0
Median Female Age		31.3
Number of Children Under 18	4,844	
Number of Children Under 18 on AFDC	3,450	
% of Children Receiving AFDC	71%	
Total Number of Families		3,412
Husband/Wife Heads	2,260	
Female Heads	1,003	
Male Heads	149	
Number of Families with Incomes Less Than \$3,000	785	
Number of Families With Incomes Between \$3,000- \$5,000	647	
Number of Families with Incomes Below Census Defined Poverty Level	1,003	

Median Income	\$6,091
Unemployment Rate	14.1%
Total Number Housing Units	6,525

Occupied	5,440
Owner Occupied	969

Total Number of Vacant Units	1,085
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A summary description of conditions by Component area follows.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Urban environment of the Model Neighborhood is characterized by a multitude of blighting influences. Throughout the Model Neighborhood, structures are situated directly on the right-of-way lines and within a couple of feet of adjacent structures. Many buildings are considered obsolete in terms of their size and lack of use. Adverse land use relationships exist, especially between residential and industrial building. Street widths are inadequate, alignments are poor, numerous dead ends exist, street surfaces have deteriorated, curbs and side-walks are in need of repair, and the overall road system of the neighborhood lacks consistent design qualities. Most of the Model Neighborhood is served by a combined storm and sewer system, which presents a potential health hazard and source of pollution, especially during periods of heavy rain. A large number of vacant lots, abandoned buildings and under utilized parcels create an unattractive, unsafe and potentially unhealthy environment.

The housing stock of the model neighborhood has been victimized by a disinvestment process, attributed collectively to landlords, financial and insurance institutions and tenants. Owner occupancy is at an all time low, substandardness has increased at a much higher rate than in the rest of the City, and vacancy rates are four times the City rate. Housing vacancy, part of the disinvestment process, has meant housing abandonment exemplified by the loss of approximately 2,900 units of housing or 30% of the total supply in the past ten years.

EDUCATION

Inadequate education of residents in the past has contributed to an environment typified by unemployment, health problems, crime and delinquency, and physical deterioration. It should be noted, however, the cycle of failure and frustration begins early in a child's life. Many Model Neighborhood children are caught up in this process even before they reach school age. With limited access to intellectual stimulation, they are unprepared to meet the requirements of the educational system when they enter school.

Analysis of pre-school and school population (age 3-17) for the Model Neighborhood, indicates that the percentage of number of children to total population is higher for the neighborhood than for the city as a whole. The number of children in this category represents 27.8% of the neighborhood population, whereas the ratio for the city is 22.6%.

Many neighborhood families are handicapped by lack of adequate education, low income, and substantial number of fatherless households. These basic factors have been a negative influence on the preparation of children for school. The Providence School Clinic reported that 40-50% of all youngsters start school six months behind grade level.

As a negative reinforcement to this problem, one third (1/3) of all heads of households have less than an eighth grade education and a full two-thirds have not graduated from high school. Predictable consequences have affected students in middle and high school. Model neighborhood students tend to drop-out of the school system at a higher rate than their city-wide counterparts, the percentage of students enrolled in higher education is lower, and absenteeism from school is higher.

The low achievement level of education among adults is compounded by their attitude of unwillingness to participate in adult education programs.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the Model Neighborhood as measured in terms of dollars earned is indicative. In the period between 1960 and 1970, the medium family income, City-wide, increased from \$5,069 in 1960 to \$8,430 in 1970; an increase of \$3,361. In the Model Neighborhood, during the same period, the increase was only \$2,055.

Thus, while incomes have increase, the rate of Model Neighborhood increases are nowhere close to the City rate of increase. The model neighborhood still retains the bottom of the curve.

Population statistics indicate that the model neighborhood have a younger population than the City scale. The median ages for males is 29.0 and females, 31.3. Major segments of the population are under 18 and over 62 years of age. The labor force of the model neighborhood is made up of 46% males and 54% females and 35% of the total labor force is black. According to the Census, 42% of all blacks employed have reported they have problems holding their job. Unemployment has been estimated at 14.1%. In addition to the unemployment figures, 18% of the model neighborhood population is classified at "not in the labor force", which is defined as able to work, but not looking. As defined by the 1970 Census, 30% of all model neighborhood families and 41% of individuals

are defined as having incomes below the poverty level. Using OEO poverty criterias, these figures may reportably double.

The preceding statistics offer a gloomy characterization of economic life in the Model Neighborhood. Continuing high levels of unemployment lead invariably to the discouragement of individuals, family break-up, crime, and delinquency. Seventy-one percent (71%) of those who are in fact working steadily, are employed in jobs that require little skill, and are therefore both low-paying and extremely vulnerable to economic conditions.

HEALTH

The health problem for the Model Neighborhood is marked by a high incidence of chronic and infectious disease and by a high rate of death.

Health conditions are due, in part, to a history of lack of preventative health care, resident attitudinal limitations and the debilitating influence of the neighborhood environment.

The incidence of disease or general morbidity, is 3.5 times the City as a whole. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, the Model Neighborhood has an incidence which is 9.2 times the rest of the City. Mortality data, which indicates the incidence of certain causes of death, demonstrates that the Model Neighborhood is the prime health problem area of the City. The overall death rate is 1.7 times the rest of the City, and the infant death rate is 1.3 times the rest of the City.

The major health problem for the model neighborhood is the relatively high incidence of disease. While the practice of preventative medicine has gained common acceptance in certain geographic areas, and has resulted in generally lower disease rates for these areas in past years, this practice of preventative medicine is a relatively new phenomenon for areas comparable to the model neighborhood. Regular check-ups, immunizations, routine blood, urine, and lab tests, X-Rays and informational clinics have, until recently, been financially impossible for those without at least moderate financial means. That these services are now available, independent of the ability to pay, does not mean that such practice will become common and accepted in a short period of time. Such an assumption would disregard the recognition that, turning from the practice of "crisis" medicine to preventative medicine involves social change, both attitudinally and behaviorally, and such change, if complete, necessitates the passing of a substantial period of time.

The model neighborhood has a severe problem with regard to pre and post natal maternal and infant care. This area refers specifically to the care of pregnant mothers before birth, and the care of infants and new mothers. The problem is compounded by both high rates of birth and illegitimate births in the neighborhood.

The percentage of model neighborhood women receiving pre-natal care within the first three months of pregnancy is 51.5%, as compared to 79% City-wide. As a result, low birth weight rates are 1.5 times the City. Added to the failure to receive early care, the live birth rate is 1.9 times the City rate and illegitimate birth rates are 4.5 times the City rate.

Another serious health problem occurring within the model neighborhood, attributed to environmental conditions, is the incidence of lead poisoning, which is 22.8 times the rest of the City.

Physical health is not the sole type of health that is influenced by the environment. Mental Health, which the National Association for Mental Health defines in terms of people, feeling comfortable about themselves, feeling right about other people, and being able to meet demands of life, is negatively influenced by said characteristics of the neighborhood. For the neighborhood resident who is possibly unemployed, has a low income, and lives in substandard housing, it is difficult to feel good about himself and other people and to think that he has the control to satisfy certain demands of his daily life. Instead, there is bred an air of hostility, suspicion, fear and distrust. Both physical and mental health are tied unequivocally to the environment of the Model Neighborhood.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Providence Model Neighborhood is comprised of four census tracts. The Community Action Agency in Providence, utilizing a system of poverty variables in order to rank all inner-city census tracts according to degree of poverty, ranks the Model Neighborhood census tracts first, second, sixth, and seventh out of thirty-seven tracts in degree of poverty.

The degree of poverty in the model neighborhood is impacted by the high rate of welfare dependency, which in January 1971, represented 38% of the population and during the same period, it was estimated 40% were receiving General Public Assistance.

What is particularly noteworthy, however, is the rate of AFDC dependency within the model neighborhood. This area has the highest percentage of children dependent on AFDC, in relation to total population, than any other area in the State. As of February 1972, 77% (3872) of the children under 18 years of age were dependent, an increase of 6% since the 1970 Census. In 1966, six years ago, 42% of the total number of children in this age group were on AFDC. This startling fact has occurred, despite a decrease in the 18 year old population by 2,444 from 1965 to 1970. What this obviously indicates,

is that the non-dependent population has moved out of the model neighborhood, leaving behind an ever increasing group of dependent residents.

Fifteen point six percent (15.6%) of all criminal offenses with the City in 1971, were attributed to the model neighborhood. However, when certain offenses are isolated, statistics indicate 30% of all assaults, 32% of all robberies, 31% of all rapes and 50% of all murders occurred in the model neighborhood. These offenses occurred within a population, which represents only 8.4% of the City. At the Adult Correctional Institution in May 1972, 22% of the inmates incarcerated were model neighborhood residents and it is predicted that 70% of these will be repeaters.

In 1970, 41% of all juveniles in the City, adjudicated, wayward or delinquent, were from the model neighborhood. At the State Training School for Boys, 18.4% of those detained, and 15.1% of those detained at the Girls Training School, were from the Model neighborhood.

The model neighborhood contains a large number of both drug users and drug addicts. Drugs used in this context, in their order of priority use, refer to heroin, a depressant nicknamed "yellow jackets", speed, and uppers nicknamed "bombers". These drugs are regularly used by those associated with the drug culture. Naturally, all other narcotics are utilized, but not in the quantity as those mentioned.

Alcoholism, although less frequently cited as a form of social deviance in comparison to drug addiction, is still classified as an hallucinogenic drug and remains a severe problem in the Model Neighborhood. Recently tabulated estimates of alcoholism give strong evidence that the Neighborhood's problems with alcoholics are the most serious in the state. The State Office of Mental Health Planning has produced evidence that the Model Cities Neighborhood has a much higher incidence of alcoholism than other comparable low-income areas in the state.

The problem that the Model Cities Program must persist in working at, is making known the social services and programs that are available to the residents, and once known, used by those who can benefit from them. Agency and program staff members must be constantly aware of the all pervasive problems of apathy on the part of the resident which may be caused by their living environment and life's experiences leading to more apathy, loss of confidence and self-assurance.

B. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

In its three years of existence, the Providence Model Cities Program has achieved significant progress in combating the problems summarized above. During its first three years, the Program has allocated \$6,615,000 towards progress in each

of the aforementioned component areas. A summary of this progress is presented below.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Model Cities Agency played a significant role in supplementing the Providence Public Housing Authorities efforts in bringing to fruition, the first phase of the Roger Williams Public Housing Project Modernization Program. Ultimately, the modernization will result in the interior and exterior rehabilitation of fifty percent of the housing units and demolition of the other fifty percent. The Agency was also the prime force in changing urban renewal priorities within the City. At the time of the General Neighborhood Renewal Plan, South Providence was listed as fifth in priority to receive renewal treatment. As a result of Agency efforts, South Providence was elevated to share the first priority.

During the first three years of the Model Cities Program, the Agency has financed many activities aimed at alleviating model neighborhood environmental problems. Approximately \$2,000,000 or 30% of the total budget appropriation has been allocated towards environmental improvement. The Model Cities Agency financed the development of an Urban Renewal Plan for that area, commonly referred to as Upper South Providence. As a result of this planning, the Model Cities Agency is financing 75% of the Comstock Urban Renewal Project. The objective of the Comstock Project is to construct 60-80 new lower middle income housing units. Accompanying this project, the Model Cities Agency is financing the 25% local share of a million dollar Neighborhood Facilities Grant Project. The objective of this Project is, through rehabilitation and new construction, to revitalize the existing Martin Luther King Shopping Center into a vital neighborhood facility and commercial complex. Supporting these two projects, the Lockwood Street Urban Renewal Project, Part II and the Upper South Providence Neighborhood Development Program Year One, have been submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Lower South Providence Neighborhood Development Program is entering its third year of improvement activities.

The Agency has also financed the construction of a new day care center in the Roger Williams Public Housing Project, and provided the bonding insurance to enable a neighborhood minority contractor to undertake the construction.

Through the no interest loan and grant program, the Agency has directly been financially involved in making possible the rehabilitation of some one-hundred model neighborhood houses. In addition, forty houses have received new exterior paint through the Agency financed Summer Paint Project. The Model Cities Agency has financed a rental inspection - emergency housing repair program. The rental inspection component of the program, only the second one in the country, requires landlords to bring their houses up to minimum property standards prior to rental, and the emergency repair component, the

only one in the state, takes advantage of the State Rent Escrow Legislation, by collecting rent in escrow until the expense of repairs are met. The uniqueness of this project is that repairs are made first, and rent is collected later.

The final project financed by the Model Cities Agency, among those designed for long range impact, is probably the most unique. The Home Purchase Subsidy Program provides the family purchasing an FHA insured Section 235 home, a five thousand dollar (\$5,000) outright grant towards the purchase price. The mortgage is then computed on the remaining obligation, and through subsidy, allows the lowest of the low income families to afford the monthly payments. In fact, welfare recipients are now owning new model neighborhood homes. By the time this paper is printed, twenty new homeowners should have qualified for this grant. The Agency, however, doesn't just give the Grant, it deposits two hundred dollars in the Neighborhood Credit Union, which the owner matches at a rate of three dollars a month. Once matched, this money can be used for future repairs. The Agency also requires the potential purchaser to complete an FHA 235/237 accredited home ownership counseling course. Towards the construction phase of the home, the Agency requires the developer to submit their plans and specifications for Agency approval, and requires the contractor to recruit and employ one-third of his work force from model neighborhood residents.

Environmental Improvement Projects, financed by the Model Cities Agency, designed for short term immediate effect, include a second monthly tin can collection, large 8 cubic yards trash containers placed strategically throughout the neighborhood, and the Interim Assistance Program, which concentrates its efforts in rodent control, junk car removal and clean-up of vacant lots and public property. Two contemporary Vest Pocket Parks have been constructed for pre-school aged children and basket ball courts have been lighted for night use, to supplement existing recreational facilities. The Agency has allocated fifty percent (50%) of the monies needed for a Demolition Grant to remove another fifty-six vacant and substandard structures, and financed the cost of replacing all the windows of the public schools in the model neighborhood, with polycarbonate glass.

EDUCATION

The Model Cities Program has concentrated its emphasis during its first three action years, towards improving students ability to learn and providing alternative approaches from which the system might respond. Eighteen percent (18%) or approximately \$1,200,000 of the Model Cities Program budget has been allocated towards the Education Component.

In the pre-school area, the Model Cities Agency has financed the development of a sixty child Comprehensive Child Development Day Care Center. The Center is open all day and has developed a curriculum, which focuses on the goals of

maximum language development and basic cognitive, emotional and social skill concept formulation development. The Center tailors its curriculum towards individual child capabilities, and group children according to ability, more than age. The last few months of their final year, children matriculating to first grade participate in mock classroom type learning situations; in order to better prepare for the transition. Supporting the Day Care Center, the Agency has financed the development of a pre-school clinic program, which provides health, social, and psychological services to pre-school children, and their parents where necessary, that are enrolled in the five model neighborhood pre-school centers.

The major emphasis of model cities resources has been directed to the grade school and middle school systems. The Program has accepted the premise that if a child falls behind his norm in reading, he correspondingly falls behind in other subjects, loses interest, becomes a discipline problem, increases his absenteeism, and ultimately drops out of school. To remedy this situation, the Agency introduced a Guaranteed Student Learning Project, which was a performance type contract. If the child made certain gains, the contractor was paid a certain fee. If the student failed to make certain predicted gains, the contractor was not paid. While school children did make gains in reading, they did not accomplish the gains predicted. In response to this, the Agency and School System developed a new reading program, which was instituted during the Third Year Action period. The reading program was based upon a systems approach towards diagnosing student needs and providing alternative reading materials as a prescription. For the School System, this approach has provided insight for the first time into the individual learning difficulties of each student with corresponding prescription. Experiences to date, have caused positive change in the six participating schools. Classroom teacher concerns and their effect on reading abilities of students have resulted in a positive change of classroom teacher attitude toward their role, not only as teachers, but also as a resource specialist, responsible for bringing about curriculum change within the school system. Changes in teachers attitudes are being supported by program components such as additional reading materials, normative and criterion referenced testing data, a student teaching system, inservice training, substitutes, teacher aides, and technical assistance.

The Reading Program has proven so successful, that for the coming school year, 1972-1973, the school department, through their Title I Program, is expanding the program City-wide, throughout their Title I schools. This is a significant example of successful institutional change and also means that every model neighborhood student, wherever he attends school, will benefit from the program. Twelve teacher aides are also partially financed by model cities funds in support of the reading program in model neighborhood schools. The Model Cities Program also financed the South Providence Tutorial Program, which provides after school tutoring to 300 model neighborhood children on a one-to-one basis. The tutorial program

coordinates its tutoring with child needs as defined through the Reading Program.

Responding to a drop-out problem, which three years ago, was primarily experienced by black high school students, the Agency developed and funded a Work Study Program, which currently has approximately 75 high school students enrolled. In the three year period, the drop-out problem has become a white problem, more than a black identified problem. The Agency feels its Work Study Program has affected this reversal figure. However, the Work Study Program has failed in two other aspects. The Private Sector, business and industry, has not participated as well as expected and the School Department has not provided needed curriculum restructuring and counseling.

For model neighborhood students desiring to enter college, and also to create a desire to enter college, the Agency has been providing twenty full scholarships for the past three years, to U.R.I. and R.I.C. The Model Cities Program also contributed funds to the Rhode Island College Upward Bound Program, however, have since withdrawn Agency support.

In support of school aged residents of the model neighborhood, however, not excluding pre-school and adult participation, the Model Cities Program has funded the Community School Program, has and is funding the South Providence Branch Library, and the Afro Arts Center.

The Agency attempted for two years, to provide an Adult Education Center, in response to the fact that two thirds of model neighborhood adults have not completed high school. However, after a two year period, the Agency dissolved the Center and its program due to resident apathy and failure of the Center to respond to the apathy..

EMPLOYMENT

The Employment Component of the Model Cities Program, which has been allocated 6% or \$375,000 of model cities supplemental funds during the first three years, has probably achieved the greatest impact. The Model Cities Agency supports two standard types of projects; Progress Association for Economic Development, and a Business Development Subsidy Project. Neither project has made much of an impact in improving economic conditions of the neighborhood, however, during the past year, a hundred neighborhood residents and/or businessmen, have participated in a PAED business management curriculum.

The impact made has been in generating employment opportunities. Out of 333 employment opportunities in the Model Cities Program, 212 Model Neighborhood residents are employed in jobs ranging from Project Director to Custodian. Their salaries have ranged from \$212 per week to \$70 per week. Out of the 333 jobs, 241 or 73% are held by black employees.

In the CDA Vocational and Educational Training Project, during the Third Action Year, ninety resident employees of Model City funded projects took additional courses of study at various institutions of higher education within the City. In addition, a "career up-grade training course" was offered through the project and thirty additional residents employees completed the course, all of which, when pre and post tested, showed positive attitudinal gains. The Model Cities Program has provided summer employment for the last three summers for approximately one hundred neighborhood students each year, in doing various clean-up and recreational type work tasks.

Through the Emergency Employment Act, the Model Cities Agency effectively coordinated hiring procedures with the Administration of the Act, which resulted in thirty-six (36) Model Neighborhood residents being hired in various City departments outside of the neighborhood. The Model Cities Agency has also attempted to coordinate hiring and training efforts with other agencies including, OIC, CEP, NYC, WINS, MDTA, YOC, Job Corp, and Community Workshops. To date, coordination and cooperation has not been successful. However, with the recent adoption of C.E.P. (Concentrated Employment Program) by O.I.C. (Opportunities Industrialization Center) the coordination and cooperation aspects have improved, as OIC appears more than willing to coordinate its activities with the Model Cities Program. The Model Cities Agency has been unsuccessful, at the time of this writing, in its attempts to secure, as a voting member, a delegate seat on the State C.A.M.P.S. Committee, and consequently, the Agency has not been able to participate in the allocation of Department of Labor monies.

On a positive note, the Agency, in order to implement its construction employment phase of the Providence Plan for Compliance to CDA #11, has successfully achieved cooperation agreements with the Providence Redevelopment Agency and the Providence Public Housing Authority. These agreements, in summary, express their willingness to cooperate in achieving a resident employment ratio of one-third, in all model neighborhood construction which stem from projects within their jurisdiction. Further, the Agency has just received an F.H.A. commitment that no F.H.A. insured housing will be constructed in the Model Neighborhood until the CDA signs off. This sign off gives the Agency the opportunity to negotiate employment quotas before construction commences.

The Agency has succeeded in placing neighborhood residents in the construction opportunities, generated by the Site Improvement Contract in the Neighborhood Development Project Area 2 project and on various scattered site housing starts throughout the model neighborhood.

HEALTH

Eleven percent of the Model Cities Program budget for the past three action years or \$725,000 has been spent in supplementing existing model neighborhood physical and mental health services in order to provide truly comprehensive preventive practices. As a result of the influx of model cities funds, there are three neighborhood physical health centers which collectively provide continual health care to one third of all families residing in the model neighborhood. Of the three centers, one is more or less an annex and two are fully equipped medical centers. The Model Neighborhood Health Centers, are better equipped and offer more doctor hours of service than any other health center in the City. A new addition, during the Third Action Year, was the development of a full dental clinic within the Health Center.

The Model Cities Program has also funded for the past two years a vision screening and treatment program wherein all pre-school aged children enrolled in public and parochial model neighborhood schools have received in depth vision testing and corrective treatment where necessary. The objective of this project was to alleviate a cause of a child's failure to achieve normative reading performance attributable to vision problems.

The final health related project supported by Model Cities Funds is a special team approach method aimed at alleviating mental or psychological frustrations a model neighborhood family or resident might possess. The Providence Mental Health Center, as the sponsor of the project, provides supportive resident staff as needed on a consultation basis. To date over one hundred cases are being treated from a population which characteristically could not afford such service or in fact recognize the need for such service.

While the treatment of mental health problems is a relatively new concept in disadvantaged, or low income neighborhoods, one can still maintain the promise that nothing really innovative has occurred within the health care system in the model city neighborhood. However, the Model Cities Program feels its accomplishment to date has been to provide, through its financial resources, opportunities for comprehensive physical and mental health care and treatment for any or all model neighborhood residents who are in need of such, regardless of their abilities to pay.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Model Cities Program has allocated during its first three action years approximately 20% or \$1,290,000 for program activities within the Social Development Component. Those projects which have achieved the greatest success have been the Social Service Center, Model Neighborhood Credit Union, Senior Citizens Action Program (SECAP), Girls Club and the Model Neighborhood Transportation System. The project which has proven the biggest disappointment to date is the Community Protection Office (CPO) Program.

The CPO system by design is a project formulated from the now defunct Community Service Organization and Roger Williams Security Guard Program. The CPO program is a project sponsored by the Police Department which is designed to recruit, train, equip and deploy twenty community protection officers; ten in the Roger Williams Public Housing Project and ten within the remaining model neighborhood area. The CPO's have full arrest powers and are equipped as any other policeman. The highest number of CPO's that have been employed at any one time have been five, all of which have been assigned to the Housing Project. While the project in its limited operation has been successful in lowering the criminal offenses within the project, it has been unsuccessful in terms of the Police Department maintaining its commitment to the authorized staffing levels. The Police Department cites many reasons for its failure. They cite lack of funds from LEAA and lack of qualified applicants as the two largest impediments. However, some factions within the Model Cities Program feel that the commitment on behalf of the Police Department is the main impediment.

The success within the Social Development Component far outweigh the failures. A faltering stumbling Credit Union was reinforced by Model Cities funds and as a result, has increased its assets in three years from \$14,000 to well over \$300,000. Before the advent of model cities support, in its initial three years of operation, its assets rose from \$0 to \$14,000.

A Social Service Center has been created and its operation supported by the Model Cities Program. At any given time there are between fifteen and twenty agencies located in the Center and available to respond to various needs of the community.

For the first time social service agencies are coordinating their approaches, and are available to the community without presenting undue transportation hardships on their respective clientele.

Project SECAP, which was an original concept entirely developed by Providence's Citizen Participation mechanism, has developed into what can be modestly called the most successful comprehensive elderly program in the state. Its creditability has been reinforced in that during its third year of operation other funding sources have become available for service expansion.

During the first action year of the Model Cities Programs, the Program was continually criticized, primarily by Black teenaged women, because the Program offered nothing directly benefiting them. As a response, the Model Cities Program developed and funded a Girl's Club Program sponsored by the Providence Boys Club. The Girl's Club offers its members a stimulating recreational program which includes educational and cultural components that aid in the development of confident and proud young women with some concrete, obtainable objectives to pursue. The Girls Club relates to young women between the ages of 5 - 18 years of age, primarily Black and has reached approximately 50% of this age group to date.

The Model Neighborhood Transportation Project was originally designed to meet the group needs of model city residents. The Model Cities Program purchased the capitol equipment and supported the operation of the system, until during the Third Action Year, the system through contracts developed, has become self sufficient.

Other Projects and activities which have been supported by the Model Cities Program include short term immediate effect activities which include a Half Way House for Ex-felons, the Best Friend Project, Day Camp Project, Summer Basketball Leagues, Communication Equipment for the Police Department, and Summer Entertainment Music Festivals. The most notable accomplishment of these projects is probably that which the Summer Entertainment Project has demonstrated. The Project through its wide spread community involvement and participation, has demonstrated through eight outdoor music festivals to date, that three, four and five thousand model neighborhood residents can gather in one place, without the presence of police, and listen to national name soul, jazz-rock and rock groups perform, and conduct the entire operation in an orderly and peaceful manner.

ADMINISTRATION

Through the first three action years the Model Cities Program has allocated approximately 15% of its cumulative budget or approximately \$1,025,000 towards Program Administration, Evaluation and Citizen Participation. Through Program Administration and Evaluation the Model Cities Agency has demonstrated that the Model Cities Program process is a valid and workable mechanism. It has proven that both programmatic and fiscal accountability can be maintained. It has demonstrated that obtainable goals can be defined and set for social service type of programs and has proven that success or non-success can be effectively measured. The Model Cities Program has demonstrated, that given an annual appropriation of money, the locality can best determine its allocation within its own priorities to respond to problems or needs specific to that community. The Model Cities Program has also demonstrated that Citizen Participation, while lacking veto authority, is necessary for the continued effectiveness of the Program. It has demonstrated that the citizenry (who prior to the Program, for all intents and purposes, were cut off or deprived accessibility to the political decision making process which sometimes affected their community, but more often than not, by passed their community) have a valid and important role to play in the planning, programming and budgeting process for their community.

Prior "poverty-type" programs gathered citizens together who were generally ill prepared, formed corporations, gave them money to conduct programs, and watched them fail. The Model Cities Program in Providence has benefited by "poverty-type" programs mistakes and has attempted and is continuing in its efforts to provide the leadership necessary, in order that certain projects may continue long after the Model Cities Program is defunded.

C. PLANNING STRATEGY

All planning activities of the Providence Model Cities Program are related to the establishment of a priority-based problem analysis and corresponding long-term and short-term objectives. These objectives, specifically project objectives, form the basis of measuring the effectiveness of project activities and form a decision making base for conceptual redirective efforts and funding allocation. Providence has attempted to achieve four major objectives through the utilization of supplemental funds in its first three action years:

- (1) To fund new innovative programs which have a widespread effect and provide comprehensive services and which cannot be funded from other sources.

Examples of projects funded within this category were the Comprehensive Child Development Center, Model Cities Reading Program, Social Service Center, Girls Club, Housing Assistance Project components of purchase subsidy and no interest loan and grants, Housing Maintenance Project components of rental inspection and emergency repair, and Progress Association for Economic Development Training Center.

- (2) To enable agencies to expand upon programmatic efforts which have previously proven successful in meeting the needs of model neighborhood residents.

Examples of projects funded in this category include; Model Neighborhood Health Centers, Mental Health, Library and Pre Matriculation.

- (3) To enable agencies to continue programs which have achieved past success in meeting the needs of model neighborhood residents but which no longer fundable through other sources.

Examples of projects funded in this category include; Work Study, Tutorial, Afro Arts Center and Interim Assistance Program.

- (4) To generate other funding sources through the utilization of categorical program grants and cost-sharing with other city agencies.

Examples of projects funded in this category include; Comstock Urban Renewal, Model Cities Neighborhood Facility, Upper South Providence Urban Renewal Plan, Project SECAP, Model Cities Neighborhood Transportation System and Roger Williams Youth Center.

Commencing with the Fourth Action Year use of supplemental funds will begin to take on a different scope. Those projects which the Agency feels are long term and will effect neighborhood conditions long after the Model Cities program has ceased, will be encouraged to become self-sufficient.

Towards this end, supplemental funds will gradually be reduced as other funds become available and utilized mainly as a basis for attracting other funds. Examples of projects in this category by Component are:

1. Education: Model Cities Reading Project, Model Cities Teacher Aides, Comprehensive Child Development Day Care Center, South Providence Library.
2. Social Services: Credit Union, Social Service Center, Project SECAP, Community Protection Officers, Health Centers, Girls Club.
3. Environmental: Housing Maintenance
4. Manpower, Economic Development: Progress Association for Economic Development.

An example of a project which has become self sufficient during the 3rd Action Year is the Model Neighborhood Transportation Project. As supplemental funds become available, two priority areas will receive prime consideration:

1. Physical Environmental Improvement: As funds become available priority use of supplemental funds will be extended towards housing subsidies, consequently stimulating new construction, home improvement loans and grants, and capital improvement projects.
2. Short Term Projects: Projects in this category would include summer work, recreation, and cultural activities.

The agency will continue to utilize supplemental funds to sophisticate previously funded projects which are having an impact in improving neighborhood conditions. However, it is unlikely that new projects of a non-capital improvement nature will be started.

D. OBJECTIVES

Priorities for the Fourth Action Year were established among components for action program emphasis. The order of these priorities are Physical Environment, Education, Employment, Health, and Social Development respectively. The objectives established within each of these components are as follows:

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

LONG TERM

To create an urban environment through orderly and systematic growth conducive and related to the needs and desires of model neighborhood residents in conformity with the standards established by the City of Providence.

SHORT TERM

To encourage the construction of 175 low to middle income family housing units

To encourage the rehabilitation or code enforcement of 200 residential units.

To commence construction of the Neighborhood Facility.

To continue efforts to secure a commitment for 75 new units of scattered site public housing units.

To continue efforts to secure a commitment for 200 units of elderly public housing.

To continue efforts to expand the Roger Williams Public Housing Modernization Program from two buildings to four buildings.

To continue the discouragement of refuse disposal on private and public property.

To encourage the removal of 56 uninhabitable and hazardous structures.

EDUCATION

LONG TERM

To provide the opportunity for model neighborhood residents to participate in educational and cultural programs and to increase their level of academic achievement and cultural awareness.

SHORT TERM

To maintain pre-school services for approximately 370 pre-school aged (ages 3-4) children.

To coordinate all pre-school education projects within the model neighborhood as related to planning, programming, budgeting and services.

To provide pre-school clinical support services to all pre-school enrolled children who may require any or all services.

To provide an after school tutoring alternative to 350 or more neighborhood children to expand and improve educational capability.

To sophisticate the management support system advanced to the Providence School Department for the teaching of reading.

To provide methods and materials to increase the reading capabilities of the approximately 3,600 children in the six model neighborhood schools (grades 1-8 during the 72-73 school year).

To provide work study experiences for sixty model neighborhood youth who are defined by the School Department as potential drop-outs.

To provide post graduate educational experiences for one-hundred model neighborhood residents.

To provide cultural and educational experiences for seven thousand model neighborhood residents.

To assist all projects in developing alternative sources of funding.

EMPLOYMENT

LONG TERM

To provide and coordinate employment opportunities for model cities residents in order to reduce the unemployment rate of fourteen percent (14%).

To enhance the quality of manpower programs affecting neighborhood residents in light of opportunities in the service, managerial and white collar segments in the Rhode Island economy.

To provide maximum employment opportunities, educational development and meaningful job or vocational counseling in accordance with the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

SHORT TERM

To provide sixty model neighborhood resident employees educational study opportunities for each of the two semesters co-terminous with the Fourth Year Program period.

To provide and continue the mechanisms for the recruitment, placing and training of Model Neighborhood Residents to fill an estimated sixty five vacancies created by turnover and availability of unfilled positions.

To increase the neighborhood resident non-professional Model City Program employment ratio to 90%.

To increase the neighborhood resident professional Model Cities program employment ratio to 40%.

To place a sufficient number of model neighborhood residents on federally financed or insured model neighborhood construction projects to equal a ratio of one third of the total project work force.

To provide entrepreneurial development training and follow through to 100 model neighborhood residents.

To provide and coordinate full-time summer employment for five hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To provide and coordinate part-time (under 24 hours per week) summer employment for one hundred model neighborhood school aged residents.

To open employment opportunities for fifty model neighborhood residents in the public and private sector.

HEALTH

LONG TERM

To provide comprehensive, preventative and basic physical and mental health care to all model neighborhood residents.

SHORT TERM

To provide primary and supportive health care to 5,760 model neighborhood residents, an increase of 20% from FY 72.

To provide preventative health services to reduce the model neighborhood indicies as related to the Citywide total from the year 1971 of the following diseases: TB (35.5%), Syphilis (29.7%), Gonorrhea (35.5%), Infectious and Serum Hepatitis (10.9%), Measles (33.3%).

To provide preventative and primary health care to reduce the model neighborhood indicies as related to Citywide totals from the year 1971 of the following mortality causes: Heart Disease (11.9%), Cancer (11.2%), Cerebrovascular Disease (12.0%), All Accidents (16.1%), Infant Deaths (17.1%), Cirrhosis of the Liver and Alcoholism (16.4%), Emphysema (7.1%), and Early Infant Deaths (19.0%).

To provide mental health care services to five hundred model neighborhood residents.

To encourage public and private health service organizations to plan, coordinate and operate programs for an improved Model Neighborhood health delivery system.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LONG TERM

To influence and contribute where possible to the reconstruction and advancement of the social environment to a point where drug abuse, alcohol abuse, criminal and juvenile offenses are reduced and controlled, economic opportunities are increased, welfare dependency decreased, and wherein the quality of social programs, including recreational opportunities are improved.

SHORT TERM

To actively solicit, work with and influence acceptance of the Rhode Island Drug Abuse Program.

To actively seek the cooperation and the coordination of social service planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality and reduction of duplication of effort and sharing of resources.

To encourage the coordination of and cooperation among recreation and cultural planning, programming and budgeting for the improvement of quality, reduction of duplication and sharing of resources.

To assist in providing and promoting economic interests within the Model Neighborhood.

E. SYNOPSIS OF ACTION PROJECTS

Providence has planned for the utilization of a total supplemental grant of \$2,205,000. The allocation of these funds, and brief highlight description of projects to be continued during the coming action year follow.

1. COMPONENT UTILIZATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

COMPONENT	FY 70,71,72	% OF TOTAL	FY 73	% OF TOTAL
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	\$2,000,000	30%	\$234,000	11%
EDUCATION	\$1,200,000	18%	\$525,000	24%
EMPLOYMENT	\$ 375,000	6%	\$124,000	6%
HEALTH	\$ 725,000	11%	\$349,000	16%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	\$1,290,000	20%	\$540,000	24%
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	\$1,025,000	15%	\$433,000	19%
EVALUATION, CITIZEN PARTICIPATION				
TOTALS	\$6,615,000	100%	\$2,205,000	100%

2. FOURTH YEAR ACTION (FY 73) PROJECT SUMMARIES

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Comstock Urban Renewal Project

Carry over

Providence Redevelopment Agency

The Comstock Urban Renewal Project is a 5 acre clearance project where 60-80 new lower middle income residential homes will be constructed. The project is a Model Cities/City Sponsored activity.

Demolition Grant M.4 Amendatory

Carry over

Department of Planning and Urban Development

The Model Cities Program will supply matching funds towards a Demolition Grant to remove approximately 56 vacant and substandard structures in the model neighborhood.

Interim Assistance Project

Carry Over

Department of Public Works

The Interim Assistance Project provides junk car removal, rodent control and comprehensive clean-up of vacant property and public streets and parks.

Increased Inorganic Waste Collection

13,000

Department of Public Works

The continuance of one (1) extra inorganic waste (tie cans) pickup per month will continue as a result of the re-funding of this program.

Inner Neighborhood Waste Disposal

6,000

Contract Through Competitive Bidding

Seven (7) waste disposals of the 8 cubic yard size variety are placed on model neighborhood sites adjacent to high waste producing areas for the utilization by model neighborhood residents.

Housing Assistance Program

96,000

and Carry Over

Urban Housing Corporation

This program will continue to provide grants, subsidies, and no-interest loans for qualified model residents for either new home purchase or home repairs. Eligibility requirements in the next program year will be designed to include a broader potential client market.

Neighborhood Facilities Program

Carry Over

City of Providence/Urban League of Rhode Island

The Model Cities Agency is providing the local cash share for the reconstruction of that area known as the Martin Luther King Shopping Center to house neighborhood services, including indoor and outdoor recreation, health, pre-school education, senior citizen project activities and a police outreach station.

Housing Maintenance Program

\$119,000

Department of Planning & Urban Development

The program will continue to inspect units prior to rental to insure that the unit meets the City's Minimum Housing Standards. The Housing Maintenance office will also assist model neighborhood residents when landlords are negligent in making basic housing repairs by enforcing the emergency repair procedure where necessary.

EDUCATION

Afro-Arts Center

60,000

Afro-Arts Center, Inc.

The Center will offer cultural instruction to young residents of the model neighborhood, providing such courses as silk screening, sculpture, music, dance, theater, art, karate, etc. Highlight of the program year is the annual summer Black Arts Festival.

Comprehensive Child Development Center

125,000

University of Rhode Island

The Day Care Center will provide comprehensive services for approximately sixty (60) youngsters aged 3-5 from the model neighborhood. Also, the program works with the child's parents to make them more aware of their children's developmental processes and be better able to respond to the educational needs of their children.

Reading Program

88,000

Providence School Department

The Reading Program in conjunction with Title I will provide an innovative comprehensive reading management support program system for all model neighborhood children.

South Providence Branch Library

\$ 53,000

Providence Public Library

The branch library provides modern library services for model neighborhood youths and adults. The library utilizes the latest in audio and visual equipment and also maintains the unique Edna Frazier book collection.

South Providence Tutorial

44,000

South Providence Tutorial, Inc.

The program maintains after school, tutorial assistance to model neighborhood children. This service is designed to help develop basic educational skill tutoring in cooperation with the Model Cities Reading Program curricula.

Talent Development

63,000

University of Rhode Island

This program provides an opportunity for twenty (20) disadvantaged model neighborhood residents to obtain a college education at either URI, R.I. College or R.I. Junior College.

Teacher Aides

18,000

Providence School Department

Twelve (12) teacher aides will be funded by Model Cities and will work in model neighborhood located schools to be of service only to the Model Cities Reading Program.

Work Study Program

74,000

Providence School Department

The Work Study Program provides preventative services for more than sixty (60) potential model neighborhood dropouts via a meaningful educational and work experience by maintaining a daily in-school and part-time work schedule. Summer jobs for all interested young people in this program have been arranged.

EMPLOYMENT

CDA-11 Vocational and Educational Training

23,000

Jaclyn, Inc.

A private employment consultant is utilized to continue the recruiting, testing and placement of personnel to fill the needs of all Model Cities agencies in conformance with the Providence Plan For Compliance to CDA #11, as amended. Model Neighborhood residents working for a Model Cities funded agency are eligible, at no cost to them, to attend a school or college in the evening as a step towards career upward mobility.

Model Cities Business Development

Carry Over

South Providence Federal Credit Union

Services from the Credit Union and PAED are extended to model neighborhood businessmen for the purpose of packaging and applying for business loans. Should the applicant be turned down by an institution for a business loan, the applicant may then apply for a model cities business loan not to exceed \$2,000.

Model Cities Construction Employment Project

Carry Over

Providence Model Cities Agency

In cooperation with the Providence Plan For Compliance to CDA #11, as amended, for Federally funded construction taking place in the model neighborhood in which resident trainees are placed on the job, funds will be made available to contractors to subsidize them for salary cost on a 50% scale but not to exceed a \$1.50 subsidy per hour.

Entrepreneurial Development Training Center

\$ 54,000

Progress Assoc. for Economic Development

Model neighborhood businessmen and those aspiring business development training, have the opportunity to be trained/assisted by the PAED staff in business training, management assistance, business packaging, (e.g. SBA loans) and business research and development.

Summer Work Program '73

47,000

Department of Public Works

Summer work opportunities are offered to approximately fifty five(55) model neighborhood high school students. Basic work will be a comprehensive clean-up of the entire model neighborhood area.

HEALTH

Comprehensive Neighborhood Health Centers

249,000

Providence Health Centers, Inc.

Family comprehensive health services are offered at three (3) health centers located in the model neighborhood. Future plans are designed so that a large health facility will be constructed at the Martin Luther King Shopping Center which will be the focal point of Model Cities health activities. In the 4th Action Year the Model Cities Pre-School Vision Program and pre-school health program will be programmed into the Health Centers.

Mental Health Center

100,000

Providence Mental Health Center, Inc.

The program offers model neighborhood residents complete mental health services and outreach services to residents and mental health education to established South Providence groups. A new addition to this program will be the pre-school clinic project component.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Best Friend

66,000

Department of Recreation

The emphasis of this program is to continue the relationships between responsible adults and model neighborhood youths by having the youths and adults on a five (5) to one (1) ratio, participate in recreational, cultural and educational activities together.

Community Protection Officers

100,000

Providence Police Department

In conjunction with LEAA funds, it anticipated for the next program year, to have full staffing of Community Protection Officers for coverage of the Model Neighborhood, with emphasis placed in the Roger Williams Housing Project.

Day Camp '73

50,000

Urban League of Rhode Island

During the summer of 1973, approximately six hundred (600) model neighborhood boys and girls will experience an eight week day camp. Because of financial restriction the youths perhaps would not have the benefit of a camp opportunity otherwise.

Half-Way House For Ex-Felons

15,000

Challenge House, Inc.

The program provides a residential treatment center for male adult ex-felons. The house can accommodate a maximum of 15 men, of which it is an objective to have 40% of capacity made up of ex-felons who resided in the model neighborhood area.

Model Neighborhood Credit Union

55,000

South Providence Neighborhood Federal Credit Union

The Credit Union will continue to provide model neighborhood residents with full credit union services such as savings, low-interest loans, Christmas Club, money orders, home improvement loans and mortgage loans.

Model Neighborhood Girls Club

90,000

Providence Boys Club, Inc.

The Girls Club will continue to provide to female neighborhood residents, who are between the ages of five (5) and eighteen (18) an established recreation, social and educational program at the girls facility located centrally in the model neighborhood.

Roger Williams Youth Center

Carry Over

Roger Williams Tenants Association, Inc.

Model Cities funds are being utilized for the purchase of basic equipment and a Center Supervisor's salary. The Center is expected to apply for HEW funding in the future.

SECAP (Senior Citizens Action Program)

\$ 98,000

R.I. Department of Social & Rehabilitative Services

The SECAP program will continue to service the senior citizens of the model neighborhood on a direct service-basis. Meals On Wheels, transportation to health clinics, social and educational programs are the major features of this program.

Social Service Center

66,000

Diocesan Human Relations Commission

Under one roof, the Social Service Center will continue to house approximately eighteen (18) public and private social service agencies to serve model residents. Services such as Family Assistance, Child Welfare, Employment Security, etc., are housed there.